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THE TIMES

Free-for-all threat on the high seas, page 12

Mr Wilson pressed for pledge on Ulster

Prime Minister was under pressure last night [to] issue a detailed denial to quell the political [storm] in Ulster over the allegation by a respected [Prote]stant clergyman that the Government had [secret]ly agreed with the Provisional IRA to [with]draw troops from Northern Ireland in the [event] of a breakdown in the new constitu[tion]al convention.

Storm grows over 'withdrawal' report

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The Government is facing a serious new political crisis in Northern Ireland this week, after statements by a respected Protestant clergyman that a secret deal to withdraw its troops if the constitutional Convention failed was made last February with the *Provisional* IRA.

Mr Wilson was under growing pressure last night from all the *main political parties in* Ulster to take the initiative and spell out a detailed formal denial of the allegations made by the Rev William Arlow, combined with a public restatement of his Government's commitment towards the province.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, refused to make any further comment on the statement, and because of the spring Bank holiday did not fly back to Belfast yesterday for his usual weekly security meeting with the GOC and the Chief Constable.

Among politicians of all parties represented in the Northern Ireland Convention, there was general agreement that his terse one-sentence denial, issued through a press officer nine hours after Mr Arlow's broadcast, was, in the words of one loyalist, "too little and too late".

Mr Oliver Napier, leader of the moderate Alliance Party, said: "It is not enough for Mr Rees simply to say there is no truth in Mr Arlow's allegation. The Government must repeat clearly and unambiguously that it will not renege on its responsibility to Northern Ireland."

He added that a British withdrawal would be a total betrayal of the vast majority of Northern Ireland people, a victory only for the IRA and the "loyalist" paramilitary groupings who thrived on bloodshed and political instability.

In spite of the Government's attempts to play down the whole issue, there are enough senior politicians with their noses up to ensure that it remains very much alive.

Mr Harry West, one of the three loyalist coalition leaders, is making urgent attempts to arrange a meeting today with Mr Wilson, and last night the coalition's chief whip, Captain Austin Ardill, said: "We are not going to rest. This matter will be pursued right through. There is a threat that this might lead to a civil war."

At his home in east Belfast, Mr Arlow reaffirmed his allegations to me yesterday, strongly denying any suggestion that he had *been misled, and apparently* unmoved by Mr Rees's denial that a firm commitment had been given to the Provisionals by *the British Government* about what would happen in the event of a breakdown in the Convention.

"*I am not the mouthpiece of* any group", he said. "I speak my own mind. My sources are not on one side only, they are *both sides—but like any* journalist I am not going to risk losing them by revealing who they are."

Mr Arlow, a member of the Irish Council of Churches and the clergyman most deeply involved in the Feakle peace talks, maintained that he had last seen his contacts only three weeks ago.

"The commitment on withdrawal was made in February, and I could have spoken out about it at any time since then, but I did not want to be open to the accusation that I was trying to influence the Convention elections", he explained.

One main reason for the political storm caused by the allegations is Mr Arlow's reputation for honesty and integrity with people from both religious communities in Ulster. He firmly refutes those critics who have maintained that he has simply misinterpreted the Government's stated intent to cut down troops in response to a "*genuine and sustained cessation of violence*".

Explaining why he had chosen to come forward with details of *the Government's secret commitment*, Mr Arlow said: "I felt that it was about time that some reality was introduced into the *present situation. The politicians* have got to face up to the fact that the worst is going to happen if they do not begin very quickly trying to do something to prevent it."

One significant result of Mr Arlow's statements has been the reaction of many loyalist politicians who have used them as a reason to urge their supporters to prepare to set up an independent Ulster.

Vanguard the party led by Mr William Craig, accused the British Government of blackmailing the Unionists into sharing power with the Republicans. "If this sort of thing continues, the only alternative will be a provisional Unionist Government to negotiate a new constitution from a position of strength", a party official said.

The Rev Ian Paisley has called on Protestants to prepare themselves to "establish and defend" an independent Ulster, and yesterday Mr Hugh Logue, a Social Democratic and Labour Party convention member, *declared that the statements* were a call to arms which should be referred immediately to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In Dublin, as in *Belfast*, Mr Arlow's statement caused consternation among many political leaders, but the issue is regarded as so sensitive that no member of the Government has come forward to discuss it publicly.

It was emphasized that any commitment offered to the Provisionals would be directly contrary to assurances about the British Government's policy passed on to the Irish through normal diplomatic channels.

The one group which has *refused to join in the general* public furore over the news has been the Provisional Sinn Fein. Its leading spokesmen *refused to comment* yesterday, although in the past the movement has always maintained that a two-sided truce had been *negotiated* with the British Government rather than a unilateral ceasefire.

Leading article, page 13

The Osmonds pop group waving to ecstatic teenage girls in Eaton Square, Belgravia, yesterday.

Battle over Osmonds in Belgravia

By a Staff Reporter

Police were called to Eaton Square, London, yesterday to deal with a noisy gathering of *about 200* teenage girls who had discovered where the Osmonds pop group was staying. Four girls collapsed in a scuffle, but none was seriously hurt.

The American singers had rented the house in Belgravia as no hotel would take them because of previous trouble with over-excited fans.

Police erected barriers around the house. As the group appeared on a balcony, and struggles broke out as girls tried to break through the police cordon.

Many girls were physically restrained or forcibly removed by 40 policemen and policewomen. *Some girls kicked and* clawed as they tried to break through. Several policemen ended up on the ground as *helmets rolled in the struggle*.

A handful of girls managed to climb the barriers or wriggle through the cordon, but they were caught before they could reach the front door.

Order was restored when the group left the balcony after four minutes. Many girls lay on the pavement sobbing.

Holiday jams: The Bank holiday *got off to a quiet* and cloudy start yesterday but as the weather improved many people took to the roads. The worst affected area was North-west England, which had some of the best spring holiday weather for several years.

The M6 north of Preston had a record 7,000 vehicles an hour after midday, according to the RAC. There *was a* 15-mile traffic queue on the A6 to Blackpool. Roads to the Lake District were also choked.

In London and the *Home* Counties the AA reported traffic delays in the Hampton Court and Kingston upon Thames area as well as in the Wembley district, where Evel Knievel, the American stuntman, crashed in front of a crowd of 70,000 spectators [report, page 2].

In Norfolk Mr Joseph Regan, aged 54, of Enham, near Andover, drowned after falling overboard from a cruiser on which he was holidaying with his wife and two children on the Thurne at Ludham.

Lebanese Government quits after three days

From Paul Martin
Beirut, May 26

Lebanon's military Government collapsed today under the weight of violent Muslim and left-wing opposition after only three days in office.

As the eight men of the "law and order" Cabinet handed in their resignations to President Suleiman Franjieh, scattered *fighting* continued in the streets of Beirut.

The decision of Brigadier General Nureddin Rifai, the 83-year-old Prime Minister, to step down has put the country's political difficulties back to square one. However, as the *search for* a new civilian Government begins anew, the military men will continue to run the affairs of state in a *caretaker capacity*.

The Muslim leadership has already made it clear that its choice for the new Premier remains *Mr Rashid Karami*, the powerful Sunni Muslim leader from Tripoli. Although he has the complete support of the *Muslims, the* left and the Christian centre, he faces strong opposition from the right-wing Christian leadership.

Mr Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Phalangists, whose militia has waged week-long battles with Palestinian guerrillas, has yet to make his *position* clear on the nomination of the new Premier. But at a press conference in his Beirut headquarters today, he challenged *his opponents* to try to put forward any Government leader not supported by his party.

Brigadier Rifai's Government, which was made up of six serving generals and one civilian, stepped down before it made its presence felt physically in the country. At no time during its short period in office did the Army attempt to intervene in the street fighting in Beirut or in the three other coastal towns—Tripoli, Sidon and Tyre—which also came under the control of armed groups.

The military Government had *been opposed* from the moment it was formed by all of the Muslim leadership, which deemed it an "insult to Muslim dignity". *The Muslims* and leftist parties had threatened a general strike if Brigadier Rifai did not accede to their demands that he resign.

As he left to tell President Franjieh of his decision, Brigadier Rifai said that the Government had accomplished some of its aims, in spite of its short time in office. He maintained that since it was formed, the situation in the country had become calmer.

When the resignation was announced over Beirut Radio, heavy and widespread machine gun fire erupted in the capital. Most came from the Muslim western suburbs, where thousands of armed men who had taken to the streets or manned sniper posts on rooftops fired into the air to celebrate victory.

In the Phalangist-held areas, vans with loudspeakers toured the streets ordering militiamen *to refrain from firing as a mark* of their disapproval. The Phalangists had been the strongest and almost the *sole supporters of the decision* to bring in the Army to try to quell the strife.

Although the resignation of the *military* Government has eased the growing tension, Lebanon's crisis is likely to remain until President Franjieh actually calls on a new Prime Minister to form a government. Only then can real efforts be made to restore law and order and bring peace back to the strife-torn capital.

Last night, for instance, Beirut experienced its worst outbreak of rocket, mortar and machine gun fire in many of its suburbs. Nevertheless there were signs today that serious attempts were being made to end the fighting, with leftist leaders ordering their militias to dismantle street barricades.

Attempts were also made to establish coordination committees made up of the Lebanese Army and Palestine guerrillas to bring an end to the clashes. These moves came as the toll in the fighting rose to more than 80 dead and 240 wounded.

Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, and General Naji Jamil, the Syrian Deputy Defence Minister, who have become key figures in the search for an end to the crisis, are expected to *remain in Beirut as special envoys* of President Assad as consultations about forming the new government are now *resumed*.

Meanwhile, for the second successive day, Israel applied pressure on Lebanon's southern *border*, attacking with jets and ground forces the village of Aita Shaab.

Tel Aviv, May 26.—The Israel Army denied Lebanese reports that Israeli units were again active in Lebanon today.

The armed forces came under *strong press criticism* in Tel Aviv over yesterday's raid. Newspapers said the action should not have been staged *when Lebanon faced severe* internal problems.—Reuter.

Defiant Mr Benn sees more jobs at risk

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, was unrepentant yesterday about his claims of growing unemployment in Britain as a result of EEC membership. Despite the *scorn pored on his figures on* Sunday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Benn revised his estimates upwards. He said that it was not only industrial workers who would lose their jobs if Britain stayed in the Community; public servants would also suffer in "a weakened Britain" Page 4

Revenue pledge to North Sea oil companies

Oil companies who agree to the state taking a 51 per cent stake in their North Sea oilfields will suffer no loss of revenue. This is the Government's latest thinking on participation which was explained at meetings last week with British Petroleum, Gulf and Burmah Page 15

ITV technicians meet today

Independent television technicians are meeting today to discuss their claim for £231 a head in back pay that led to the dispute which has blacked out screens for the past four days. Yesterday only Westward and Channel television remained on the air Page 2

EEC plans links with Portugal

EEC foreign ministers agreed in Dublin yesterday to make an effort to intensify the Community's trade and aid links with Portugal. The British, Danish and Dutch ministers believed that any concessions should be conditional upon the survival of democracy in Portugal Page 4

Ransom demand rejected

Three hostages kidnapped from the chimpanzee research camp in Tanzania were still held by their captors after President Nyerere's Government had refused a ransom demand, which included the release of Zaire political prisoners from Tanzania jails. A spokesman admitted "considerable danger" for the captives Page 6

The Queen wins

A crowd of about 50,000 watched the Queen's Royal Jersey herd take eight first prizes, two trophies and several second and third places yesterday at the Surrey County Show, Guildford.

Mr Alan Cowdrey, stockman of the Windsor herd, said: "It is a promising start to the season.

Nalgo pay threat

The National and Local Government Officers' Association will put plans for industrial action to its annual conference in two weeks' time unless the employers make a "realistic offer" when the two sides meet on Friday. The union is seeking 35 per cent rises for some employees Page 4

Military takes over Oporto council

Lisbon, May 26.—Portugal's military rulers today dismissed the city council of Oporto—the country's second largest city—and replaced it with an armed forces team.

The move, announced by the Interior Ministry, headed by Major Antonio Metelo, came after the Civilian Council had in effect been paralyzed for several weeks because of disputes between Socialists, Communists and centre-left Popular Democrats.

The new city council chief is *Captain Boaventura Ferreira*, a 37-year-old officer who played a leading role in last year's military coup. The country's military rulers, anxious to express their political supremacy, met in Lisbon to decide how to end the bitter quarrel between Socialists and Communists, which has provoked another political crisis in Portugal.

As the 250 officers and men of the Armed Forces Movement assembly convened for the second time in a week, there was a *strong undercurrent of* military hostility towards the squabbling between the civilian parties.

The Socialists, seeking to capitalize on their electoral victory last month, are boycotting the coalition Government in an attempt to break the Communists grip on three trade unions, news media and local administration.

Adding to the tension was a three-day exercise by 10 Nato warships, which began off the west coast of Portugal today. Two extreme left-wing groups called on the people of Lisbon to gather in the central Rossio square later tonight to protest against the manoeuvres.

Although the Armed Forces Movement in theory exercises supreme power through its *Revolutionary Council, there is* an increasing feeling among the military that the country's political course in fact is being *determined* by struggles taking place among the civilian parties.—Reuter

Giscard visit to Poland

Paris, May 26.—President Giscard d'Estaing will visit *Poland* from June 17 to 20, an *Elysée spokesman* said today.

The President will have talks with Mr Gierek, the Polish party leader, and with *government officials. On June 18 he* will visit the site of the Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp in Oswiecim.—Reuter.

Alarm over two severe earth shocks

Beirut, May 26.—South-western Europe and Turkey were shaken by earthquakes today, *causing alarm in several* cities. The first shock, reported initially from Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, was felt in Spain and *Portugal*: two hours *later* another violent tremor was reported in eastern Turkey.

The first earthquake registered 7.8 on the Richter scale and its epicentre was apparently near Madeira, *in the Atlantic, in the same area as the Lisbon* earthquake of 1755.

The second tremor was registered at seven points, enough to cause tremendous damage in an inhabited area. The epicentre of this was about 530 miles from Ksara, Lebanon, putting it either near Lake Van, Turkey, or between the Black Sea towns of Inebolu and Samsun.

There was panic in La Palma in the Canary Islands, where people rushed from their *homes. The strength of the* shock broke a seismograph. In Lisbon people ran into the streets in alarm, and tremors *were felt from Oporto in the* north of Portugal to the southern Algarve seaside province. Reuter.

[Gu]yana to pay [£3].2m for [sug]ar estates

[Geo]rgetown, Guyana, May [26.—G]uyana is to pay $7.5m [(abou]t £3.2m) for the national[ization of the B]ookers [Sugar] Securities holdings [in tw]o sugar estates and [factori]es.

[Mak]ing the announcement [on th]e ninth anniversary of [Guya]na's independence, Mr [Forb]es Burnham, the Prime [Min]ister, said that $2.5m would [be] paid in cash to the British [owr]ners and the balance over a [10-y]ear period. In addition, the [Gov]ernment purchased from [Jess]el Securities 21,000 acres [of s]ugar cane fields, including [build]ings, stocks and stores, and [50] per cent of the shares in [Dem]erara Sugar Terminals.

[Th]e company will be headed [by a] Guyanese board of direc[tors].—AP.

[Ira]n purchases [1,2]00 Chieftains

The Shah of Iran has ordered 1,200 Chieftain tanks from Britain. The order, secured by the Ministry of Defence's arms sales organization, is *understood to be worth more* than £200m.

Iran has already purchased 750 of an earlier version of the Chieftain, Britain's main battle tank.

TUC calls for state takeover of newspaper presses

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

TUC plans for extending trade *union influence in society* by taking a substantial, perhaps decisive, say in the running of national and local newspapers are disclosed today in evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press.

The unions are calling for a gradual state-funded takeover of newspaper printing plant by a National Press Finance Corporation, worker participation in the management of the industry, and the setting up of a Communications Council with powers to fine erring newspapers.

In a 10,000-word indictment of the present system of ownership and control of the press, and editorial treatment of the trade unions, the TUC General Council says:

The fact that eight men control 90 per cent of Britain's newspapers means that the concept of "freedom of expression" or "independence of editorial policy" is *somewhat Orwellian. Freedom has* in any effective sense hitherto only been available to people like Lord Astor, Lord Cowdray, Lord Rothermere, Sir Max Aitken and a few others.

Calling for an extension of the freedom of the press by making it representative of broader interests, the TUC adds that there is considerable scope for increased participation by trade unionists in the running of newspapers.

That is regarded as of "particular importance" with the development of the TUC's proposals on industrial democracy, which called for 50 per cent trade union representation on supervisory boards of management for all companies with more than 200 workers.

The unions recommend that a structure of supervisory boards or trusts should be developed for newspapers, and suggest that the royal commission systematically obtains the initial reaction of both sides to such a development, "having regard to the need for the editor, once appointed by the supervisory body, to have day-to-day discretion over the content of the paper".

That radical proposal clearly springs from the TUC's desire to redress what it sees as the imbalance between the interests of trade unionists and those of *the employers*.

It is the view of the TUC that the right of centre political line of the press, together with its pattern of ownership, can be very plausibly interpreted in terms of the different interests of *capital and labour*—certainly on an issue like the Industrial Relations Act, where the owners of the press naturally played the role of the representatives of capital.

The essential reason for setting up a national press finance corporation is that "freedom of the press and diversity can only be fostered if the actual publication function of the press is distinguished from the commercial considerations which at present militate against a diverse press which reflects all *shades of national opinion*.

"These commercial considerations include the barrier posed by high entry costs and the

Continued on page 4, col 1

Shots fired in Kenya riots

Nairobi, May 26.—Police fired shots in the air to disperse student rioters today in four hours of violence during which dozens of students were arrested and the Nairobi University campus cordoned off by police.

Tear gas and batons were used by the police in running battles with the students and several students and passers-by were beaten with clubs, including one girl *student*, according to witnesses.

A statement tonight by the *official Kenyan News Agency* said police had fired in the air to disperse students throwing stones, the first time that this has been done

A photographer was injured in the riots and a vehicle carrying *a reporter and photographer* was stoned, although they escaped unhurt. Finally, police cordoned off the university.—Reuter.

Cigarette, cigar prices go up

Gallaher, makers of Silk Cut, Benson and Hedges and Kensitas, today announce a price *increase* of 1p for 20 on cigarettes, because of rising costs.

Miniature cigars also go up, by 1½p for 10, and Manikin and Hamlet cigars by 1½p for five. Tobacco prices go up by 1½p an ounce.

Mr Callaghan not retiring

By Our Political Staff

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, made it known yesterday that he was not planning an early retirement from politics. An interpretation had been put on remarks by him at the annual Co-operative *Congress* in Edinburgh on Sunday when he had said that he was reaching the end of an active political life.

But last night Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for West Lothian, with whom Mr Callaghan had stayed overnight, said there was no question of Mr Callaghan retiring either after the referendum, next year or the year after.

Although Mr Wilson is expected to carry out a Cabinet reshuffle after the referendum, it is expected that Mr Callaghan will continue as Foreign Secretary.

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HOME NEWS

ITV technicians to meet as all but two channels go blank

By a Staff Reporter

Only two independent television stations, Westward and Channel, were broadcasting yesterday as the dispute with members of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) entered its fourth day. The union is to meet today to discuss the situation and its claim for back pay of £231 a head.

Yesterday all but three of the 17 independent television companies, including ITN, carried out their threat to enforce a lockout of ACTT members after their three-day strike in support of the pay claim ended at 6 am.

Only technicians employed by Westward, Tyne Tees and London Weekend were allowed to come in to work. They had voted to ignore their union's strike call. Tyne Tees, which had broadcast local programmes over the weekend, found it impossible to run a service without material from the network, however, and joined the blackout. Viewers in London were left with blank screens as Thames Television took over from the weekend service.

Westward hopes to continue with local broadcasts today and Channel is not involved in the dispute.

The Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA) are hoping that today's ACTT meeting will show up what they believe to be lack of enthusiasm for the back-pay claim. ITCA have said they will operate a lockout until the claim is dropped.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the ACTT, said that the lockout was in breach of the Television Act, which placed an obligation on the Independent Broadcasting Authority to serve the public, and that the companies were breaking their contracts with the IBA by not providing a service.

The ITCA replied that if Mr Sapper's argument that failure to provide a service to the public was illegal held true for a lockout, then it must hold true for a strike. The IBA declined to comment on Mr Sapper's allegation. It said the dispute involved the companies and their staff and the IBA could not intervene.

Section II(3) of the Television Act, 1973, states that "programme contractors", under contract to the IBA, have "the right and duty" to provide programmes to be broadcast by the authority.

Inquiry into complaints of 'violence by police'

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

The Chief Constable of Strathclyde police region, Mr David McNee, said yesterday that he had decided to set up an inquiry into complaints that police used unnecessary violence against left-wing demonstrators who tried to prevent a National Front meeting from taking place in Glasgow on Saturday. "The police have nothing to hide", he said.

The investigation is to be carried out by Mr John Nicol, Assistant Chief Constable of Grampian police, who will start work at once.

Sixty-five people, including leading Scottish trade unionists, were arrested and charged on Saturday. Mr McNee said 18 police officers had received medical or hospital treatment. The number of demonstrators injured was not known.

A small number of complaints had been made, and whether they were from members of the public or councillors or MPs they would be thoroughly investigated.

Only about 12 people attended the National Front meeting. Commenting on that, Mr McNee said: "As I look fairly and professionally at the smallness of one of the groups involved against the numbers on the other side, I cannot but be concerned about the outcome of Saturday night if the police had not acted."

He went on:

The police have no right to decide to whom a public hall should be let. This is a matter for the district council, and the police were not consulted. The police do, however, have a duty to preserve peace in our democratic system, where all men have a right to assembly.

If this right is challenged and threatened in an organized manner by anyone, then the police have a clear duty to take all reasonable action to preserve the people's rights, whatever they may be. In handling difficult situations there is no place for compromise or selectivity and certainly police action should be consistent.

Village children in Wellow, Nottinghamshire, dancing yesterday for the last time around their wooden Maypole. It is to be replaced with a steel pole because of rot.

Evel Knievel misses the No 13 bus

By David Leigh

Evel Knievel, the motor cycle stunt ma[n] ... at more than 80 mp[h] ... bley stadium yester[day] ... clearing a row of 1[3] buses.

Before being taken [to hospi]tal he staggered to [a micro]phone and told the a[udience of] 70,000: "You are [the last] people who will eve[r see me] jump. I will never, r[ide] again, because I am t[...]"

The audience pou[red on to] the turf as the [...] begged them to keep [...]. Evel Knievel, who [...] ground beneath h[is Harley-]Davidson motor cycle [appa]rently lost control as [...] descent ramp, and [...] machine flew into [...] gasps from the crowd.

Attempting to clea[r] 13 single-deck Lon[don Trans]port buses parked si[de by side,] he roared down an i[...] way which started at [the top of] the stadium among t[he] seats, just below r[...] ran down 380ft into [the centre] of the stadium, wher[e he took off] into the air. There w[ere two] false starts, and he [...] machine once beca[use he was] not satisfied with t[he ...]

When he hit the [ground the] announcer pleaded [...] touch his helmet. [He had] injured his neck, [and it was] likely, that could [be] dangerous. Graha[m ...] racing driver, who [...] ing, estimated that [he was] travelling at abou[t ...] when he hit the ne[ar side of the down]ward ramp. He tho[ught ...] leg injuries.

Knievel stagger[ed from his] stretcher and, su[pported by] helpers, made his [way up the] ramp, to roars of ap[proval from] the crowd. He wa[s ...] the time by a came[ra ...] took a microphone [...] on the platform or [the] thirteenth bus.

"Ladies and ge[ntlemen ...] this wonderful c[...]" began, and manage[d to] deliver his mes[sage ...] limping away. He [was taken] to the London Hos[pital ...] chapel in a privat[e ...]

Earlier he astoni[shed] the audience, who [paid up] to £2.50 for a ticke[t, by urging] them to vote to [stay in the] EEC. "We need ... nation in Europe b[...] wise the free worl[d ...] being free", he sai[d.]

He also told you[ng people in] the audience no[t to take] narcotics and ... unsuccessful attem[pt to jump the] Snake Canyon last [...] did not think it h[ad damaged] his credibility any [more than] the three astronau[ts whose] death ... at Cape [Kennedy] damaged the c[ause of] space travel. ... heart, he said.

After the crash, ... mings, the actor, ... Productions, which ... Knievel's British ... did not yet know ... might change his ... jumping again. His ... ment is at Bristol ...

Knievel, who is ... viously broken 50 ... body.

Knievel is expec[ted to stay in] hospital for two or [three days.] He was understood [to be suffer]ing from compres[sion of the] pelvis and leg, an[d injuries to] his back and hand.

Farmer accused

David John Burr..., farmer, of Badsho[t Lea, Farnham ...] shot Lea, Surrey, w[as remanded] in custody at Far[nham yester]day charged with [murdering] Thomas Bull, age[d ..., a] metal dealer, on S[...]

MP fears that ministers' rooms may be 'bugged'

An MP gave a warning yesterday of a danger that "sensitive" rooms used by Cabinet ministers in the House of Commons might be "bugged" with recording devices.

Mr Robin Corbett, Labour member for Hemel Hempstead, is to ask Mr Short, Leader of the House, when and how often checks are made to ensure the electronic security of these rooms, where confidential government business is discussed.

Mr Corbett said: "It looks as if, behind the back of the Home Secretary, who is the only man who can legally authorize wire-tapping, there is an army of unofficial home secretaries going out buying equipment to listen in to other people's telephone calls. Apart from the issue of privacy, the scope here for industrial, commercial and personal blackmail is absolutely frightening."

Mr Corbett added: "I wonder how many boardrooms, trade union offices, party political headquarters and even House of Commons rooms are interfered with in this sinister way."

He and another Labour MP, Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford, South), are also to call on Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to control and ban, if necessary, the manufacture and sale of devices which could be used for this purpose.

The Security Systems and Equipment Exhibition opens in London next week and Mr Torney commented: "American experts on anti-bugging devices apparently find it profitable to come to this exhibition to display their wares.

"This, to me, only confirms what I have thought for a long time, that there is a big increase in this scurrilous and subversive activity and that we are in danger of catching up with the Americans."

Caravan rates protest

Mr David Marquand, Labour MP for Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, is calling for an inquiry by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, into the Inland Revenue's decision to levy rates on 22,000 holiday caravans on the Lincolnshire coast, where many of Mr Marquand's constituents have caravans.

Demolition threat to Victorian steel pier

From John Chartres
Bangor, North Wales

The 79-year-old Bangor pier, which juts nearly halfway across the Menai Strait and is regarded by experts as a particularly fine example of Victorian structural art, seems doomed to demolition.

For about five years the fate of the pier, of mixed cast-iron, wrought-iron and steel construction, has hung in the balance. Originally designed by a Mr John Webster, it is 1,550ft long, 24ft wide, and surmounted by miniature onion domes. In the heyday of steamer excursions from Liverpool and Llandudno up the Menai Strait, it was a favourite landing place.

Its structure was judged unsafe several years ago, and the question whether to restore or demolish it has exercised financial minds on the former Bangor council and the new Arfon council ever since. Earlier this year there were hopes that such bodies as the Civic Trust for Wales and the Historic Buildings Council might be able to provide sufficient funds for restoration, particularly as this is European Architectural Heritage Year.

It is estimated, however, that the cost would be well over £100,000, and Arfon council's development and amenities committee has reluctantly decided that such a sum cannot be raised without an undue burden being placed on local ratepayers. It has recommended the council to approve a demolition plan at its meeting next Monday.

The demise of the pier is, according to Mr Vernon Hughes, of the Civic Trust for Wales, largely due to the fact that it was built during the late Victorian period, when steel was coming into fashion among structural engineers who did not understand its susceptibility to corrosion.

The main columns of the pier were made of cast iron, the cross ties of wrought-iron and the trusses of steel, which has rusted disastrously

Mr Hughes said: "In fairness to the local authority, the committee members recommended demolition very reluctantly indeed. It is particularly sad because there are very few traditional piers left in the Welsh resorts, and when this one goes Bangor will lose its main link with the sea."

The pier, which was nearly cut in half by a coaster during a storm at the turn of the century, may not finally succumb without a legal tussle. According to an official of Arfon council, it was built under a special parliamentary Act; so another Act may have to be passed before it can be demolished.

Vietnam orphans' centre sought

By Diana Geddes

Project Vietnam Orphans, which was responsible for bringing in 54 of the Vietnamese orphans on the flight organized by the *Daily Mail* from Saigon seven weeks ago, has asked Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to allow it to set up a refugee centre for the children where they can be looked after until they are adopted by British parents.

At present the Ockenden Venture, which brought over 23 orphans on the same flight, runs the only authorized reception centres for the children. None of the Ockenden Venture children, however, is to be adopted. They are to be taken back to Vietnam when the situation there eases.

The PVO recently became concerned by reports that all the children were to be sent back to Vietnam.

On Friday a parliamentary question was put to Mr Jenkins on their behalf by Mr James Tinn, Labour MP for Teesside, Redcar, asking for an assurance that no child brought by the PVO with the consent of the former South Vietnamese Government for adoption by British parents would be returned.

Mr Jenkins replied that the Government would not consider returning any of the children unless advised by those concerned with their care that it was in the children's interests.

No reply has been received yet to the PVO request that it be allowed to set up a refugee reception centre. A large house in Surrey has been found for the centre and the PVO has raised about half the £60,000 needed.

The Rev Patrick Ash, vice-chairman of the PVO, said yesterday that while some of the orphans had already been placed in their adoptive homes, the processing of adoption papers and the checking of families for the others could take up to a year.

The PVO felt it would be better for the children to be looked after all together in a PVO home, where they could be prepared for their English adoptive families, rather than remain with the orphans who were due to go back to Vietnam and who were being kept in a Vietnamese atmosphere by the Ockenden Venture.

Seventeen of the 54 PVO orphans have already been placed, three have died, 15 are in two Ockenden Venture homes and the remaining 19 are still in hospital.

Miss Joyce Pearce, chairman of the Ockenden Venture, said yesterday that she did not see any necessity for a separate PVO refugee reception centre. She felt it might be disturbing for the children, having got used to one place, to be moved to another.

The PVO children were being taught English and were gradually learning to eat English food, she said. Some of the older ones would be going to the local school. Many were being visited and taken out by their prospective adoptive parents. There was no question of keeping the children in a Vietnamese culture.

Nationalization plans will be dropped—MP

The Government intends to drop its plans to nationalize the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, a Conservative MP claimed yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, whose Chertsey and Walton constituency includes the British Aircraft Corporation factory at Weybridge, Surrey, said pressure of parliamentary business would be given as the main reason for dropping the Aircraft and Shipping Industries Bill. But there would be other major reasons.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer is now resisting a proposal which would cost about £600m that we do not have, and, as if this was not enough, the Prime Minister may well have other plans for the Bill's sponsor, Mr Benn, after the referendum."

Mr Pattie, who said that within the industry there was increasing hostility to nationalization, is to ask Mr Benn to give a timetable for the implementation of the Government's plans. He will be putting this question, the first of the day, on June 9.

Kirk is told ministers may look for better paid jobs

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was given a warning yesterday of the danger of ministers leaving to seek better paid jobs by the Rev Thomas Balfour, Convener of the Maintenance of the Ministry Committee, when he presented its report in Edinburgh.

He said: "The real danger to the church, and to Scotland, is not that ministers will go on strike, but that sufficient numbers will not be recruited to maintain their strength, and that growing numbers may seek more lucrative employment in the interests of their wives and families.

"One reason why young men do not offer themselves for the ministry is that, in all conscience, in an inflationary world, they cannot afford to submit those whom they love to undue financial strain, however much they might be willing to suffer it themselves."

Mr Balfour said the committee had long since given up hope of ever making ministers wealthy, but it had a high calling to ensure that at least they did not become steadily poorer. Ministers, he said, would always tend to lag behind in incomes, but he believed the Kirk would always want to maintain them well enough to ensure that they could live in modest comfort.

The committee's report said that a minister's minimum stipend for 1975 would be £2,352 and a manse.

Later, the Rev Professor Robert Wilson, convener of the Unions and Readjustments Committee, told the assembly that over the next 10 years the Kirk was likely to lose about 100 ministers a year through death and retirement, while only about half that number of students would be coming forward to replace them.

The one man, one parish system, he said, had much to commend it, but under modern conditions it was no longer possible everywhere. A rethinking of the Kirk's requirements was needed and a recognition of its real manpower potential, not only in terms of full-time ministers but also of other agencies, such as lay readers.

Gatecrashers sink family's houseboat home

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

A family were homeless yesterday after a houseboat party. There were so many gatecrashers that the extra weight caused the boat to spring leaks.

Despite four hours of baling by firemen, the boat, the Peter May, sank at its moorings in a canal off the river Trent at Beeston Lock, Nottingham, in the early hours.

Mr Michael Reid, aged 24, storeman, said yesterday: "We invited 30 to 40 people. All the 40 arrived, then about 15 gatecrashers came on board. They all seemed to pack together at the stern.

"The boat could not take the weight, and the boards collapsed. People thought I was joking when I shouted that we were sinking. As the water poured in, everyone went wild.

"They all got off safely,

Yesterday firemen were trying to salvage the boat from the canal bottom. Mr Reid, with his wife and baby son, were staying with relatives.

Mr Heath returns

Mr Edward Heath returned to London by air from America yesterday, after making speeches in Washington.

Hebrew lesson that helps Wales to learn Welsh

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Business and professional men in Wales are being given time off work to attend concentrated three-month courses in the Welsh language costing £70.

Bank and building society employees, administrators and journalists are spending three hours every morning "immersed" in Welsh. For nearly all of them the language has frankly economic value: it will help them to do their jobs better and improve their chances of promotion.

The courses, run by the extramural department of the University of Wales, are a development of the Ulpan method of language teaching, which has grown rapidly in Wales since the autumn of 1973. Ulpan is a Hebrew word and the technique was developed in Israel as a matter of urgency soon after the state was founded and large numbers of people, speaking many languages, started to emigrate there.

In Wales the Welsh language has for years been among the most popular subjects at evening classes, and although people have made reasonable progress through weekly sessions, many teachers and pupils felt that the road to fluency was too long.

The first Ulpan course started in Cardiff with 10 people paying £5 for 100 hours, two hours a night five nights a week, deep in conversation with four volunteer teachers. Today there are courses all over Wales, run by local authorities, the university and voluntary groups, and although the cost has doubled there are waiting lists. The special course for business people lasts 200 hours, three hours every morning for 13 weeks.

Mr Christopher Rees, language research officer to the university, who has been involved in Ulpanim from the beginning, said:

The results are surprisingly good. Naturally, people learn at different rates and I would say that four out of 10 become competent after 100 hours; that is, they can dispense with English and hold their own socially with Welsh speakers. There is a shortage of certain kinds of skilled people in Welsh-speaking areas and employers recognize that if they are to provide the kind of service their customers want, more of their employees will need Welsh.

The Midland Bank recently paid for two of its employees to take the 200-hour course. Mr Emrys Evans, the bank's South Wales director, was very pleased with the result. The men achieved a good standard of fluency, he said, and one was promoted immediately to a post in a Wlesh-speaking area.

Councils urged to give direct aid to mentally ill

Local councils should spend less on buildings and more on direct help for the mentally ill, a mental health group suggests today.

Social services departments should channel less money into capital projects, MIND, the National Association for Mental Health, says in evidence to the Layfield committee of inquiry into local government finance. "Many of these serve only a tiny fraction of mentally disordered people", MIND says.

Instead, local authorities should provide home helps, social worker support and babysitting services to support mentally ill and handicapped people at home with their families.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY

Today

Sun rises: 4.54 am
Sun sets: 9.2 pm
Moon sets: 6.49 am
Moon rises: 11.9 pm

Last quarter: June 2.

Lighting up: 9.32 pm to 4.23 am.

High water: London Bridge 3.54 am, 7.0m (23.1ft); 4.13 pm, 7.0m (23.0ft). Avonmouth 9.26 am, 12.9m (42.3ft); 9.46 pm, 13.0m (42.5ft). Dover 12.56 am, 6.4m (21.1ft); 1.14 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Hull 8.13 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 8.43 pm, 6.9m (22.8ft). Liverpool 1.6 am, 9.3m (30.4ft); 1.30 pm, 8.9m (29.2ft).

An anticyclone will remain centred N of the British Isles.

Area forecasts:

London, Midlands, Central N England: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

SE, Central S and SW England, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, few scattered showers; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

East Anglia, E England: Dry, rather cloudy at times, but sunny intervals developing; wind NE, moderate, but fresh on coasts at first; max temp 15°C (59°F), but cool on coasts.

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Rather cloudy with drizzle in places, but sunny intervals developing inland; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F), but cooler on coasts.

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Dry, sunny periods; wind E, light; max temp 14°C (57°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy with a little drizzle at first, sunny intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: little change.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	22	72	Cologne	c	18	64	L Palmas	f	22	72	Nice	s	18	64
Amstrdm	s	18	64	Copenhgn	f	15	59	Lisbon	f	19	66	Oslo	s	20	68
Athens	s	25	77	Dublin	s	13	55	Locarno	r	13	55	Paris	c	15	59
Barcelona	s	18	64	Edinburgh	c	11	52	London	c	15	59	Reykjavik	c	10	50
Beirut	s	27	81	Florence	c	16	61	Luxembourg	c	17	63	Rome	f	21	70
Belfast	s	16	61	Funchal	f	20	68	Madrid	f	19	66	Rondlawy	f	15	59
Berlin	f	17	63	Geneva	r	10	50	Majorca	f	20	68	Stockholm	f	15	59
[illegible]															

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F) ... 7 pm, 48 per cent. ... to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 10.4hr. ... 1,024 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, May ...

	Sun hrs	Rain in
E COAST		
Scarbrugh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST		
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
W COAST		
Morecambe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	[illegible]	[illegible]

Overseas selling prices: Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, ...; Denmark, ...; France, Frs 2.50; Germany, ...; Greece, ...; Italy, Lire ...; Madeira, ...; Kr 4.00; Portugal, ...; Pes 35; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; ...

Published daily ... [illegible]

Shoppers' power for co-op members urged in report

A drastic reorganization of the co-operative movement to give more power to shoppers is urged in a report to the movement's congress, which opened in Edinburgh yesterday.

The report, produced by a working party, will cause controverssy among the 900 delegates. It says the movement has allowed its lay leadership to be reduced to a "perilous if not desperate state".

Control has been allowed to rest in the hands of an unrepresentative few, often reelected almost automatically and "too heavily seeded with the societies' own employees".

There is a "potentially dangerous" relationship between the professional managers and the lay members, the report says, the managers sometimes arguing that laymen are too unimaginative in decision-making, and the laymen sometimes claiming that managers are hostile to the idea of lay leadership.

The working party says every society should set up an "education" or "member relations" committee, thus creating 1,100 new elected posts, and central "members councils" should be established.

At local level, occasional "shop meetings" of members using a particular store are needed, as well as regular meetings of small "shop groups".

"When the need is urgent", the report says, "the action must needs be radical".

Business News, page 15

Gelignite found by children

More than 180 sticks of gelignite were found by children playing in a churchyard near the Irish border in Burt, co Donegal, yesterday.

The gelignite was packed in a milk churn. Cortex fuse was also discovered. Irish army experts made the materials safe.

Child dies on swing

Justin Day, aged four, of Laxton Road, Taunton, Somerset, was hanged accidentally when playing on a rope swing suspended from a tree on Sunday, it was stated yesterday.

Jail explosives charge

A Dublin girl, aged 19 was at Dublin Special Criminal Court yesterday remanded on bail until next Friday charged with possessing one pound of explosives at Portlaoise jail on Saturday.

Hunt for clubland killer

Detectives mingled with Bank holiday crowds in gambling clubs in north-west England last night looking for the killer of Mr Sunday Nwagbra, a Manchester drinking club owner.

The killer is believed to have played cards with Mr Nwagbra, aged 49, of Whalley Range, Manchester, at his Nile Club in Princess Road, Moss Side, early on Sunday morning. Mr Nwagbra won, but outside the club later he was battered to death with an iron bar, and a briefcase containing the night's takings of several hundred pounds was snatched.

The police want to hear from anyone who may have given the killer a lift away from the scene.

They issued a description of a man they are seeking: aged about 28, five feet four inches tall, with mousy brown hair, a small moustache and beard, and hazel eyes.

IVECO

VECO - Industrial Vehicles Corporation -

The new force in :he commercial vehicle world

ve great international names from Italy, 'ance and Germany, renowned for their :aditional quality and advanced technology ave joined forces. To form one of the mightiest ehicle manufacturing enterprises in the field f commercial transportation.

Fiat of Turin and Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz of Cologne have united to form the holding company IVECO. This comprises of Fiat Veicoli Industriali (combining the Fiat and OM products), Lancia Veicoli Speciali, Unic-Fiat and Magirus-Deutz.

The Size of IVECO. The new organisation's labour force numbers well over 50,000 employees. The 1974 production figure for vehicles manufactured by the companies represented in the holding company totalled around 110,000. Annual sales are of the order of 1,300 billion lire. The production range starts at 3.5 tonnes and goes up to the maximum weights permitted by ruling legislation. There are 200 basic models and over 600 adaptations including buses and specialist vehicles. Propulsion systems include the water-cooled diesel (Fiat, OM, Unic-Fiat and Lancia) and the air-cooled diesel engines found in the Magirus-Deutz ranges.

The Factories. IVECO has 16 major production plants in Italy, France and Germany.
Italy: Three factories in Turin plus further plants at Brescia, Milan, Cameri, Suzzara and Bolzano.
France: Factories at Trappes, Bourbon-Lancy, Fourchambault and Suresnes.
Germany: Three factories at Ulm and a plant at Mainz.

The Purpose of the IVECO Holding Company

Combined International Expertise
An amalgamation of resources and experience to create a more efficient response to the growing demands of technological progress. And to effectively combat fierce international competition.

Retention of Individuality
The market personality and engineering features of the individual ranges manufactured by the companies forming IVECO will be retained.

Improved Standards of Quality
Combining the engineering and financial capacities of the participating partners to substantially increase product quality.

Comprehensive Vehicle Range
Production programmes will be formulated, aimed at achieving a wide overall manufacturing diversification in all vehicle classes.

Multinational Manufacturing Experience
IVECO can offer a solution to differing engineering, commercial and social problems involved in manufacturing, by utilising its vast nation-wide knowledge of specific requirements and necessities.

Greater Service Facilities
To set up an extensive network of modern service facilities, for all their ranges, to meet the exacting demands of international transport operations.

FIAT veicoli industriali

4 Production: 55,500 industrial vehicles and :es, 50% of which were exported to 90 intries. The market share of Fiat trucks in ly was 54%. In Africa, Fiat were the market ders in the field of heavy trucks.

OM

1974 Production: 28,000 industrial vehicles, 30% of which were exported to various European countries. The market share of OM industrial vehicles in Italy was 40%. The OM range in particular offers an abundant variety of medium and lightweight trucks.

LANCIA VEICOLI SPECIALI

1974 Production: 3,000 special vehicles earmarked for varied civil and military duties (four-wheel drive vehicles, amphibious vehicles etc.).

UNIC FIAT

1974 Production: 10,300 industrial vehicles, 30% of which were exported to other European countries, French speaking Africa and the Middle and Far East. Unic-Fiat held an 18% share of the French heavy vehicle market.

MAGIRUS DEUTZ

1974 Production: 13,000 industrial vehicles and buses, 60% of which were exported to over 50 countries. The company specialise in the manufacture of building industry four-wheel drive vehicles (25% of the German market) and are European leaders in the field of fire-fighting vehicle manufacture.

HOME NEWS

Nalgo threat of action unless pay is raised

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

The National and Local Government Officers Association is preparing contingency plans for industrial action which will be put to its annual conference in two weeks' time unless the employers make a "realistic offer" when the two sides meet on Friday.

The union wants a flat £10-a-week rise for all 400,000 local government officers and an additional increase of 15 per cent. That would work out at a 35 per cent increase for some of the employees, and would breach the social contract.

Mr John Daly, union side secretary of the negotiating committee in the pay talks and the union's national local government officer, said yesterday that the frustration of his members over delays in pay negotiations could "erupt into industrial action, seriously affecting services to the community".

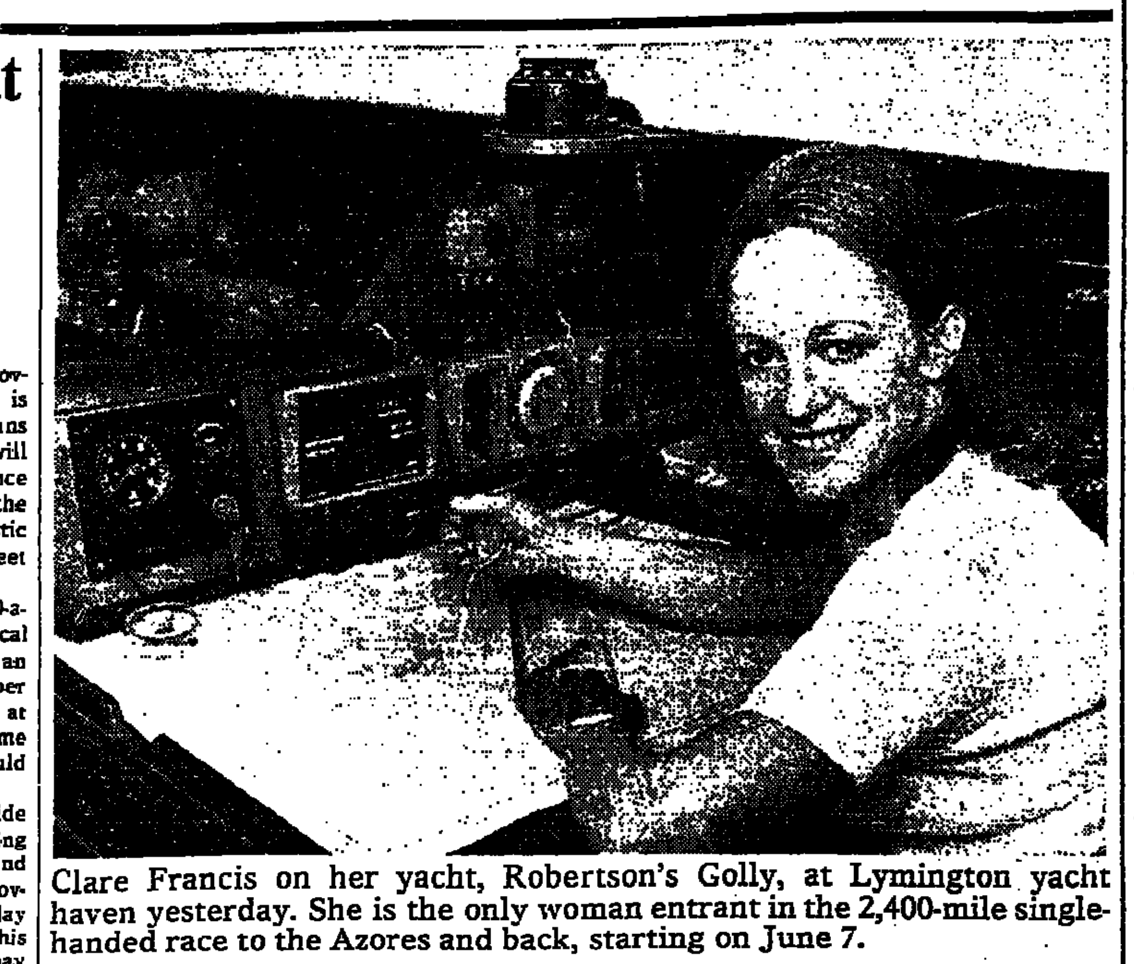
The union showed last summer that it was becoming more militant when its London members selectively withdrew their services in support of a London weighting allowance.

Mr Daly said: "Local government staff have fallen so far behind other public service groups, particularly the Civil Service, and their salaries have been hit so hard by inflation that the employers are duty bound to make an acceptable offer.

"The settlement last year of 11-13 per cent was swallowed up long ago and our members have been knocked for six by the spiralling cost of living."

Employers, he said, should not make local government staff the scapegoats for government policies and for inflation. "They have soldiered on through a year of reorganization, taking on extra duties with insufficient resources and manpower.

"They have had to bear the brunt of attacks on rate increases as though they personally were responsible for the increases. Their pay packets have been hit badly, and I fear greatly for the morale of a hard-pressed service unless a decent offer that recognizes the true state of affairs is made."



Clare Francis on her yacht, Robertson's Golly, at Lymington yacht haven yesterday. She is the only woman entrant in the 2,400-mile single-handed race to the Azores and back, starting on June 7.

'Let Government pay teachers'

From Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent
Harrogate

Head teachers voted yesterday to transfer the whole £2,000m bill for teachers' salaries from ratepayers to the Exchequer. One reason given was that it would prevent the *Government from putting the* blame for unemployment among teachers and large class sizes on the local authorities.

The National Association of Head Teachers, meeting in Harrogate for its annual conference, also called for a separate salary negotiating committee for head teachers. One headmaster suggested they should be receiving salaries of £11,000 a year.

A motion that head teachers should withdraw from supervising school meals from next January was, however, defeated. Some delegates said that midday supervision was placing a heavy additional burden on the hard-pressed head teacher. It was causing a variety of ills, ranging from indigestion to heart failure.

One head teacher spoke of hell being a school lunch on a wet, rainy day and another said they were sitting on top of a volcano which would erupt as soon as one child became seriously injured.

The most important motion passed was: Because of the increasing financial burdens involved, the payment of teachers' salaries should be undertaken by central government, while delegating to local authorities the employment and control of teachers.

Mr Michael Brighouse, an executive member, said if this was done the Government would no longer have the excuse that it was the local authorities who were responsible if they could not take up their quota of teachers.

Local authorities, being asked each year to cut their estimates, were left with no choice but to employ fewer teachers. That led to bigger classes at the same time as the Government was telling the country that teachers were going to be unemployed.

Mr Brighouse gave a warning that illiteracy would increase. The nation would ignore the education of one generation of schoolchildren at its peril.

He said: "If the Government really wants to have unemployed teachers with children in larger classes in order that uneconomical industries, nationalized services, and so on, can be subsidized, let it say so in the House of Commons, where we will hear its arguments.

Mr D. C. Wainwright, of Swindon, warned the conference of the disaster that might happen if the bill for teachers' salaries was taken away from local authorities. He said: "When the cold wind of cash shortages blows through the country there are those in Whitehall who would make sure that we would be the first to feel the freeze."

The conference later voted for special small schools to be set up for seriously disruptive pupils. It was suggested that buildings used as "independent free schools" could be more profitably used for that purpose.

Mr C. D. Holland, headmaster of Vauxhall junior school, London, proposing the motion, said normal teaching was being disrupted by the deliberate destruction of chairs, windows, doors and sanitary fittings. He had heard of one instance where a gang of youths attacked a boy and scratched his head with a steel pointed comb.

Before long, he said, children who came from better homes would be removed from the schools by their parents and the staff would also feel that they could no longer continue at the schools.

Motions calling attention to the weaknesses of the Children and Young Persons Act were passed, including one saying that communiyt homes should no longer be able to expel or refuse to admit violent pupils.

Several headmasters said the schools were having to take back violent pupils who had been rejected by specialized care centres.

TUC urges state takeover of news presses, worker participation, supervisory trusts, council power to fine

Continued from page 1

cost and revenue factors which give an automatic incentive to mass circulation."

The main function of a National Press Finance Corporation would be to encourage the growth of new publications, "though in time there is no reason to prevent the corporation from being the owner of all newspaper printing plant in this country", the TUC says.

As the existing plant owned by the national newspapers wears out, it would be advantageous for the corporation to provide new capacity and lease it to the newspaper publishers.

The corporation would represent a public sector stake in the printing industry and the general council wish to emphasize that this public sector stake will be confined to the printing industry and not extend to newspaper publishing.

Another of the corporation's tasks might be administering a scheme to redistribute advertising revenue from the richer to the poorer newspapers, and it might also organize a newsprint subsidy to even out the fluctuations in world prices.

Unspoken in the document, but clearly at the back of the minds of many trade union leaders, is the desire often voiced at conferences for the Labour movement to have its own newspaper to offset what it sees as the "capitalist propaganda" published by the privately owned national and local press.

The TUC General Council have always demurred from entering into the publishing field on the ground of the high cost of starting and running such a newspaper in direct competition with the present national press.

"One of the principal aims of the corporation should be to engender industrial democracy in the newspaper industry", the TUC says, conceding that there is already a high degree of shop-floor involvement in its day-to-day running.

But the evidence criticizes the "complete lack of trade union involvement in the major, strategic management decisions", and adds: "That is plainly an unsatisfactory situation, and is not one which is conducive to good industrial relations."

The TUC General Council recommends that the National Press Finance Corporation should be run by a supervisory board, half of whose members would be elected directly from trade unions in the industry and the other half appointed by the Government.

"It is important that this (Government appointed) part of the membership does reflect a wide spectrum of public opinion", the TUC insists, voicing the expectation that there would be trade union involvement.

In practice, the TUC's formula appears to mean that the corporation's supervisory board would have an overall majority of printing and other trade unionists and those sympathetic to their outlook.

Turning their critical attention from the ownership and control of newspapers to their present practice and attitudes, the unions argue that despite the growth of other forms of mass media, particularly radio and television, "the importance of newspapers has in no real sense diminished".

The TUC identifies a conflict between editorial standards, diversity and independence and freedom of choice on the one hand, and commercial considerations on the other.

"There is a strong impression, though perhaps this would not constitute evidence, that over the past few years commercial considerations have been getting the upper hand over editorial standards", it says, and continues:

It is not simply a question of newspapers becoming more "entertaining" at the expense of less information, but rather that the whole entertainment industry has been geared far more to advertising considerations. In the case of popular papers, this has led to a concentration on the lowest common denominator to reach the biggest mass market; in the case of the quality papers this has led to concentration on glossy advertising to reach the prosperous A/B market.

From a trade union point of view the press as a whole most certainly does not present a balanced editorial news coverage. It is particularly true of the coverage of industrial matters. The result characteristically produces an anti-trade union bias in both news coverage and editorial treatment. Most trade union officials would have encountered scores of examples of biased newspaper stories, for example about unions "hounding" individuals when this turns out on closer acquaintance to be a case of an individual not being prepared to accept the concept of collective agreements. Almost invariably, when an individual is out of sympathy with the majority in the workplace because he is against industrial action, the press presents this as the individual standing up for his rights. When an individual is in the minority in the opposite way, he is likewise almost invariably presented as an "agitator" whom the union ought to "discipline". Stories of this kind can be very damaging and it is very difficult to accept there is not a specific bias against trade unions.

Trade unions are frequently portrayed in positions of friction and aggression and few efforts are made to depict more accurately the constructive nature of much trade union work, though industrial correspondents often have to contend with editorial and proprietorial pressures.

Criticizing press support for the Industrial Relations Act, and Britain's membership of the EEC, the TUC recommends that "case studies of these issues, and also of the treatment of the social contract, in terms of news selection and editorial comment, should be undertaken by the commission".

The TUC rejects the conventional wisdom that trade unions are unduly sensitive about press treatment of industrial issues and the commonly held view that newspapers do try to present industrial matters in a fair way. If a "neutral" reader could be found, the image he would get of Britain from reading the newspapers would be "perhaps somewhat different from reality".

"People at home can perhaps discount the gloss which newspapers put on the facts of the situation." That is not true of foreign readers, the TUC says, suggesting that the royal commission should make a systematic series of recommendations on how the press can do more to improve Britain's image abroad.

Turning to the Press Council as at present constituted, the TUC criticizes it as "unsatisfactory as a means of either processing complaints from the general public or as a means for maintaining ethical standards in the newspaper industry".

Despite recent changes which mean that complaints against the press are dealt with by a committee which includes half lay and half press representation, the Press Council "still occupies a halfway house between being an outside review body and a body in which the press are effectively judged by their peers".

Bearing in mind the need for members of the public to secure fair and speedy redress if their complaints are justified, the TUC proposes the setting up of a Communications Council "to keep the operation, development and inter-relations of all the mass media under permanent review and to make its findings completely available in order to encourage and assist public debate".

The council would be government-funded and provided with staff and resources designed to cope with long-term research projects and shorter inquiries into particular policy questions. It might also be the appropriate body for commenting on newspaper mergers.

The existing Press Council and the complaints procedures of the BBC and Independent Broadcasting Authority would effectively become sub-committees of the new National Communications Council. The committee charged with investigating complaints should be composed entirely of lay members and should reflect more fairly the balance of the population than the Press Council does, and particularly would not favour professional people.

So that the views of press interests could be heard, the complaints committee should be helped by an assessments committee half composed of employers' representatives and half from unions in the newspaper industry.

Decisions by the complaints committee should receive "equal space and prominence as the original offending article or broadcast" and in the case of continued breaches of decisions, the Communications Council would have powers to fine newspapers.

Looking at trade union organizations, the TUC admits that the newspaper industry is characterized by "very strong trade union organization at all levels, both within the national and in the provincial press". Union shops operate very widely among manual workers and sometimes among white-collar workers.

The pattern of trade union organization had changed significantly since 1960; because of mergers the number of printing unions had fallen from 15 to seven, five of which are members of the newly established Printing Industry Committee, which is to pool information about collective bargaining "and will also consider ways of acting together on planning agreements when the Industry Bill is enacted".

There is national bargaining in the industry, supplemented by negotiations conducted by union branch and chapel officials with individual company managements, and rates of pay negotiated at those levels are often "very much in advance of the minimum provisions in the national agreements", the TUC adds.

Examining the recent trend towards mergers in the industry, including that between the Times Publishing Company and the Thomson Organization, the TUC argues that there is a case for amending the Fair Trading Act so as to give the Monopolies Commission power to examine all newspaper mergers, regardless of circulation figures, and also to examine all transfers of periodicals.

Nevertheless, effective legislation to limit the degree of concentration in the press may well require *more substantive changes to legislation* to give the Monopolies Commission power to examine the wider issues involved.

The TUC adds that it hopes a recommendation will be made for a body, be it the Monopolies Commission or some other, to look at the broader issues involved in the concentration of the press.

As well as proposing redistribution of advertising revenue, the unions ask the royal commission to examine the "growing concern" about the proportion of advertising in relation to editorial content in newspapers.

The TUC invites the commission to consider the introduction of statutory regulation of the prospective proportions of editorial and advertising material which may be published in newspapers or periodicals, paying particular attention to classified advertising. It adds:

Any rule along these lines is bound to be arbitrary and therefore open to attack. Nevertheless the royal commission should recognize that the present proportion of newspaper pages accounted for by advertising is an arbitrary figure, and although at the margin there is a fine judgment as to whether newspaper contents should be of advertising or editorial material, it is clear that newspapers will not be fulfilling one of their primary functions if advertising were to exclude almost all items of editorial value.

EEC REFERENDUM

Unrepentant Mr Benn increases his estimate of jobs in peril

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Undeterred by the scornful attack on Sunday from Mr *Healey, Chancellor of the* Exchequer, the anti-EEC campaign will concentrate its main thrust this week on the harmful effects which, it is claimed, continued British membership of the Community will have on jobs and trade.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, aided by his Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr Michael Meacher, pursued the theme at a press conference yesterday. But Mr Benn would not be drawn into a public quarrel with his Cabinet colleague. What about the "falsehood" remarks made by Mr Healey? Mr Benn carefully replied:

I do not propose to make personal references. We have been conducting this campaign without personal references and we will continue to do so. I cannot dispute that the figures have been attacked, but they have not been challenged and no alternative facts have been provided.

Mr Benn and his colleagues were privately expressing some satisfaction at the intervention of Mr Healey, for it pitched the jobs and trade argument into the forefront of the campaign, which is precisely what opponents of the EEC wanted this week.

By the end of the week, however, the strategy will be aimed at convincing the electorate that it is possible for Britain to withdraw without an elongated legalistic tug-of-war with the other EEC countries.

Mr Benn went further in his claim about lost jobs yesterday by saying that it was not only people in manufacturing industry who would be thrown out of work if Britain remained in the Community. In a prepared statement, he said:

As our national income suffers, the blight will spread through shops and offices and even into the public services. A weakened Britain within the Common Market would soon be driven to throw teachers, office workers, secretaries, local government officials and other public servants out of work.

He argued that the Conservatives (there were no allusions to the arguments among his own ministerial colleagues) were already calling for severe cuts in public expenditure. That would throw people out of work and it was the white-collar workers, the clerks and managerial staff, who would be faced with the language barrier.

"A bricklayer can lay bricks in any language, but an office worker would have to be extremely fluent in another language", Mr Benn said.

Mr Meacher made the point, on the outflow of capital to the EEC countries, that on the 1973 figures (the latest available) the loss to Britain was £413m. Calculated at £5,000 for each job, Mr Meacher reckoned that the outflow of capital could mean a loss of up to 250,000 jobs this year.

The figures added a further dimension to the jobs argument, for they were in addition to the 500,000 already mentioned by Mr Benn, who calculated his figures on the loss of trade. Mr Benn opened his prepared statement by saying that as a nation Britain provided jobs, bought its food and paid its national bills with the money earned by selling British manufactured goods abroad. He said:

In the world markets this year, Britain is earning nearly £4,000m net in our trade in manufactures. In the Common Market we are losing nearly £1,000m net. Britain's livelihood depends on us selling our manufactures. If we remain in the Common Market, where we buy so much more than we sell, we won't be able to pay our bills and we will gradually put Britain on the dole.

The facts are quite clear. Britain's trading losses with the Common Market are already damaging our major industries. But unemployment will not only threaten men and women in the steel, engineering, motor industries and textiles."

After making his comments on the public services, Mr Benn continued:

As a nation we cannot afford to stay in the Common Market. We must withdraw and develop our trade where we are already strong and successful—with the world as a whole. When Mr Heath took Britain into the Common Market in 1972 he promised we would sell so many of our manufactures in the Common Market that we would create "jobs for our people". Now with Common Market steel, cars, machinery and textiles flooding the country and throwing our people out of work, the facts show that he was completely wrong.

Letters, page 13

Opponents 'distorting the facts' Mr Peart says

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

The EEC supporters started this week's campaign with accusations that their opponents were deliberately distorting facts and were suffering from a national inferiority complex.

Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday in Luxembourg, where he is attending the last Council of Agriculture Ministers' meeting before the referendum on June 5, that the facts on food were being deliberately distorted.

Community opponents were claiming that the EEC destroyed food to keep up the price and would force Britain to pay more for food imports, that the EEC had made a secret deal to sell cheap beef to Russia and that there was cheap food available elsewhere. All that, Mr Peart said, was not true.

Mr George Thomson, EEC Commissioner for Regional Affairs, said in Orpington last night that the case against the EEC was built on the fear that whatever the rest of the Community did was bound to ruin us, and EEC opponents had no faith in Britain's capacity to compete on equal terms with her trading partners.

"Why do they seem to have such a national inferiority complex?" he asked.

Mr Cyril Smith, the new Liberal Chief Whip, admonished the extremists who, he said, were trying to spread silly, mischievous rumours.

Speaking in Keighley yesterday, he said: "The fact is that Mr Benn wants us out of Europe because he believes that if we stay in, it will make it more difficult for him and his lefties to turn Great Britain into a left-wing socialist state. Let him be honest enough to admit it."

Mr William Rodgers, Minister of State at the Ministry of Defence, claimed in Farnborough yesterday that if Britain withdrew from the EEC we could face the prospect of a ration-book state.

Diary, page 12
Shirley Williams, page 12

More work, not less, in chemicals

The chemical industry has gained 8,600 new jobs since Britain joined the EEC, it was claimed yesterday. In a reply to recent statements by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, a Chemical Industries Association spokesman said that for chemicals the trade figures reflected the fall in the value of the pound. He added:

When calculated in terms of volume of exports and imports, adjusting for inflation and price changes, the United Kingdom chemical industry was actually in surplus in 1974. Far from losing 8,000 jobs since the United Kingdom joined the EEC, as claimed by Mr Benn, the United Kingdom chemical industry has actually gained 8,600 new jobs.

The spokesman added that trade statistics were distorted because bulk cargoes from East Europe, now unloaded at Rotterdam, were wrongly listed as imports from the EEC when shipped on to Britain.

Belgium accused of trying to influence result

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and an untiring spokesman against continued British membership, has accused the Belgian Government of seeking to influence the referendum.

In a letter to the Belgian Ambassador in London, Mr Jenkins said that on a recent visit he was "astonished" to see material advocating Britain's staying in being displayed in official Belgian state offices.

He said he saw the posters displayed on the customs and police posts at the Zeebrugge car ferry terminal. Pro-EEC pamphlets and car stickers were handed out to British tourists and "British nationals who were employees of the Common Market Commission were distributing such materials in the restricted area at Zeebrugge".

There was no one available for comment at the Belgian Embassy yesterday.

Allegations of CIA money for Europe cause denied

By a Staff Reporter

Mr David Steel, Liberal MP, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, and vice-president of Britain in Europe, has dismissed allegations that pro-European youth organizations had received financial backing from the American Central Intelligence Agency as "a sign of the sheer desperation in the anti-Market campaign".

Referring to allegations by Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, Mr Steel said at a youth press conference in London yesterday that Mr Body had "latched on to 20-year-old allegations about CIA finance of European youth campaigns" and tried to relate them to the present-referendum campaign. Mr. Steel added:

The Britain in Europe organization was founded only a few months ago. We shall be publishing our finances in full, as we are obliged to under the Referendum Act, and it will be seen that not one penny of our income has derived from CIA sources. Mr Body has been picking up very ancient political fag-ends which therefore taste very nasty. Most of the people on the platform this morning were toddlers at the time these reports refer to, so even if every one of the far-fetched assertions were true they are totally irrelevant to our "Yes" campaign.

Similar allegations about CIA finance for pro-EEC youth movements were made in the current issue of *Time Out*.

The Britain in Europe campaign claims that most of organized youth wish to stay in Europe, and there were eight representatives of youth movements on the press conference platform. They included Mr Tony Kerpel, national chairman of the Young Conservatives; Mr David Cockroft, organizing secretary of the Young European Left; Mr Simon Hebditch, the international vice-chairman of the Young Liberals; and Mr Colin Maltby, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students.

Tactics of 'fear and smear'

By Our Political Staff

Supporters of EEC membership were last night accused of using the tactics of fear and smear by Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Get Britain Out campaign. In a speech at Reydon, Suffolk, he said:

Lord Hailsham's pronouncement that anyone who wants a "no" vote is a pawn of those who want to bring about the destruction of our society . . . *is arrogant and* insulting to millions of loyal British citizens whose sole concern is what they believe to be best for their country and fellow countrymen.

The National Referendum Campaign yesterday published evidence which, it said, showed that President Giscard d'Estaing's Paris press conference last Wednesday indicated that the prosperous EEC countries would pursue economic unification and leave Britain out. It added:

We believe that the plan is to form a rich men's club within the EEC from which Britain will be excluded because of her financial weakness, and this represents a major alteration in the terms of membership as they have been presented to the British people.

£10m investment 'delayed'

By Peter Hill

European and American companies are holding back on investment in Britain until the outcome of the referendum is known, according to the London Chamber of Commerce.

In a statement last night the chamber said that some of the investments were quite substantial and one involved more than £10m.

Reports received by the organization indicated that all the investment projects now pending were to be directed towards development areas.

Factories the North-west battle ground

From John Chartres
Manchester

The main battle lines in the referendum conflict in the North-west are drawn around the engineering and textile industries, although it has to be admitted that such a bellicose analogy of the situation may not be justified by the action visible so far.

In spite of much diversification of industry and the high proportion of wage earners in shops, offices, teaching establishments and other services in the big cities, the region still looks for much of its basic sustenance to those two industries, and so far opponents of continued EEC membership seem to hold the initiative in attracting the attention of those who work in them.

Although the labour force in textiles is now tiny compared with the 1950s (the membership of the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union, primarily representing the weaving trade, is 25,700 this year, compared with 84,000 20 years ago), what happens to the mills still tends to have a wide emotional effect throughout Lancashire and to some extent throughout the North-west.

Here the argument is concentrated on the severe and unexpected slump which began last year and is being blamed on imports of cheap textiles from Mediterranean associates of the EEC, particularly Turkey.

The principal pro-EEC protagonist in the textile world is Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale who maintains that, almost without exception, textile employers believe in staying in. They think that the EEC will deal more firmly with the import issue than do the civil servants in Whitehall.

In engineering, EEC opponents are pointing to the severe drop in jobs during the past year. A substantial number of officials and shop stewards of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers are campaigning against membership. Mr Hugh Scanlon, the AUEW president, opposed Mr Smith in a television debate last Thursday.

The Britain in Europe organization consists of some 60 autonomous groups, including a large one in the Greater Manchester area. The Get Britain Out campaign is operated by Mr Charles Starkey, a textile industry accountant from Rochdale.

Twenty-five Labour MPs in the North-west are against Britain's staying in, including eight ministers who voted against the Government in the Commons debate. They include such members of the *Tribune* group as Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mr Heffer (Liverpool, Walton).

Merseyside presents a particularly intriguing situation, with Mr Heffer, the city's best-known MP, taking an opposite line to Mr William Sefton, chairman of Merseyside Metropolitan Council. In Liverpool the Britain in Europe symbol of a dove in Union Jack colours has been localized to that of a Liver bird.

W EUROPE

EEC agrees to consider Portuguese link

From Michael Hornsby
Dublin, May 26

Foreign ministers of European Economic Commi agreed in Dublin today to r a special effort to inte trade and aid links with P gal. But there were differe about the extent to which moves in this direction sh be made dependent on pol developments in that count

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Irish Foreign Minister and President of the EEC Coun Ministers, was authorize his colleagues to tell Portu leaders, whom he will next week in Lisbon, tha Community was anxious all it could to help. He wil invite them to come to Br sometime in July for a m with EEC ministers.

Portugal has been pr for a substantial broaden the free trade agreement it has had with the EEC the beginning of 1973 capacity as an Efta cou

While there was g agreement at today's m about the desirability of ties with Portugal, some sters felt that it would be to wait and see how the tain political situation developed before com the EEC to concrete conc on trade and aid.

Herr Genscher, the German Foreign Ministe reported by informed to be among those advoc cautious approach, argui Portugal's economic d ment is heavily depend the stabilization of the p situation.

But other ministers, in the British, Danish and believe that a concrete from the community wou to strengthen Por democracy and that th should not shrink from aid and trade con explicitly conditional u survival.

Dr FitzGerald was au to tell the Portuguese EEC was ready in prin discuss their main d These include better a the Community's mar certain agricultural financial aid for ir development, technical tion and improved schemes for Portuguese in EEC countries.

Apart from the reservations felt by so governments, there difficulty that several products in which th guese are most inter selling, such as tomato purée and w precisely those most l evoke a protectionist from Italian and farmers.

The foreign minist listened to an exposit Ortoli, the president European Commission series of proposals materials drawn up by mission in preparatio special session of th Nations devoted to thi in the autumn.

The proposals closel those put forward by son, the British Prime earlier this month at Jamaica. They include for the stabilization of earnings of the produc tries, the encourage local processing of r rials, the avoidance fluctuations and a b change of market in between producers sumers.

The Commission's like Mr Wilson's, fall of the more radical of the producers of rials who have call other things for the i of their exports to of the manufactured import from the ind world.

Gaullists' p success gives coalition fill

From Our Own Corres
Paris, May 26

The Gaullist and the parties congratulate selves today on yester election result, where did better than at th 1973, parliamentary el

M Jacques Limouz won the Tarn constitu in southern France President Giscard governing coalition a 54.4 per cent of polled.

The Socialists, w second, also did better opposition candidate ago. But the most feature of the left's reduction of the C vote to 12 per cent to 24 per cent polle party of M Mitterrar has been under const attack from the Comr

Mr Sinatra c off concert in West Berl

From Our Own Corres
Bonn, May 26

Mr Frank Sinatr called off the concer to have given this e West Berlin.

His managers attrib decision to the "irre attitude of a large pa Berlin Press" and the 59-year-old sing sonal safety.

In the two previous of his first tour of G tonight's was to have last—Mr Sinatra playe empty houses. His accused the press of that he might be att even kidnapped. Mr due to arrive in shortly.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WEST EUROPE

Catholic plea for end to Basque area police action

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 26

An influential Roman Catholic group in Spain called on General Franco's Government today "to end the indiscriminate intervention" of police in the troubled Basque provinces.

A document outlining the decisions of the National Commission of Peace and Justice, which met on Friday, was distributed today in Madrid. The commission made four basic appeals in connexion with the state of emergency in the Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa.

The commission is an unofficial organization closely associated with the hierarchy. One of its most prominent members is the leader of Spain's Christian Democrats, Señor Joaquin Ruiz Giménez, a former Minister of Education under the Franco regime.

The first point of the commission's appeal called for lifting the ban on news about events connected with the state of emergency. The ban was put into effect on Friday by order of Señor José Garcia Hernández, the Minister of the Interior, who classified all news about the state of emergency as official secrets.

The second appeal was for the temporary postponement of civil and military trials of a political nature which involved "severe penalties" until the scheduled end of the state of emergency on July 25.

Next, the commission asked the Government "not to tolerate" activities of uncontrolled right-wing extremists carrying out aggressive activities against persons and property in the Basque provinces.

Finally, the *Roman Catholic* group called for an end to the "indiscriminate intervention of the forces of law and order" in the Basque region, which led to "fear and insecurity" on the part of the population there.

Strike to halt French papers

Paris, May 26.—There will be no French newspapers tomorrow because of a 24-hour strike by printers in protest against an attempt to publish a popular French daily in Belgium, a communist-led union said today.

The union called the strike because editors of *Le Parisien Libéré*, where printers are on strike because of proposed redundancies, have been printed in Belgium and brought into France.—Reuter.

A 148-ft tall bomb shelter built during the Second World War demolished by explosives yesterday at Castrop-Rauxel in the Ruhr.

Emir of Kuwait seeks arms on state visit to Paris

From Charles Hargrove,
Paris, May 26

The full pageantry of a state visit was laid on for the Emir of Kuwait, Shaikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, who arrived this afternoon with a retinue of 40 ministers and officials for two days of talks.

President Giscard d'Estaing described the visit as a "capital event" which began at Orly airport from where the two men drove to the Esplanade des Invalides, where a mounted Republican guard escorted him to the Palais de Marigny, the state guest house.

The visit is in response to an invitation from President Pompidou and was to have taken place in the autumn of 1973, but had to be postponed because of the Yom Kippur war.

The Emir and the President had a private talk for half an hour at the Elysée Palace this afternoon after the ritual exchange of decorations. This gathering was enlarged to include ministers, M de Courcel, the Secretary-General of the *Quai d'Orsay* deputizing for M Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, who is in Dublin for a Council of Ministers' meeting.

This evening, President Giscard d'Estaing gave a state banquet for the Emir. Replying to a toast from his host, he said that "relations between France and Kuwait are solid and rest on mutual esteem and confidence. At present, Kuwait and the Arab world look upon France with added admiration and esteem because of her policy on the international plane, and the major role she plays at the service of understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the world.

"But it is especially the attitude of France on the main Arab problems which has most attracted our attention. This attitude enables France to enjoy great respect from all Arab peoples."

The Emir will have another private meeting with the President tomorrow. In the international field, the main emphasis of the talks will be on the oil problem, Euro-Arab cooperation and the Middle East crisis. The Emir's ministers, who include the defence, finance, interior, water and electricity ministers, will hold *discussions with their opposite* numbers on economic and technical cooperation, "Joint ventures", and the delivery to Kuwait of an impressive "shopping list" of arms and equipment.

French wine fraud case reopens

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 26

A second round opened today of the famous Bordeaux wine fraud scandal before three judges of the Bordeaux Appeals Court.

The defence lawyers for the eight principal accused are objecting that the sentences awarded by a lower court last December were too severe. The public prosecutor has demanded a complete rehearing, arguing that the sentences, especially the fines, which also concerned 10 other accused, were too lenient.

The local inspector of taxes has seconded his plea, maintaining that a bad precedent has been set

Last December M Pierre Bert, the central figure in the scandal, was sentenced to the maximum penalty allowed under French law of one year's imprisonment and a £2,500 fine

M Bert has just published his *account of the whole affair* entitled *In Vino Veritas*, in which he repeats his assertion that his fraudulent practices were common in the region, deceiving only naive consumers.

OVERSEAS

Tanzania turns down kidnappers' demands despite threats to kill three hostages from ape centre

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, May 26

The Tanzanian Government has rejected all demands of the gang who kidnapped three American students and a Dutch woman researcher from the Gombe Stream game reserve a week ago.

One of the four, Miss Barbara Smuts, aged 24, brought a ransom demand when she was *freed by the group yesterday*. The gang, who say they are members of the Popular Revolution Party, an opposition group in Zaire, have threatened to kill the other three if their demands are not met within 60 days.

They want members of their groups who are held in Tanzanian jails released. They also want nearly 4m shillings (about £24,000), an assortment of weapons, and ammunition from Tanzania.

They named two members of the PRP, John Lumbu and S. Kilenga, as being in jail in Tanzania.

However, the Tanzanian *Government* said all those who had been detained were freed under an amnesty in April. Some arrests had been made since the arrival of the ransom demand, but these people would not be freed. The spokesman said Tanzania could not accept such demands.

Six *separate* notes were brought to Dar es Salaam yesterday by Miss Smuts, who is a Stanford University student. Three were for President Nyerere and others for Mr Beverly Carter, the American Ambassador, and Mr Jan van den Verg, the Netherlands Ambassador.

No details of the letters have been disclosed and Miss Smuts would give no information about her captors for fear of endangering the remaining hostages.

Mr Carter said the kidnappers had made no demands on America. Reports that a ransom of $1m had been demanded were innacurate, he said.

He emphasized that the lives of the two Americans and the Dutchwoman were in danger if anything went awry in the negotiations.

Miss Jane Goodall, the anthropologist, at whose research camp the students were observing chimpanzees, has confirmed that the raiders, who were heavily armed, were only interested in abducting whites and would have kidnapped her if they had found her. Apparently she escaped *because she* had turned out the lights in her house before the raiders arrived and they did not find the house.

Dar es Salaam, May 26.—A Tanzanian Government spokesman admitted that the Tanzanian decision not to meet the kidnappers' demands placed the lives of the hostages in *considerable* danger, but emphasized that at an emergency cabinet meeting, presided over by President Nyerere, "Tanzania has firmly rejected all the demands and this decision is final and will not be changed.

"Tanzania will not be blackmailed", he said. "Now we must wait."—UPI.

Dr Kissing[er] flies off to Europe again

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 26

Dr Kissinger, the Se[cretary] of State, set off on his [travels] again this morning, going first to Paris, for [the meet]ing of the Intern[ational] Energy Authority and [a meeting] of the Council of the O[rganiz]ation for Economic [Cooper]ation and Devel[opment] (OECD), and to talk [with the] French Government.

He will be in Brus[sels to] meet President Ford w[hen he] arrives there for the Na[to sum]mit on Thursday. The [Secre]tary of State spent m[uch of] last week in Europe a[nd will] follow Mr Ford round [the con]tinent to Madrid, Rome [and] Salzburg to see Preside[nt Sadat] of Egypt.

While the State Dep[artment] has been getting thing[s ready] for Dr Kissinger a[nd the] senior officials travel[ling in] his aircraft, the Whit[e House] has also been making [prepar]ations. It thinks of ev[erything] and has put out a note [for] reporters who will ac[company] the President, giving t[hough]ful advice and helpfu[l inform]ation on the countr[ies he] will visit.

"It's spring in Euro[pe", the] note states helpfully. [There] have been intermitt[ent] showers in all the cit[ies to be] visited, so a light rai[ncoat will] suffice for the cooler temperatures. Vatican [rules im]pose special dress [regul]ations for women, [who re]quire women to cover the[ir heads,] wear a dark colour with sleeves past t[he elbow] and of the ap[propriate] length."

It does not define ["appro]priate" any more [than] The White House pr[ess corps] is made up of seas[oned tra]vellers, who can prob[ably work] out these things f[or them]selves. Just in case, the press secretar[y's office] gives them some [advice on] diet.

"It is good practic[e to eat] foods which are [either] fresh or have not b[een stored] properly. Specific ex[amples are] antipasto, smorgasb[ord and] similar tables of sa[lads and] hors d'oeuvres, as t[hese] are frequently pr[epared in] advance and then [not refri]gerated adequately. [Shellfish] (especially mussels) [should be] avoided during thi[s time of] year. In Spain and [Italy it is] best to avoid milk products."

It does not say w[hat to do] with food which [is] "seldom not fresh", [or] "often not fresh"

Mr Ford urges Americans to stand up to lawbreakers

From Fred Emery
Washington, May 26

President Ford today again summoned the American people to remain militarily strong and resolved "to stand up for what is right" against "lawbreakers in the world".

In a brief Memorial Day address, which he delivered at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetary, Mr Ford singled out those who died keeping the peace as well as in wars. "Peace, too, can have its heroes", he said. The passage was taken by officials to be another reference to the 41 servicemen killed and missing in the operations to retake the ship Mayaguez.

Keeping the strength to deal with lawbreakers was "the price we have always paid for being free. It is the price we must be willing to pay in the future", said Mr Ford.

He added that those who had made their sacrifice for peace proved that heroism "beats just as strong in American hearts today as ever".

The President also had a *special word for the families* of the thousands of men still officially listed as missing in action in Indo China. The Administration reproaches the Vietnamese communists for failing to live up to the Paris agreements which require the best possible efforts be made for a *full accounting*. Few assume any are still alive.

Today Mr Ford offered a prayer for "the safety of those still missing ... and the solace of those who wait". He declared, "the world should know that the United States will not falter in its determination to achieve an adequate accounting *of our aims*".

All of Mr Ford's recent public statements have been directed at foreign as well as domestic audiences, with the intent of reminding all that the United States is undaunted.

In what is intended to be seen as another leadership gesture, not least for Europeans meeting Dr Kissinger at the International Energy Agency Conference, President Ford is to make a television broadcast tomorrow night on the eve of his departure for the Nato summit. His staff disclose he will announce an *increase* of $1 a barrel in tht price *of imported oil. It should, he* feels, be a reminder to all that it si the President who acts, while Congress relaxes on holiday, to keep the country moving towards an energy-saving programme.

Mansfield move against US isolationism

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 26

Senator Mike Mansfield, best known in Europe as the would-be withdrawer of American forces, insists that he is not now advocating isolationism.

In a speech at Georgetown University here and in a television interview recorded for broadcast here tonight, the Senate *majority leader* has called for new and vigorous American diplomacy.

He wants it "aimed at securing agreements among nations which would make international stability more dependent on mutual undertakings and less on the unilateral commitment of the military power".

This a change.

Mr Mansfield sponsored yearly amendments (until this year), calling for halving unilaterally the 300,000 American troops in Europe.

In the immediate aftermath of Vietnam, he suggested the withdrawal of 40,000 American troops from Korea.

But he is not quite finished. He feels that the United States would have to fight in the event of an invasion of South Korea by the North, but wants the men stationed there removed

Russia seems about to test Allied commitment to West Berlin

The Cold War revisited

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, May 26

Evidence has been accumulat*ing rapidly in the past few* days that the Soviet Union is preparing to engineer a new crisis in Berlin, or is at least manoeuvring itself into a position where it can raise the temperature at short notice.

Observers feared a hardening of the Soviet line when Mr Piotr Abrasimov recently *started his second term* as Moscow's Ambassador in East Berlin. Their anxiety has begun to justify itself.

It was Mr Abrasimov who objected last week when Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, accompanied Dr Kissinger on his visit to address the West Berlin city Parliament.

The Soviet envoy claimed that Herr Genscher had thus breached the quadripartite agreement on Berlin of 1971 (which Mr Abrasimov negotiated with the ambassadors of America, Britain and France on his last tour of duty in East Berlin). The Soviet line is that Herr Genscher was illegally exercising his role as Foreign Minister in West Berlin, where West Germany is not sovereign.

The Bonn Government rejected the complaint, saying that its special relationship with America and the close cooperation of the two governments in maintaining Berlin's capacity for survival made it "a *matter of course*" *that Herr* Genscher should accompany Dr Kissinger.

Had this piece of nit-picking been an isolated matter, it would not have cost anyone in Bonn any sleep. But only a few days earlier the Soviet Government, in a Note to Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, made the much more serious claim that the three Western powers had no residual rights in East Berlin because it was an integral part of East Germany, which it serves as a capital.

This new interpretation of the status of Berlin, regarded here and in the three Western capitals as a novel distortion, emerged in the latest contribution to a desultory exchange of Notes. This was sparked off by the publication earlier this year of the United Nations demographic yearbook containing controversial references to the divided city. The Western and West German view remains that East Berlin stays in law part of a city under overall four-power administration.

Embarrassingly (but sometimes conveniently) vague though the 1971 four-power agreement has proved to be on certain vital points, it seems crystal-clear when it refers to "quadripartite rights and res*ponsibilities*". *Equally limpid* is the observation that "the situation which has developed in the area (ie, Berlin) ... shall not be changed unilaterally". This "situation" includes regular flag-flying patrols by Western troops in East Berlin, which remain unmolested in spite of the Soviet Note.

There is quiet concern here that Dr Kissinger failed to reject, or even mention, the Soviet Note in the course of an otherwise outspoken reaffirmation of America's commitment to West Berlin.

Thus West Berlin remains as vulnerable as ever, dependent despite all the agreements on Soviet good will, or self-denial, for its survival. There is inevitably speculation here that the Americans' setback in Indo-China is tempting the Russians to see how strong their commitment to West Berlin really is, not in words but in will.

This in turn raises the question of West Berlin's ultimate fate, a question the West *Germans prefer not to discuss* in public or to think about after dark. Its population fell last year by 1.2 per cent. Only Hamburg in West Germany matches this figure, but Hamburg has suburbs for people to move out to. Colossal subsidies from Bonn, large tax concessions to West Berlin residents and fat salaries for migrants from West Germany have failed to halt the accelerating fall in population and rise in the average age.

There is no doubt that West Berlin is slowly winding down. The question really is when that combination of federal aid and Western military commitment which is West Berlin's heart-lung machine will be switched off. The day is probably still a long way off, but there comes a time when keeping a patient alive by artificial means loses its point.

New delay in terrorism trial

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, May 26

The resumption of the trial of the four alleged terrorist leaders at Stuttgart, which began last week, was today delayed to June 5.

The case against Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Karl Raspe, for alleged crimes of violence, was originally adjourned until May 30 to allow another court to rule whether three lawyers barred from the case could be readmitted to the defence.

A statement from the court said today that the new delay would ensure sufficient time for the other court to make a decision. Criminal procedures allow a court to adjourn a trial for a maximum of 30 days once it has started. Further delays beyond June 5 are possible.

OVERSEAS

[St]onehouse arguments rejected by [M]elbourne magistrate but his [la]wyers take case to higher court

[Melbo]urne, May 26.—Mr [St]onehouse repeated to- [day that] he is ready to return [to Eng]land immediately and [face ch]arges of theft, forgery [and fra]ud, but is being pre- [vented f]rom doing so by Scot- [land Ya]rd.

[The f]ormer Labour Govern- [ment mi]nister, who is 49, spoke [to repo]rters after his fight [against] British extradition moved to an Australian [Su]preme Court after some legal argument before [Melbour]ne's chief stipendiary [magistra]te, Mr Cyril Thompson. [Mr St]onehouse and his pri- [vate s]ecretary, Mrs Sheila [Buckley,] aged 28, both appeared [before M]r Thompson on an ex- [tradition] application. Their [lawyers] challenged the magis- [trate's r]ejection of their legal [argumen]ts.

[Mr Th]ompson adjourned the [hearing] until Friday to allow [defence] counsel to appear be- [fore th]e Supreme Court and [test the] validity of his rulings. [The M]P, who faked his own [death b]y drowning from Miami [Beach, F]lorida, last November [and] was detained several [weeks la]ter in Melbourne with [a false] passport, is accused in [Britain] of 15 charges of for- [gery, fra]ud and theft involving [more th]an £42,000.

[He is] also accused of five [charges] alleging attempts to [obtain £]125,000 from insurance [compani]es by deception and [conspiri]ng with Mrs Buckley to [defraud] creditors of an export [promoti]on company he estab- [lished i]n London.

Mrs Buckley, who came to Australia earlier this year and was subsequently arrested in March, faces five theft charges involving approximately £19,000 and $12,500 (about £5,400) as well as the conspiracy charge.

Four of the main contentions put by two lawyers representing Mr Stonehouse and Mrs Buckley and rejected by the magistrate were that:

British authorities had acted wrongly in attaching 21 charges against Mr Stonehouse and six against Mrs Buckley to single warrants issued by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Bow Street court, London, arguing that separate warrants should have been prepared for each charge.

Warrants issued by the Bow Street magistrate were subsequently, and wrongly, superseded by second warrants containing new charges. The second warrants were not valid as they had been superimposed upon the original warrants.

Mr Stonehouse and Mrs Buckley had suffered a denial of natural justice by the refusal by British authorities to allow them or their legal representatives to cross-examine more than 70 witnesses who had given depositions against them in London.

The prosecution's determination to call Australian witnesses before the Melbourne magistrate was in violation of the powers of Australia's Extradition Act.

During the three hours of legal arguments, Mr James Patterson, who appeared for Mr Stonehouse, declared: "It is not for this court to comply with the laws of England. It is for England to comply with the laws of this court." He contended the case against the MP was "extremely shaky and fragile".

For the Australian Government, which is presenting Britain's extradition application, Mr Fred James described as "whimsy" defence arguments that Mr Stonehouse and Mrs Buckley were being denied natural justice by the actions of the British authorities.

Immediately after the court session Mr Stonehouse went to a public house near by, and in an upstairs lounge repeatedly declared he was now "locked into Victorian state legal procedures" which prevented him from returning to England as he said he wished to do.

He also called on the House of Commons, due to debate on June 12 whether he should be expelled from Parliament, to consider adjourning his case.

To the Commons select committee which had recommended his expulsion if he failed to return by June 6, he declared: "I was a sick man . . . and in that position I was entitled to consideration and condolence and certainly entitled to sick leave from the House of Commons, which I have served for over 17 years."—Reuter.

Nurse to be tried on Al Fatah charge

By Edward Mortimer

An Israeli Arab nurse who has lived in Britain for seven years is to be tried in Israel next week on charges of involvement with Al Fatah. She is Miss Muzna Nicola, aged 30, employed since 1970 by the Hertfordshire County Council Health Authority.

Miss Nicola is engaged to an Englishman, Mr Ricky Lomaz, aged 30. He is to appear as a defence witness at the trial. She returned to Israel in March to visit her parents, but was arrested on arrival and has been held in prison since then.

The charges relate to her two earlier visits to Israel in 1970 and 1971. It is claimed that she "took upon herself to try to recruit certain inhabitants of Nazareth" into Al Fatah; that she submitted reports to Al Fatah on her return to London; and that Al Fatah reimbursed part of her expenses.

The only evidence against her known to her lawyers is a confession which she is alleged to have made soon after her arrest. They believe that this confession may not have been made voluntarily. Her parents saw her three days after her arrest and believe that she had been illtreated during interrogation.

Amnesty International is interested in the case and has asked Professor Wilem Duk, a Dutch lawyer, to represent the organization at the trial, due to open in Haifa on Sunday.

Since coming to England, Miss Nicola had qualified as a district nurse, health visitor and midwife, as well as in psychiatric nursing. She made many English friends who believe that the charges against her are unfounded. They say that she is respected and liked.

Her fiancé is a former social worker who is now starting a business. Asked about Miss Nicola's political views, Mr Lomaz told me that she was "anti-violence" and "fed up with the situation out there—people getting hurt on both sides". She identified herself as an Israeli Arab rather than a Palestinian, but had asked for an application form for British naturalization.

"Most of her friends", Mr Lomaz said, "are English". During the past four years, he added, he had only met two other Arabs in her company, one from Egypt and the other a fellow Israeli.

Miss Nicola's brother Mazin has lived in Britain for eight years. He is married to an Englishwoman. The only possible reason he can offer for her arrest was her friendship with an Israeli Arab student and his wife whom she had known while living in Israel and saw again in Britain. The man subsequently returned to Israel and was arrested and charged with membership of Al Fatah.

Two of the charges which Miss Nicola faces—collecting information which caused danger to the security of the state, and passing on information so collected to an unlawful organization — carry a possible life sentence. She is to be defended by Mrs Felicia Langer, the well known Israeli Communist lawyer.

'welcome' [sign] greets [cos]monauts [in s]pace

[Mosco]w, May 26.—Two Soviet [cosmona]uts found a "welcome" [sign] left for them by pre- [vious] spacemen when they [boarded] the orbiting space [laborato]ry, Salyut 4, early to- [day].

[Lieute]nant-Colonel Pyotr [Klimuk] and Mr Vitaly Sevastia- [nov rep]orted that the research [station,] launched last December [, was] working well in auto- [matic fl]ight round the earth. [They] are the second crew to [take co]ntrol of the Salyut. Two [cosmonauts fro]m from Soyuz 17 spent [a month] carrying out experi- [ments i]n the laboratory in Janu- [ary an]d February, a Soviet [r]ecord. It is the first time [that] separate Russian teams [have vis]ited the same station.

[The p]resent team boarded the [laborato]ry during the night [after lin]king up with it in their [Soyuz] 18 spacecraft launched [from Ba]ikonur on Saturday. They [found t]he "Welcome to our [home]" sign left in the [laborato]ry by the two depart- [ing Soyu]z 17 men in February.

[The co]smonauts, both on their [first s]pace mission, were feel- [ing fine] after the rigours of [manoeuv]ring the Soyuz 18 ferry into the correct orbit [and doc]king with Salyut, Tass [said].

[Today]'s Soviet press gave no [indicatio]n on the length of their [mission], but observers expected [that they] would attempt to beat [the Sk]ylab record.

[A mis]sion lasting beyond six [weeks a]ppeared unlikely as the [Soviet co]ntrol centre near Mos- [cow wou]ld need to be prepared [for the] joint United States- [Soviet] mission beginning on [July 15.]—Reuter.

Zambia reassures whites in Africa

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, May 26

In an effort to placate the fears of white southern Africans over their future, a senior Zambian Government official has given an assurance that his Government regards whites in the area "as the moral responsibility of each and every black man".

Speaking at a symposium in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, Mr Mark Chona, personal adviser to President Kaunda, said: "We want you to believe us that we do not want war. We understand fully the fears of whites in southern Africa and accept that they are here to stay."

Zambia, he said, was prepared to act as a catalyst in bringing about meaningful change in the area but this would be dependent on changes taking place inside South Africa. In a reference to the pronouncement by Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, that South Africa regarded itself as part of Africa, Mr Chona said that if the republic dropped its apartheid policies, "then we'll really believe you are from Africa". Other solutions for South Africa he said were to release the true African leaders from detention and to grant honorable independence to Namibia (South-West Africa).

During the symposium, officials of Rhodesia's African National Council (ANC) are understood to have reaffirmed that the ANC would accept a qualified franchise in future elections but would expect it to produce an African parliamentary majority in the first post-independence election.

It was also suggested that the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, regarded by whites as the most uncompromising of the ANC leaders, had told the recent Commonwealth leaders conference in Jamaica that he would agree to a 12-month period of transitional government in Rhodesia before full-scale majority rule.

Three Rhodesia Front members of parliament attended the two-day symposium.

Rhodesia ban on chaplain

Salisbury, May 26.—An American-born missionary, the Rev Bruce Hansen, aged 31, has been given until Saturday to leave Rhodesia after being declared a prohibited immigrant by the government, a spokesman for the American-based United Church of Christ said today.

No reason was given, the spokesman added.

Mr Hansen, chaplain and teacher at the Chikore mission school in south-east Rhodesia, came here in 1969 after leaving his American church seminary.

He said he had no idea why he had been barred from Rhodesia, adding that he had not decided whether to appeal against the order and was waiting for advice from the mission board in New York.—Reuter.

[Ug]anda chooses [nation]al dress

[Kampal]a, May 26.—President [Amin's] cabinet has approved a [national fo]rmal dress for men, [Radio U]ganda said. It is a [short-sle]eved safari suit with a [badge be]aring the Ugandan coat [of arms] and a shoulder badge [bearing] the name of the [country.] The radio quoted [Field Marsha]l Amin as saying that [the Gov]ernment would not bar [people fr]om wearing what they [liked,] but the safari suit [must b]e worn on official occa- [sions.—]AP.

[Gre]ek Premier [in B]ucharest

[Buchare]st, May 26.—Mr Kara- [manlis,] the Greek Prime Minis- [ter, lef]t for Bucharest today [for two]) days of talks with [Romania]n leaders on econ- [omic,] political and cultural [issues.] The Cyprus crisis and [its repe]rcussions in the Balkan [area i]s likely to be discussed.

[Tomo]rrow, Mr Karamanlis [and his] party will fly to Brus- [sels for] the Nato summit con- [ference] where he will meet [Presiden]t Ford.—Reuter.

Mr Smith tired of procrastination

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, May 26

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said today that he wants the African National Council (ANC) to get on with a constitutional conference or he will start talking to other black groups.

"I'm tired of being messed around", he said. "This procrastination and dilly-dallying must come to an end." Mr Smith was speaking at Inyanga where he opened the Local Government Association Conference.

Dealing with settlement he said that last Thursday's meeting with an ANC delegation did not make progress but he had stated his position and the talks were adjourned for two weeks to allow ANC to determine its next move. He said there had already been delays over a constitutional conference for five months and there was no logical reason for them. Talks could have been held five months ago.

Mr Smith went on: "I made it clear to the ANC that when we next meet we agree to hold a conference or we say that it is off and give reasons. The Government will then turn to other groups of Africans which have indicated a desire to talk.

"I have evidence of a growing feeling among responsible Africans that the ANC is not measuring up to its task." Mr Smith said it was not surprising that the ANC was shying away from the conference table because it was well known that it lacked leaders of the necessary calibre and status to present adequately a reasoned and logical case.

If that was the case then he would have to look elsewhere to find more capable people. If that failed and there were no more Africans prepared to come forward and discuss a *modus vivendi* for ensuring that black and white could live peacefully together then that fact would have to be faced and there would have to be a rethink of the problem.

He hoped this stage would not be reached, but the Government had considered all contingencies.

"Once again I say that the Government has displayed commendable patience and reasonableness over this exercise", he said. "We have complied with everything that was expected of us to promote the spirit of détente. I regret to say that the other side is guilty of doing the reverse."

Earlier Mr Smith said the psychological war being waged against Rhodesia was fierce but it was no worse than at the time of the break-up of the federation in 1963 and at Rhodesia's declaration of independence in 1965. However, one dramatic change had occurred—Mozambique—and this was something which had to be overcome.

Mr Smith said the idea of one man, one vote in Rhodesia, immediate parity or a handover were non-starters and this kind of thing would never be tolerated in Rhodesia. The rest of the world had to accept that there always had been a basic difference between Rhodesia and other countries in Africa which were protectorate states.

No amount of psychological pressure, intimidation or blackmail would be of any consequence to Rhodesians. Threats of increased terrorism or the closing of communication routes were a complete waste of time. Therefore the only practical proposition was a conference on the settlement issue. The present détente exercise was instigated for one reason—to hold a conference in Rhodesia, for Rhodesians, by Rhodesians in order to settle the constitutional dispute.

[Nin]e bombings admitted by [To]kyo suspects, police say

[From O]ur Own Correspondent
[Tokyo,] May 26

[The] police claimed today [that tw]o of the alleged ter- [rorists] arrested last week in [connecti]on with a recent wave [of bom]bing attacks in Tokyo [had adr]nitted responsibility for [setting] off all nine explosions. [Eight p]eople were killed and [400 inj]ured in the blasts.

[A p]olice spokesman said [that un]der interrogation, Shoji [Daidoji,] a company employee [aged 2]6, had admitted being [the lead]er of one of three radi- [cal cel]ls which had attacked [the off]ices of large business [compan]ies. The terrorists [claim] that the firms were [exploiti]ng underdeveloped [n]ations. The three cells were named "Wolf", "Fangs of the Earth" and "Scorpion."

In one of the worst explosions eight people were killed and 385 injured after a large device destroyed the main entrance of the head office of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in the crowded Marunouchi business area in August last year.

Since then groups of terrorists have launched bombing attacks against other business firms and financial institutions which operate in South Korea and other Asian countries.

The police also claimed that a typewriter which had been used to issue the group's first warning after the Mitsubishi bombing had been found in Mr Daidoji's residence.

Kosygin meeting rounds off Mr Shore's visit

Moscow, May 26.—Mr Peter Shore, the Trade Secretary, today met Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Shore flew to Moscow last Monday for a three-day meeting of the joint Anglo-Soviet commission on economic and scientific cooperation and spent the weekend at the Black Sea resort of Sochi.

He was due to leave for London later today. He told British reporters earlier that he would immediately resume campaigning for a vote to withdraw from the EEC in the June 5 referendum.—Reuter.

Port Moresby unrest over Queen as head

Port Moresby, May 26.—Striking students armed with sticks and iron bars sealed off the main campus of the University of Papua-New Guinea here today in protest against the government's plan to appoint the Queen head of state when the country becomes independent.

A boycott of lectures, which started on Friday as a prelude to a noisy demonstration outside the central government offices here, appeared likely to continue tomorrow

Officials of the students' representative council said a decision on whether to return to lectures would be made tomorrow. The country is expected to achieve independence later this year.—Reuter.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

More by invitation than by command

In all the correspondence about the effects of a wealth tax on art collections, it was only in a letter last week from Mr Grunebaum in New York that I spied a reference to the aspect of the question that most interests me personally—the further depletion of the practice of private patronage.

"Private collectors are the people who help young artists start, and it is their efforts which play a role in separating good art from bad art. This is a long drawn out process which takes many years if not generations", wrote Mr Grunebaum, and how right he is. We owe some of the greatest art in the world to the imagination and conviction of a few great patrons, and we owe all sorts of enchanting and dotty edifices and caprices committed at the request of characters who would themselves be thought committable under the stark system of state assessment.

The need for an ever wider public to understand the art of commissioning is made stronger by the fact that in this country we operate such an immense and costly state art education net. That it will prove to be too costly and too unselective I have no doubt the next generation of unemployed designers will prove, though I may be in a particularly black frame of mind after a recent conversation with a student which revealed that she, whose talent I considered minimal, had every hope of acquiring seven years' worth of grants to pursue her splodgy work and was unconcerned about her eventual future since she was engaged to be married.

In the meantime it remains essential to promote the idea that having something made by an artist or craftsman is not some wicked capitalistic prerogative but a source of lasting satisfaction to both parties. It is therefore doubly unfortunate that just as the innate suspicion of the British ordinary man of committing himself to something he cannot actually see yet is giving way before the efforts of the Design Council, the Crafts Centre and the many local artist-craftsman groups, and just as the fantastic fluctuations in the price of works of art has made people feel that experts can be wrong, too, along comes a creeping dread that if by chance you do extend what is left of your disposable income towards helping an artist you admire, you may be lumbered with extra taxes if he should become famous or, worse, fashionable.

One of the obvious ways of avoiding any such risk is to commission something with a high artistic or technical content but made in a medium the intrinsic value of which would be hard to inflate. But the crucial point in getting anything made for an aesthetic rather than a functional purpose is to choose your artist carefully. How? By going to the end-of-term shows at the art colleges, by consulting the design-orientated magazines, by word of mouth, by sight of work. Only if you have confidence in the sort of style your artist has will you be happy. At which point it should be pointed out that there is nothing wrong in recognizing that what you really want to be is fashionable, so that there is no question of your own taste being called into judgment.

The woman who dresses at Dior, or has herself drawn by Molly Bishop, is stating that she enjoys a high standard of technique and a safe standard of conformity. There is absolutely nothing reprehensible in this; so far as I know, everyone who is dressed by Dior or drawn by Molly Bishop is delighted by the results and would not at all have cared to commission a dress from Rudi Gernreich or a piece of jewelry by Man Ray.

The cylindrical box shown on the page today is a commission, and it has brought much gratification in its wake. The original inspiration behind it was the crest, taken off the blinker of a set of coach harness. The harness had been bought in a tangle of other black patent leather and armorial silver encrustments by a firm called Heirloom and Howard, of 1 Hay Hill, W1, which also acquired original order books giving names and crests of suitable horse owners plus the dates of orders executed for them.

With refreshing enterprise, Heirloom and Howard set about informing relevant families that a positive tack-room was at their disposal. The problem with this particular crest was that, being designed for a horse not a lady, the casting was quite crude and it was only brass coated and filled in with white metal. The lady to whom the piece descended felt that, blinkered though she might be, and high-stepping too, it was more suitable for a nag's head than her own bosom, so the problem was what to do with great-grand-mama's fearsome axe-swinger?

The answer was to send it to an artist and let him think up something, bearing in mind the overall brief that the lady owner does not smoke (so no cigarette boxes), loathes things under glass (so no *en gelée* ideas), has to clean her own brass (so the pieces must be mounted on something equally cleanable, not on wood) and has a manic dislike of useless bric-à-brac. The artist chosen, without hesitation because his powerful clean outlines and his immense skill in engraving made him an immediate match for the mailed fist, was Malcolm Appleby. He was invited to suggest a mounting and was warned of the maximum price he could expect. Unless you establish this point right away neither party will be pleased in the end.

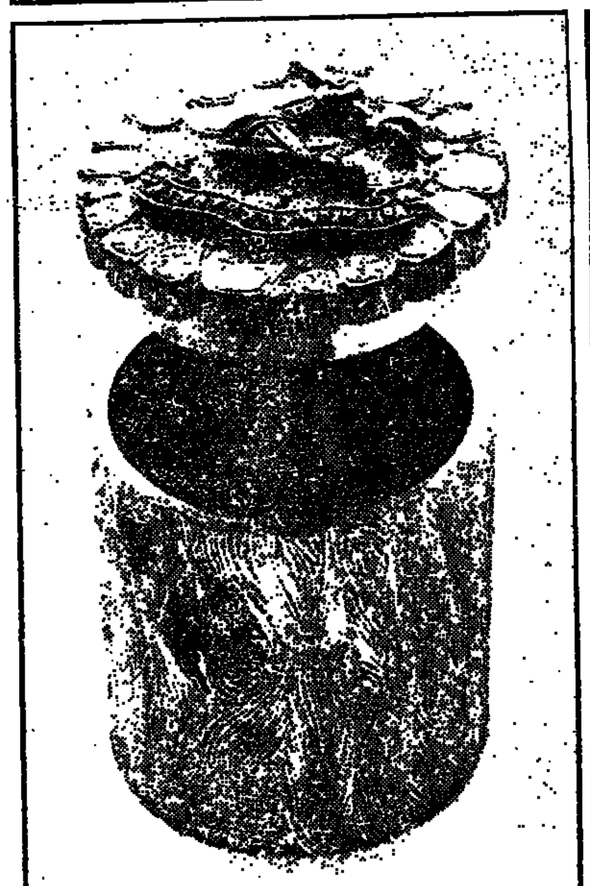
His reply—on a postcard showing a mountain ghoulie from a poster he has designed to be sold in aid of the mountain rescue teams—was received with rapture. Simple, heavy, wonderfully worked and neatly appropriate withal, it was a box in the form of a bundle of logs with the axeman severing the delicately engraved trunks. Since the crest is that of a soldier of fortune (or perhaps it was necessity, or conviction, or all three) there is a particularly nice swords-into-ploughshares air about a battleaxe being employed to slice the fuel of warmth and shelter.

Five years ago, Malcolm Appleby, whose exceptional skill and strength as an engraver was enhanced by his work for a gunsmith, moved into the disused railway station at Crathes, down Dee from Balmoral. Being something of an expect on unlikely conversions in Scotland by the time I reached him, I was able to admire the improvements he has made since I was last there, which was just after he moved in. Gone is the sad little cat, come are a brood of ravishingly pretty chickens in steel-engraving colours. The platform is blooms with flowers set in old bits of iron, and there is a vivacious arrangement of animal skulls and Mr Appleby's underwear, all bleached to the same bone tone, among the roses by the up line. The main waiting room and patio front have been glassed in to make a workroom-studio, heated by the original little iron stove.

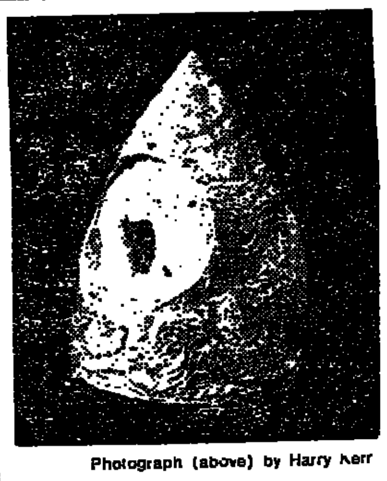
In five years, Malcolm Appleby has changed, matured and developed as an artist. He is still surrounded by disgusting dead animals, most of them flattened by accident or time ("When I was at college they kept saying to me, you're always working in one dimension"). A squashed mouse dangled over the oak block which serves as a mount for the vice; the obsession with owls is still rampant—or should it be mordaunt? With pride I am shown a complete long-dead barn specimen found in a disused turret. He is integrated to his neighbourhood, a member of the SNP, campaigning against bungalows on the down track, but above all working not only on grand designs for London that will ensure his place in posterity—the great gold-steel, silver-ivory chess set; the iron duckheaded bangle, inlaid with gold but rough cast by the local blacksmith, which is owned by the Honourable Company of Goldsmiths—but also on commissions for local people who have come to accept his talent.

"Do they think I'm strange? Yes they do, and of course I have to play up to that a little" But they ask him to make things, marvellous, original things which because of his osmotic knowledge of his environment have an entirely appropriate appeal.

He says his problem in working so far away from London is that he can take too long over everything. Society's problem is surely that so far the main agitation against taxes on artistic possession has come from the "haves". The people who will buy from Malcolm Appleby and artists like him without whom our cultural heritage would be so much diminished are on the whole those who as yet have not—and at this rate maybe never will have.



Photograph by Trevor Sutton



Photograph (above) by Harry Kerr

Top: Malcolm Appleby at Crathes.

Left: A brass cylindrical box, 3in high, hand carved to resemble a bundle of logs.

Above, centre: A hawk's head ring in steel.

Above: Piece from a chess set in ivory and silver. The ivory is carved so that it seems to go right through the metal. On this piece, an ivory cod, the fish's open mouth is lined with silver mirror that reflects the player, and a brush of garnets inside reflects pink in certain lights.

SPORT

Cricket

Why Kent take so long to bowl out the opposition on good pitches

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

SOUTHAMPTON: Kent, with eight second innings wickets in hand, need 69 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Hampshire.

Few of the things which a large crowd turned up yesterday expecting to see came to pass. To start with, Hampshire's last five wickets added another 211 runs, and when Kent went in, 159 runs behind, it was Jesty and Herman, rather than Roberts, who took the wickets to fall.

The day began with two hours and a half of Sainsbury. With a similar perverseness Trevor Bailey used to be at his most adhesive on bank holidays, or on the Saturdays of Test matches when the ground was full. The Southampton groundsman, by the way, has provided another splendid pitch (after 50 years at the county ground, Ernie Knights is having a well-deserved testimonial this year); it is true and not without pace, and provided Rice, a tall newcomer to the Hampshire side, as well as Sainsbury, Taylor and Stephenson, with conditions they found agreeable.

But not the Kent batsmen. After Luckhurst and Johnson, with no little discomfort, had resisted Roberts's opening spell of six overs, Luckhurst was bowled by Herman and Denness by Jesty. It would be fair to say that Roberts had softened Luckhurst up, but he never bowled at Denness. A bowler as good and fast as Roberts takes a lot of wickets for those at the other end, a fact which Herman, Jesty and Taylor would no doubt gratefully acknowledge.

Denness had time for one straight drive for four off Herman before Jesty bowled him as he aimed across the line. Denness had been given a good reception, but it was runs he wanted. This was his 13th innings for Kent this year, in the various competitions, and the ninth time he has been out in single figures. He is very much a player of ups and downs, of good runs and bad runs. To get back into form before leading England in the Prudential Cup, which starts on Saturday week, he has only a possible five innings.

When Denness was out 40 minutes were left. Kent could have all but lost the game in that time, as things had gone for them. So far they had looked a poor side. But Asif played some glorious strokes, among some edgy ones, and Johnson kept his end up. As for Roberts, he showed a sudden reluctance to take part. When he did so, though, for four more overs, he bowled short enough for Alley to tell him so in the last over of the day.

It was after 2.30 before a wicket had fallen, more than long enough to realize why it is that Kent take so long to bowl sides out on good pitches. They all bowl at much the same pace, except for Underwood. No one really spins the ball, and yesterday those who try (Underwood and Johnson) had no bowling to speak of. At medium pace Kent banged away over after over, hour after hour.

Although he scored a century for the second XI last season Rice had not made more than 29 in a first-class match before. For a while, as he lunged on to the front foot, he kept short leg in constant expectation of a catch off bat and pad; but by lunchtime the bowling was all alike to him, which, of course is what it was. In his innings of 82 Rice gave one chance, a straightforward one to Asif in the gully. By afternoon he was using his considerable height to drive well. Sainsbury, meanwhile, squirted and nudged his way along, making 36 of a sixth wicket partnership of 112 before Ealham threw him out, going for a quick single on the leg side. Ealham has just about the most deadly arm in England, from almost any range.

With Sainsbury out Hampshire quickened up. Rice was going well when Knott took his sixth catch of the innings (he got a hand to a seventh later on); Taylor and Stephenson added 57 in 50 minutes and by the time Luckhurst caught Taylor at square leg no one watching could have been anything but sick and tired of the sight of medium pace. Knott had stood up to the wicket for only seven of the 117.2 overs of Hampshire's innings; yet in Underwood, Denness had in his side England's premier slow bowler. If that is modern theory it makes no sense.

KENT: First Innings, 193 (70.1 overs) (J. N. Shepherd 59; A. M. E. Roberts 4 for 35).

Second Innings

B. W. Luckhurst, b Herman	9
G. W. Johnson, not out	30
*M. H. Denness, b Jesty	6
Asif Iqbal, not out	44
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (2 wkts)	90

R. A. Woolmer, *A. P. E. Knott, J. N. Shepherd, A. G. E. Ealham, B. D. Julien, D. L. Underwood, J. N. Graham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—31.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

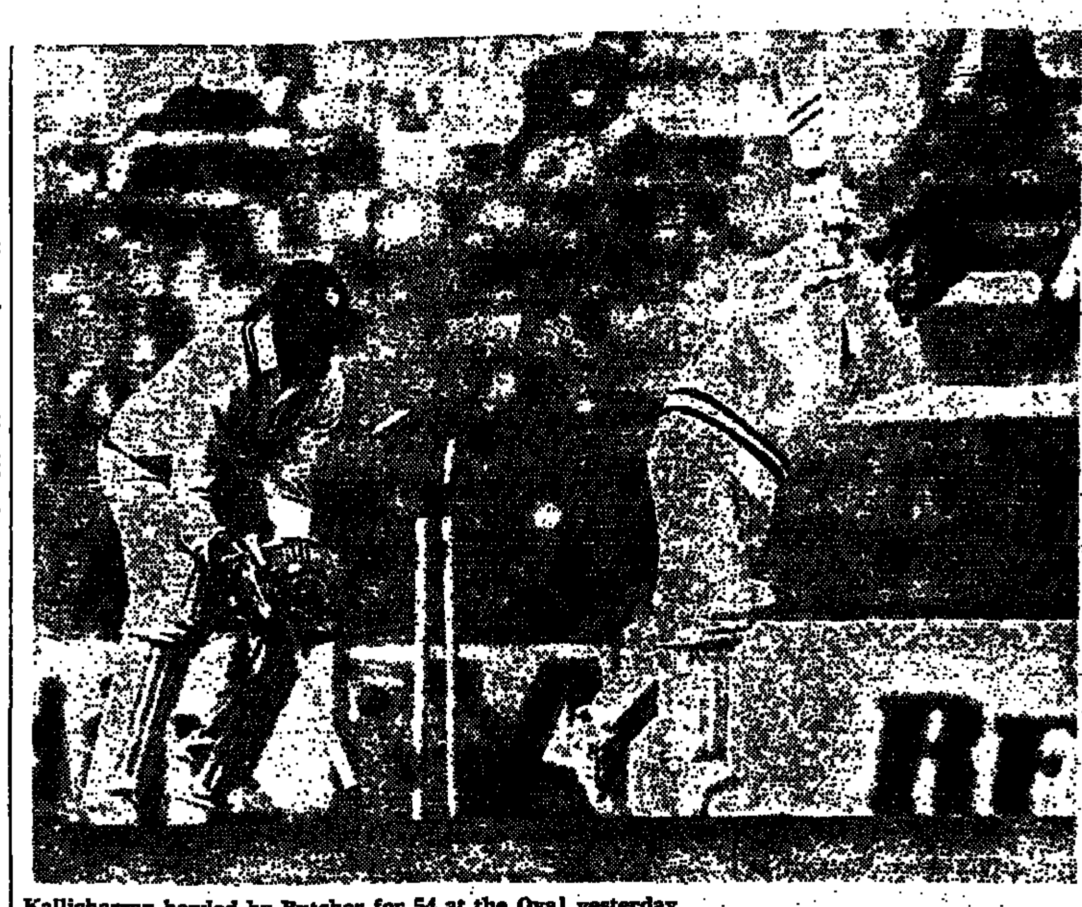
B. A. Richards, c Knott, b Woolmer	14
C. G. Greenidge, c Knott, b Graham	24
D. R. Turner, c Knott, b Graham	41
T. E. Jesty, c Knott, b Shepherd	22
*R. M. C. Gilliat, c Knott, b Shepherd	26
P. J. Sainsbury, run out	36
J. M. Rice, c Knott, b Julien	83
M. N. S. Taylor, c Luckhurst, b Julien	44
†G. R. Stephenson, c Denness, b Graham	39
R. S. Herman, b Shepherd	4
A. M. E. Roberts, not out	1
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 5)	18
Total (117.2 overs)	352

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—45, 3—77, 4—131, 5—131, 6—243, 7—265, 8—323, 9—327, 10—352.

BOWLING: Julien, 22.2—3—83—2; Graham, 35—8—70—3; Woolmer, 15—0—56—1; Shepherd, 38—6—109—3; Underwood, 7—2—16—0.

Bonus points: Hampshire 7, Kent 6.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and D. J. Constant.



Kallicharran bowled by Butcher for 54 at the Oval yesterday.

Amiss in holiday mood hits 78

After hitting 80 against Yorkshire in the John Player League, Amiss was in holiday mood and hit 78 off Surrey at the Oval yesterday. This was a welcome innings of some substance following scores of five, nine, 15 and four in the county championship.

West Indian batsmen took over after that, with 54 from Kallicharran, 78 from Kanhai and 51 from Bourne. Warwickshire still finished 21 behind on the first innings, but by dismissing Skinner and Howarth without a run and Younis at 11, they threatened to take the advantage from Surrey, who start the last day 70 on with seven wickets left.

Amiss played a couple of off-drives which stamped him in a high class, but he had moments of uncertainty, too, during an innings spanning nearly three hours and is not yet back to his best. Kanhai and Kallicharran both stylish players, matched him for strokes. Then Bourne chanced his arm, hitting Pocock for six and recording seven fours in scoring 51 out of 88 put on with Kanhai in 44 minutes. The last five overs of the 100 yielded 48 runs.

Worcester

Brain completed a career best performance of eight for 55 and set Worcestershire up for a second championship win of the season against Essex. Brain took six for 27 after tea and when Essex were all out for 164, the county champions were left to make 151 for victory. In 15 minutes before close of play they reduced this by 14 runs but lost Turner, out for no score to Lever on his twenty-eighth birthday.

Smith, batting at number nine, was the top Essex scorer with 38. Hardie lasted two hours for 32 and there were 34 extras.

Earlier in the day Worcestershire had reached 236 and achieved a lead of 14 thanks mainly to a partnership of 70 by D'Oliveira (59) and Yardley. Batting was never easy and East (four for 35) and Lever (four for 63) always made Worcestershire work hard for their runs.

Bristol

Somerset took a first innings lead of 206 against Gloucestershire, where Close (138 not out) and Slocombe, who made 102, shared in a fifth-wicket stand of 220.

Close hit four sixes and 16 fours as Somerset reached 374 for five declared after 112 overs. In their second innings Gloucestershire were 141 for three at close of play, after a fine innings of 79 from Zaheer, still needing 65 to avoid an innings defeat.

Nottingham

After gaining a first innings lead of four runs, Nottinghamshire ran into trouble. Derbyshire scored 262 for nine and then Hendrick snapped up two quick wickets before close of play when Nottinghamshire were 35 for three.

The Derbyshire opened, Hill, hit 65, his best score of the season, to help his side to three batting points. Rice, a South African, took the Nottinghamshire bowling honours with five for 46—the best of his career.

Hove

A formidable task faces Middlesex. They were set to score 368 to win and had reached 26 by close of play for the loss of Smith. After taking a first innings lead of 111, Sussex scored 256 for five declared with Graves making 101 not out, the first Sussex county championship hundred of the season.

Greig took five wickets for 25 in a dismal Middlesex first innings of only 96. Snow had three for 34.

After three Sussex wickets had fallen for 64, Graves and Greig attacked to add 67 before Parsons joined Graves in another entertaining partnership, this time of 108.

Parsons made 51. He is Scottish born but has played most of his cricket in New Zealand, and following a string of low scores, badly needed an innings like this. Graves hit 13 fours in an innings of class and authority.

W Indies big attraction

Nearly £15,000 has been taken in advance bookings for the Prudential world cup matches at the Oval next month. The lion's share of £9,656 is for the Australia v West Indies match on Saturday, June 14, and bookings for Australia v Ceylon on Wednesday, June 11, are understandably the lowest at £985.

Procter training

Procter, Gloucestershire's South African all-rounder, should be playing again by the end of June. He has started training after an operation on his right knee and yesterday began running for the first time. He has been told he can play golf.

Boycott gives a negative display

By Gerald Sinstadt

OLD TRAFFORD: Yorkshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Lancashire by 73 runs.

To see Boycott putting his head down and to hear the slow hand-clap is not an uncommon coincidence at Old Trafford on a Bank Holiday. It was first observable yesterday at about 4 o'clock after Yorkshire had embarked—launched would be too positive a description—upon their second innings 42 runs in arrears.

There were extenuating circumstances. The wicket was still inclined to be erratic in bounce. The Lancashire bowling and fielding were as accurate as they were zestful. The middle of the Yorkshire batting has no great reputation these days for solidity. Yet when all reasonable allowance has been made, Yorkshire fell short of giving the impression of a side whose prime intention was to win. By the close, Boycott had made 45 in 60 overs. Leadbeater, whose apparent enterprise was magnified by the contrast with his partner, had made 38 in 26 overs.

Even though Simmons and David Lloyd bowled the only spin of the day in the last 40 minutes, there was no acceleration from Yorkshire's captain and it seems that the only antidote to a draw will be his early removal today. The only Yorkshire wicket to fall was Lumb's, who could at least claim some justification for restraint after twice being hit painfully on the hand. The total had reached only 53 when he turned the last ball of the thirty-fourth over to Shuttleworth at backward square leg.

Calculated risks had contributed largely to Lancashire's first innings advantage. Equally, the policy led to several dismissals, though not in the case of Hayes who handsomely harnessed style and timing. His downfall, when bounce and deviation gave Bairstow the first of his four catches of the day, was a forward defensive stroke after successive boundaries from a cover drive square cut off Robinson. It left Clive Lloyd, with Pilling as a resolute partner, to demonstrate that no one would make runs at a reasonable rate without some luck.

None of the three chances he gave was easy. One, a towering mishook, was dropped by Boycott, who contributed much to the merriment of the large crowd by visibly changing his mind several times while the ball whirled in the wind and sun. There was also some vintage Lloyd—powerful driving in an arc of no more than the width of the sightscreen, and, most memorably, a shot off the back foot that hit the fence before cover point could look over his shoulder. He was out trying to drive Old, the best of Yorkshire's bowlers.

At the start of the day Robinson had a long, tidy spell, but afterwards Boycott persisted with the erratic Sidebottom. Nicholson, surprisingly ignored until shortly before lunch, then tied up the loose ends. Lancashire's last seven wickets fell for the addition of 57 runs, only Engineer making a worthwhile score. There must be considerable sympathy for Engineer, a notable victim of the restrictive conditions which govern modern cricket. Yesterday he came in with the rare luxury of enough overs remaining to build an innings and then, frustratingly, found himself with too few durable partners.

Boycott: Only 45 in 60 overs.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 157 (84 overs).

Second Innings

*G. Boycott, not out	45
R. G. Lumb, c Shuttleworth, b Wood	23
B. Leadbeater, not out	38
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 7)	9
Total (1 wkt)	115

J. H. Hampshire, C. M. Old, A. Sidebottom, †D. L. Bairstow, P. Carrick, A. G. Nicholson, G. A. Cope, A. L. Robinson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—53.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

B. Wood, l-b-w, b Old	0
*D. Lloyd, c Sidebottom, b Old	14
F. C. Hayes, c Bairstow, b Robinson	41
C. H. Lloyd, c Bairstow, b Old	58
H. Pilling, c Old, b Sidebottom	19
A. Kennedy, b Old	2
†F. M. Engineer, b Nicholson	43
J. Simmons, c Hampshire, b Nicholson	0
P. Lever, c Bairstow, b Nicholson	3
K. Shuttleworth, c Bairstow, b Old	8
P. Lee, not out	0
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 9)	12
Total (67.3 overs)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—24, 3—88, 4—142, 5—144, 6—153, 7—172, 8—176, 9—195, 10—199.

BOWLING: Old, 28—7—75—5; Nicholson, 15.3—5—36—3; Robinson, 14—3—50—1; Sidebottom, 10—4—26—1.

Bonus points: Lancashire 5, Yorkshire 5.

Umpires: H. Horton and T. W. Spencer.

Surrey v Warwick

AT THE OVAL

SURREY: First Innings, 348 for 9 (100 overs) (G. P. Howarth 74, D. R. Owen-Thomas 104 not out; S. J. Rouse 4 for 73).

Second Innings

*J. H. Edrich, not out	28
†L. E. Skinner, l-b-w, b Brown	0
G. P. Howarth, l-b-w, b Rouse	0
Younis Ahmed, c and b Rouse	3
G. R. J. Roope, not out	13
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 2)	5
Total (3 wkts)	49

D. R. Owen-Thomas, R. D. Jackman, A. R. Butcher, Intikhab Alam, G. G. Arnold, P. I. Pocock to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—1, 3—11.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

J. A. Jameson, c Roope, b Arnold	14
D. L. Amiss, c Skinner, b Butcher	78
S. J. Rouse, c Jackman, b Pocock	15
A. I. Kallicharran, b Butcher	54
M. J. K. Smith, c Roope, b Pocock	1
R. B. Kanhai, not out	78
†D. L. Murray, l-b-w, b Arnold	10
E. E. Hemmings, c Roope, b Arnold	19
W. A. Bourne, not out	51
Extras (b 6, n-b 1)	7
Total (7 wkts, 100 overs)	327

S. P. Perryman, *D. J. Brown did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—85, 3—143, 4—144, 5—196, 6—213, 7—239.

BOWLING: Arnold, 26—11—58—3; Jackman, 15—5—77—0; Intikhab, 17—1—69—0; Pocock, 27—12—70—2; Butcher, 15—3—46—2.

Bonus points: Surrey 7, Warwickshire 8.

Umpires: A. E. Fagg and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Gloucester v Somerset

AT BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 168 (75.2 overs).

Second Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, c Denning, b Jones	16
*A. W. Stovold, l-b-w, b Botham	12
Zaheer Abbas, l-b-w, b Moseley	79
R. D. V. Knight, not out	27
A. J. Brassington, not out	2
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total (3 wkts)	141

J. C. Foat, D. R. Shepherd, *A. S. Brown, D. A. Graveney, J. Davey, J. H. Dixon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—62, 3—138.

SOMERSET: First Innings

*D. J. S. Taylor, l-b-w, b Davey	38
B. C. Rose, c Brassington, b Dixon	65
P. W. Denning, c Sadiq, b Dixon	0
P. A. Slocombe, c Knight, b Davey	102
I. V. A. Richards, c Brassington, b Davey	35
*D. B. Close, not out	138
G. I. Burgess, not out	2
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 2)	6
Total (5 wkts dec, 112 overs)	374

I. T. Botham, D. Breakwell, H. R. Moseley, A. A. Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—88, 2—92, 3—105, 4—143, 5—363.

BOWLING: Davey, 29—7—88—3; Dixon, 22—3—82—2; Brown, 25—2—73—0; Knight, 16—2—45—0; Graveney, 17—2—65—0; Sadiq, 3—0—15—0.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 2, Somerset 8.

Umpires: A. Jepson and D. G. L. Evans.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Kent (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Yorkshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Warwickshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
HOVE: Sussex v Middlesex (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Essex (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
PRE-TOUR MATCH
READING: Berkshire v Ceylon.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
HARROGATE: Yorkshire II v Lancashire II.
UNDER-25 COMPETITION
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Hampshire.

Minor Counties

SLEAFORD: Suffolk, 169 for 8 and 231 (A. G. Warrington 89); Lincolnshire 201 for 5 dec and 225 for 4 (M. Maslin 115 not out, H. I. Moore 52). Lincolnshire won by six wickets.

Notts v Derbyshire

AT NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 266 for 9 (100 overs) (M. J. Smedley 114).

Second Innings

†M. J. Harris, c Russell, b Hendrick	8
B. Hassan, l-b-w, b Hendrick	3
*M. J. Smedley, c Sharpe, b Miller	2
D. W. Randall, not out	15
P. D. Johnson, not out	6
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (3 wkts)	35

C. E. B. Rice, H. T. Tunnicliffe, R. A. White, H. C. Latchman, J. D. Birch, P. A. Wilkinson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—14, 3—20.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

P. J. Sharpe, lbw, b Rice	8
A. Hill, lbw, b Rice	65
P. E. Russell, c White, b Birch	12
A. Morris, b White	19
A. J. Harvey-Walker, c Smedley, b Tunnicliffe	45
*J. B. Bolus, b Rice	0
G. Miller, c Latchman, b Birch	13
F. W. Swarbrook, not out	40
†R. W. Taylor, c sub, b Rice	41
M. Hendrick, b Rice	0
M. N. Glenn, not out	6
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 4)	13
Total (9 wkts, 100 overs)	262

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—29, 3—60, 4—140, 5—148, 6—154, 7—175, 8—246, 9—246.

BOWLING: Rice, 30—12—46—5; Wilkinson, 3—0—9—0; Birch, 26—7—73—2; Tunnicliffe, 19—5—36—1; White, 17—2—59—1; Latchman, 5—0—27—0.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 7, Derbyshire 7.

Umpires: B. J. Meyer and P. Rochford.

Sussex v Middlesex

AT HOVE

SUSSEX: First Innings, 207 (88.3 overs) (J. D. Morley 62; P. H. Edmonds 5 for 58).

Second Innings

J. D. Morley, c Edmonds, b Selvey	7
J. R. T. Barclay, c Butcher, b Edmonds	26
M. J. J. Faber, c Radley, b Selvey	6
P. J. Graves, not out	103
*A. W. Greig, c Titmus, b Lamb	36
A. E. W. Parsons, c Murray, b Lamb	51
†A. W. Mansell, not out	7
Extras (b 7, l-b 10, n-b 3)	20
Total (5 wkts dec)	256

J. A. Snow, J. Spencer, R. G. L. Cheatle, R. P. T. Marshall did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—30, 3—64, 4—131, 5—239.

Bowling: Selvey, 26.3—1—103—2; Lamb, 18—3—54—2; Edmonds, 15—2—40—1; Titmus, 14—4—31—0; Featherstone, 2—0—8—0.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

M. J. Smith, c Barclay, b Snow	10
G. D. Barlow, l-b-w, b Spencer	9
*J. M. Brearley, c Parsons, b Snow	22
C. T. Radley, l-b-w, b Greig	9
N. G. Featherstone, c Mansell, b Greig	9
R. D. Butcher, c Mansell, b Marshall	10
T. M. Lamb, l-b-w, b Greig	1
†J. T. Murray, b Greig	11
F. J. Titmus, b Greig	2
P. H. Edmonds, c Cheatle, b Snow	0
M. W. W. Selvey, not out	0
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 11)	13
Total (44.5 overs)	96

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—34, 3—45, 4—59, 5—71, 6—75, 7—82, 8—90, 9—96, 10—96.

BOWLING: Snow, 17.5—5—34—3; Spencer, 6—1—13—1; Greig, 17—7—25—5; Marshall, 3—0—11—1.

Second Innings

M. J. Smith, run out	14
G. D. Barlow, not out	7
T. M. Lamb, not out	0
Extras (b 1, n-b 4)	5
Total (1 wkt)	26

FALL OF WICKET: 1—22.

Bonus points: Sussex 6, Middlesex 4.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and R. Aspinall.

Other match

OXFORD: Oxford University, 341 for 9 dec (G. Pathmanathan 130, V. J. Marks 97; A. G. M. Watson 4 for 65) and 167 for 7 dec (Marks 61 not out); Free Foresters, 238 (A. R. Wingfield-Digby 6 for 53) and 205 (Wingfield-Digby 4 for 64). Oxford University beat Free Foresters by 64 runs.

Leicester v Northants

AT LEICESTER

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 332 for 8 (100 overs) (R. W. Tolchard 106, J. Birkenshaw 108; Sarfraz Nawaz 4 for 90).

Second Innings

B. Dudleston, b Sarfraz	0
J. F. Steele, b Dye	0
J. C. Balderstone, b Bedi	35
B. F. Davison, c Sharp, b Cottam	39
†R. W. Tolchard, not out	29
J. Birkenshaw, c Sharp, b Dye	50
P. Booth, not out	4
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 4)	6
Total (5 wkts)	163

*R. Illingworth, N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenzie, K. Higgs to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—3, 3—74, 4—80, 5—147.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*R. T. Virgin, l-b-w, b G. McKenzie	15
P. Willey, l-b-w, b Booth	0
†G. Sharp, l-b-w, b Booth	0
D. S. Steele, b McKenzie	42
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Tolchard, b McVicker	40
G. Cook, c McKenzie, b Birkenshaw	10
P. J. Watts, b McKenzie	1
Sarfraz Nawaz, not out	36
R. M. H. Cottam, c Birkenshaw, b Higgs	6
B. S. Bedi, c sub, b Higgs	10
J. C. C. Dye, l-b-w, b Higgs	4
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, n-b 12)	16
Total (69.2 overs)	183

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—18, 3—27, 4—99, 5—117, 6—123, 7—126, 8—141, 9—168, 10—183.

BOWLING: McKenzie, 19—3—47—3; Booth, 14—5—54—2; Higgs, 14.2—6—23—3; McVicker, 14—3—24—1; Birkenshaw, 8—2—19—1.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 8, Northamptonshire 4.

Umpires: R. E. Barnard and W. E. Phillipson.

Worcester v Essex

AT WORCESTER

ESSEX: First Innings, 222 (77.3 overs) (K. S. McEwan 55).

Second Innings

B. E. A. Edmeades, l-b-w, b Brain	10
K. S. McEwan, run out	6
*K. W. R. Fletcher, c Ormrod, b Brain	0
G. A. Gooch, b Gifford	19
B. R. Hardie, c D'Oliveira, b Brain	32
S. Turner, c Wilcock, b Brain	10
R. E. East, c Ormrod, b Brain	0
K. D. Boyce, c Inchmore, b Brain	14
†N. Smith, b Brain	38
R. N. S. Hobbs, l-b-w, b Brain	0
J. K. Lever, not out	1
Extras (b 19, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 7)	34
Total	164

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—26, 3—35, 4—76, 5—105, 6—106, 7—112, 8—154, 9—159, 10—164.

BOWLING: Brain, 21.4—6—55—8; Inchmore, 16—3—38—0; Hemsley, 9—4—16—0; Gifford, 8—2—21—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J. A. Ormrod, c Turner, b Lever	63
G. M. Turner, l-b-w, b Lever	50
E. J. O. Hemsley, b East	7
J. D. Inchmore, b East	2
J. M. Parker, l-b-w, b Lever	3
B. L. D'Oliveira, c Smith, b East	59
T. J. Yardley, c Hobbs, b East	30
I. N. Johnson, b Hobbs	0
†H. G. Wilcock, c Smith, b Hobbs	1
*N. Gifford, c Smith, b Lever	6
B. M. Brain, not out	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, n-b 6)	14
Total (86.1 overs)	236

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—105, 2—122, 3—124, 4—127, 5—144, 6—214, 7—215, 8—224, 9—227, 10—236.

BOWLING: Boyce, 13—1—34—0; Lever, 24.1—3—63—4; Turner, 10—0—61—0; East, 18—6—35—4; Hobbs, 21—7—29—2.

Second Innings

J. A. Ormrod, not out	7
G. M. Turner, l-b-w, b Lever	0
H. G. Wilcock, not out	6
Extras (b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	14

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 6, Essex 6.

Umpires: J. F. Crapp and C. G. Pepper.

Second XI competition

HARROGATE: Lancashire II, 204 for 8 dec (Reidy 58, Lyon 52 not out); Yorkshire II, 129 for 4 (Townsley 56).

Nelson seeks victory

The Lambourn trainer, Peter Nelson, who won last year's Portsmouth Road Plate at Sandown Park with Panomark, attempts to follow up with his Mummy's Pet colt, Mums the Word.

Japanese tour

Tokyo, May 26.—The Japanese rugby union will send a 25-man party to Australia next summer for a nine-match tour, it was announced today. The team, scheduled to leave here on June 15, will play two matches against Australia.—Reuter.

Gray's last ride

Oliver Gray has his final ride as an apprentice at Redcar today. Gray had been apprentice to Middleham trainer Eric Collingwood. He rides Lyncathal in the Marske Plate and Wheel-em-Boy in the Wilton Plate.

Argentine manager wants more technical skill

Key to world-beating side

Buenos Aires, May 13.—"I want an attacking team of technically skilful players", says Cesar Luis Menotti, the manager of Argentina for the 1978 World Cup. He believes that the key to forming a world-beating team lies in the natural artistry of the players in Argentina.

Menotti took over as the trainer-manager on January 1 to mastermind their World Cup campaign and has made three fundamental decisions about building his team. He will not use "exile" players; his team will not try to mimic European "total football"; his players will have intensive practice against European sides over the next three years.

Menotti, a 37-year-old, followed a successful international career by becoming the trainer of the Buenos Aires team Huracan. They were national champions in 1973. He was asked whether he would select an Argentine who played abroad. "Absolutely not", he said, "this does not interest me."

There is no ban at the moment but "there could be in 1976. This is a matter for the state to decide. I think it would cause discontent if players had to turn down good offers", Menotti said.

He is equally scathing about "total" football. "People talk of speed and strength, but this is just silly. Football is a question of space on the pitch, of creation and restriction of space. I do not believe in so-called total football."

Menotti says that total football is a product of the technical limitations of European players, and believes its concentration on physical fitness has lowered the standard of international soccer. He thought that play in the 1974 World Cup was inferior to that in Mexico.

"We will give physical fitness the importance it has and no more. I think it has been given much too much emphasis over the past few years. Talented players have been replaced by athletes, and these are more difficult to make into good players."

He believes South American players are generally more skilled and creative than Europeans. "Yugoslavia might have 10 highly skilled players at the top, but in comparison Argentina and Brazil would have 100 each."

He blames Argentina's past World Cup failures on last-minute preparations, lack of practice against Europeans, and consequent surprise when confronting an unknown style. "The only way to overcome the Europeans", he said, "is to concentrate on the technical superiority of the individual Argentine player."

"We are going to respect the qualities of Argentine players. They do not chase for 90 minutes, but they mark well and work well in zones. Argentine football is creative and talented, and we are going to adapt it to the technical requirements, always respecting its characteristics."

A firm believer in specialist players, Menotti argues that West Germany beat Holland in the 1974 World Cup final because they were more skilled individually. "Johann Cruyff was everywhere for the Dutch, but in the end it was Germany's specialist goal-scorer, Gerd Muller, who won the match. Now I am not going to leave out a good defender because he only defends. I still believe in specialists."

He is trying to build friendly, even fatherly, relations with his players while forming junior, interior and national teams as the basis for his World Cup party. A national coach in Argentina has to be more than a tactician because players live in a state of tension caused by financial insecurity. "Even the top players do not receive enough to guarantee financial security here."

With club standards declining, Menotti is worried that Argentine talent may be on the decline. "The Argentine player has lost personality as he has become increasingly concerned about his economic future", he explained. "Players were more ready to accept a system and felt less free to ignore the trainer and try to shine individually."

Menotti hopes that the incentive provided through long-term World Cup preparations and emphasis on individual skills will help reassert the personality aspect and produce a confident, creative team by 1978. In one department, at least, he has no worries.

The usual problem concerning club and international commitments as he prepares to take his party on intensive tours in Europe during 1975 and 1976 has gone. He flourished a letter from the Argentina Football Association officials declaring total support for his requests for any players he required.—Reuter.

Rugby Union

Scotland make one late change

Dunedin, May 26.—Today Scotland made one late change in their team for the match against Otago here tomorrow, the second of their tour of New Zealand. Wilson Lauder withdrew with a hamstring injury and will be replaced at No 8 by George Mackie who usually plays at lock. Lauder's injury, however, was not considered serious.

Scotland have left Carmichael and McHarg out of their pack and Irvine is also rested. Otago will be a much tougher proposition than Nelson Bays who were beaten 51-6. Otago will be hoping to take advantage of the loose rucking tactics used by Scotland against Nelson Bays.

Carmichael said he was looking forward to next Saturday's clash with Canterbury despite the battering he received in the same game in 1971 which forced him to drop out of the tour. Asked about that match, Carmichael said: "I did not talk about it then, I won't talk about it now and I never will". The teams are:

OTAGO: L. W. Mains; K. Fawcett, D. V. Collins, N. A. Purvis, J. L. Jaffray; D. J. Robertson, M. J. T. Romans; G. A. Seear, M. W. R. Jaffray, H. Bunton, P. R. Oliver, D. G. Harley, H. P. Sapsford, D. A. Pescini, L. A. Clark.

SCOTLAND: B. H. Hay; W. C. C. Steel, I. R. McGeechan, D. L. Bell, L. G. Dick; C. M. Telfer, D. W. Morgan; G. W. Mackie, M. A. Biggar, A. J. Tomes, I. A. Barnes, W. S. Watson, J. McLauchlan, D. F. Madsen, N. E. K. Pender.

Athletics

Plain answer to 10,00[0] metres question

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Bernard Plain, of Cardiff, earned himself a place in the British international team but gained no tangible award in winning the 10,000 metres with a sparkling last lap in the inter-counties athletics championships at Crystal Palace yesterday.

Plain was to have competed for South Wales in the 5,000 metres but then learned that the 10,000 metres would also be the British Amateur Athletic Board's official early season trial. He was unable to switch within his county team as another athlete had already been selected for the 10,000 metres but South Wales sympathetically released him so that he could compete as a guest in the longer event.

Much of the early pacemaking yesterday was done by the veteran, Michael Freary, but after 21 laps it was Stephen Walker, of Essex and Hertfordshire, who tried to make a break and almost succeeded. The only man who could really keep contact with him was Plain and these two were soon 15 yards ahead of Freary and the struggling Christopher Stewart. On the final backstraight Walker tried desperately to shake off Plain but the Welshman, who came to this race weighing only 8 st 12 lb after training hard in hot weather last week, accelerated unanswerably in the home straight to win in 29min 4.6sec with a final lap of under 61sec. That left Walker with the hollow reward of being the official inter-counties champion.

Plain, whose fastest time is 28min 20sec, now hopes to compete for Britain against East Germany in Dresden next month as well as the AAA 10,000 metres championship in July. His main objective, however, is the marathon (he finished fourth i[n the] European marathon) and he [hopes] that the selectors will choos[e him] to accompany Thompson t[o the] Fukuoka marathon in Japa[n in] December. Yesterday he sai[d: "I] thought of it being a long season ahead and wanted t[o see] if it was possible, without [taking] too much out of myself." [His] target is to beat 28 minutes [as] only David Bedford, the record holder, and David [...] have done among British ru[nners].

The surface of yesterday's times parochial meeting [...] scratching to appreciate tha[t there] were some promising athletes competing. In t[he 800] metres, won by the experie[nced] Peter Browne, four Br[...] Christopher van Rees, [...] Roberts, Martin Francis [...] 17) and Wayne Tarqu[...] qualified for the European [junior] championships in Athe[ns in] August by beating 1min 5[...]

The triple jump i[...] exciting potential, too. [...] won by the 19-year-old [...] Moore with 52ft 8in, but significantly, he had three no jumps of 54ft 1in, 54[...] and 54ft 10½in which, if not fouled, would have [been in] excess of the British [record] which has been held b[y] Alsop since the 1964 O[lympics]. Moore, who was born in [...] and is a sheet metalw[orker in] Birmingham, is 5ft 11in [...] 12lb.

Women's relay event[s added] a welcome touch of en[...] and excitement to a [meeting] sponsored by Kraft Limited. At midday, wh[en there] was naturally only a sprin[kling of] spectators, Donna Murray [won the] invitation 400 metres in [...] but I liked the promis[e of the] long legged Gladys Tay[lor] though she ran out of [steam in] the home straight and [finished] fourth.

Yesterday's results

200 METRES: 1, C. Monk (E. Midlands), 21sec; 2, B. Jones (Lancashire), 21.5; 3, D. Ardley (Yorkshire), 21.6.
400 METRES: 1, S. Marlow (Essex and Herts), 48.6; 2, D. Laing (Surrey), 48.8; 3, C. Campbell (Hampshire and Sussex), 49.
800 METRES: 1, P. Browne (Middlesex), 1min 49.8sec; 2, C. Van Rees (S.W. Counties), 1:50.5; 3, J. Davies (Cheshire and N Wales), 1:50.6.
MILE: 1, A. Settle (Cheshire and N Wales), 4:1.6; 2, R. Ward (SW Counties), 4:1.6; 3, B. Smith (Essex and Herts), 4:2.3.
10,000 METRES: 1, B. Plain (Cardiff, guest), 29:4.6; 2, S. Walker (Essex and Herts), 29:5.6; 3, M. Tagg (Eastern Counties), 29:14.4.
3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE: 1, D. Coates (NE Counties), 8:36.6; 2, J. Wild (S Midlands), 8:49; 3, C. Thomas (Surrey), 8:51.6.
400 METRES HURDLES: 1, P. Kelly (Staffordshire and Warwickshire), 53.50; 2, H. Robinson (Lancashire), 54.0; 3, W. Leyshon (S Wales), 54.2.
3,000 METRES WALK: 1, S. Lightman (Middlesex), 12:47.8; 2, D. Cox (Essex and Herts), 12:5[...]; [3, ...] Lines (Yorkshire), 13:13.
HIGH JUMP: 1, M. Butterf[ield] ([...]shire), 6ft 8¼in; 2, [...] (Staffordshire and War[wickshire]), 6:6¾; 3, R. Gyles (S Wal[es]) [...]
POLE VAULT: 1, J. Gutteric[ge] (Bucks, Northants, and O[xon]) [...]; 2, J. Fence (Surrey), [...]; [3, ...] Williams (Kent), 15:1.
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, A. Mo[ore] (Staffs and Warwicks), 52 8; 2, [...] (Yorkshire), 50:5½; 3, [...] (Cheshire and N Wales), [...]
HAMMER: 1, P. Dickenso[n] ([Middle]sex), 212:6; 2, J. Wh[...] (Midlands), 211:6; 3, C [...] (Surrey), 198:11.
JAVELIN: 1, B. Roberts (Sw[...]) 253:11; 2, D. Heath (Herts), 237:6; 3, R [...] (Middlesex), 228:2.
FINAL POSITIONS: 1, [...] 77pts; 2, Yorkshire, 59; [...] 57.
WOMEN'S EVENTS WINNE[RS: Invita]tion 400m: D. Murray ([...]ton), 53.69sec. 400m [hurdles: ...] Stokoe (Peterborough), 1[...] National 4 x 100m rela[y: ...] 45.85. 4 x 200m relay [...] 1:37.6. National 4 x [...] Cambridge Harriers, 3:4[...]

Yachting

Pattison is left high and dry by premature end

By John Nicholls

All racing was cancelled at Whitstable yesterday when a north-easterly gale lashed the Thames Estuary into a mass of angry foam. It was no place for racing dinghies to be and the Flying Dutchman class 21st anniversary regatta, like many before, ended prematurely.

Rodney Pattisson's overnight score of three first places was not therefore challenged and he was presented with the Whitstable Challenge Cup for the third time in his career. Douglas Bishop, returning to the class after a period in larger boats, recaptured some of his old form to finish second overall with three second places.

Persistence and an uncomplicated approach gained third place for Richard Oswald, who scored two thirds and a fifth. Some of the overnight positions were amended as a result of a protest against the race committee in the first race on Sunday. It was alleged that a shortened course flag, intended for other classes racing over the same course misled some of the Flying Dutchmen.

The committee accepted that this might have been the case and awarded points for the boats' positions at the end of the third round, when the offending flag was first flown. The first three boats were unaltered, but there were some changes lower in the fleet.

RESULTS (best two out of three races): 1, Superdoso (R. Pattisson and M. Brooks), 1½ pts; 2, Chacal (D. Bishop and S. Jones), 4 pts; 3, Comanche (R. Oswald and R. Hughes), 6 pts; 4, Adrenalin (R. Johnson and J. Bennett), 8 pts; 5, Paraphernalia (P. White and J. Davies), 10 pts; 6, Twenty Shillings and Sixpence (M. McNamara and R. Davies), 13 pts.

Boxing

Conteh may go to Nigeria to defend title

Lagos, May 26.—Some British boxing promoters are planning a world light-heavyweight title bout between the champion, John Conteh, of Britain, and the American, Bob Foster, in Nigeria, a boxing official said here today.

Abis Akerele, secretary of the Nigerian Boxing Board of Control, said approval had been obtained from the World Boxing Council for a title bout on December 6, between Conteh and Foster, the former champion who is currently in retirement. Mr Akerele declined to name the promoters behind the plans.

He said arrangements were also being made for a possible title defence here later this year by the world lightweight champion, Guts Ishimatsu, of Japan, against Dele Jonathan, Nigeria's Commonwealth title-holder.—Reuter.

Miss Barnard wins trip

Susan Barnard, of Beckenham Ladies, came within three seconds of the British 100 metres free-style record in a competition at Crystal Palace yesterday.

Miss Barnard won the girls' 100 metres freestyle in 1min 0.8sec and she also won the 200 metres individual medley in 2min 32.11sec, and the 400 metres free-style in 4min 35.6sec.

Keith Mulholland, 14, of Widnes, won the boys' 100 metres backstroke in 1min 8sec. The prize for both Miss Barnard and Mulholland is a two weeks' holiday at the time of the World Championships, in Cali, Colombia, in July.

Cycling

Edwards los[es] lead to a Czech cyclis[t]

A 26-year-old Cz[ech] cyclist, Vladimir Vond[racek, won] the first road stage o[f the Milk] Race, 95 miles from [...] Bournemouth, yesterda[y ...] finished four seconds [ahead of a] small group. His [compatriot] Bartonicek, won the second place ahead of [...] of Poland, and Minneb[oo of the] Netherlands. The four [...] group of six who esc[aped after] only 21 miles and, at [...] built up a lead of [...] minutes.

Into the last mile [on the] seafront at Bournem[outh, Von]dracek broke clear. [In] the middle of the m[...] half a mile from the [finish ...] several men to fall, bu[t ...] badly hurt and all [...] line. Lyon (Regions [...]) final few hundred yar[ds ...] his machine, unable [...] because of a buckled f[...] As the group crashed [...] kilometre they were [given the] same time as the mai[n ...]

The bunch was [led by] Gödde, of The Nether[lands ...] took seventh place [...] of the race leader, E[dwards] ("A"), who relinquish[ed ...] falling to seventh pl[ace ...] Griffiths is Britain's [best placed] rider, in third positio[n].

STAGE ONE (95 m[iles]): 1, Vondracek (Czechoslov[akia]), [...]20min 33sec; 2, Z. Barto[nicek] (Czechoslovakia); 3, W. Matusi[ak ...]; 4, G. Minneboo (Nether[lands]) [...] Filipsson (Sweden), 6, [...] (GB "A"), all 3hr 20[...]
STAGE TEAM: 1, C[zechoslovakia], 10hr 3min 20sec; 2, Pol[and]; 3, Netherlands, 10:6:2.
OVERALL CLASSIFIC[ATION]: [...] Vondracek, 3:21:32; [...] 3:24:51; 3, Griffiths, [...] Bartonicek, 3:24:56; [...] 3:25:0.
POINTS CLASSIFICATI[ON: ...]dracek, 25pts; 2, Filipss[on ...] 25; 3, P. Edwards (GB "[...]

Rallying

Off to good on drive across Gree[ce]

Athens, May 26.—[...] drivers set off today at [...] the 1,650-mile Acropolis [rally in hot] weather and generally [good] conditions were forec[ast for the] drive across Greece, [but the] organizers said some [sections of the] route were hazardous.

Among the favouri[tes are] Waldegaard, of Swede[n, and] Lampinen, of Finland, [...] drivers. Ove Anderson, [...] winner of the 1971 ra[lly, is com]peting in a Toyota [...] Rauno Aaltonen, of [Finland, is] driving an Opel Ascon[a. The rally] ends on Thursday.—R[euter].

£120,000 lo[ss for] Wormalds

Oldham Rugby Leag[ue club are] contesting Inland Rev[enue claims] that they owe a total [...] in tax arrears going [back] several years.

The treasurer, Ro[...] said there were to be [talks] about the tax claim [and he] hoped to get the amou[nt consider]ably reduced.

Enter Czar Prin[ce]

The American-bred [...] who cost about £7[...] yearling, will be ridde[n by] Piggott on his first ap[pearance on] a racecourse in Sand[own's] Wheatsheaf Maiden [...] old Plate.

First appearanc[e]

La Grange, a hal[f-sister ...] Habitat to Lady Rowe, [makes her] first appearance in th[e ...] Fillies Stakes at Sando[wn].

RT

intage Palmer lifts himself
d championship to new level

Ryde
espondent

Palmer made it two out Europe this year when he Penfold PGA cham- at Royal St George's with a final 71, the ound of the day. The ugh warmer, was stron- he general scoring sug- this context, Palmer's an enthralling piece of himself paid it a high it by saying that it put ind of his second round st British Open he won, Birkdale, in 1961. That ll as one of his best nerica, and indeed of his eer.

always been able to play better than his peers, e age of 45, he still has e knack. Nobody flights so low and when that is sound driving, a good st be in the making. won the Spanish Open he finished with an sterday. It was an eagle ez Canal hole, the 14th, ew him ahead of the the first time. All the hole had been within two shots and Palmer ust make a birdie there. e of those shots that he as good before he made e, slightly hooding his to draw the ball towards the hole. Doubting whether it was too high a club, he was content to pitch short rather than run through to the grass behind. He struck it well and it curled in to 6ft from the hole.

Palmer tried the same shot with a two iron at the 15th but it did not take the draw and when he tried to bounce the ball up the bank to the green, he misjudged it. However, conditions were so difficult that he could afford the shot dropped to par. Only Darcy, in the best performance of his short career, was presenting any danger—he had started five strokes ahead of Palmer—but he missed the 16th green, and his last chance had gone.

Palmer had taken four at the 13th which, into the eye of the wind, was almost a birdie. He had only to beat the bogeyman at the 18th. In three rounds he had failed to find the green with his second and scored five. This time, he missed the green, running through it to the left, but his mallet-headed putter did its work and he holed from 12ft for his first four there.

Palmer had his third birdie out of four at the second, but took three putts from 15ft after hitting the third green with a one iron. The fifth was crucial. Palmer had never played it well, and was in the rough again off the tee. He left it there and had to hole from 40ft to prevent a sixth. It gave him a lift and suddenly he saw the possibility of victory. He had set himself a target of 70 to win, but conditions were rougher than he had expected, and he only missed that target by one.

He hit only one bad tee shot, a full-blooded driver at the short 11th which turned into a hook through being overhit. For the rest, it was vintage Palmer raising the championship to a new level. "I have been trying for years to win a PGA championship," he said afterwards, thinking of the major title that has eluded him in America, "and I can think of nowhere I would sooner do it than here."

His performance made the criticism of the conditions sound puny, criticism which certainly did not emanate from the Americans. Young Crenshaw, who had throughout expressed his delight at playing in these conditions, scored 74, the third lowest round of the day, and finished fourth on his own. Christy O'Connor, like Palmer, one of the great wind players, had the second lowest score at the age of 48, and joined the four figure prizewinners.

Darcy played with commendable coolness. His ball hit his partner's golf bag at the fifth, but strokeplay differs from match in that no penalty is incurred, and he celebrated by holing from 40ft for his par. It was by dropping shots at three of the first four incoming holes that his chance disappeared for, about the same time, Palmer was fashioning his eagle. Gregson and Darcy also finished in the first 10, but it is a sombre thought for British professionals that in those first 10 places they allowed more than £23,000 in prize money to slip out of the country.

The tournament in a way has been a trial run for a possible Open here in the future. This clearly cannot be until the road system is improved, and a large hotel nearby would help. Handling spectators would not be easy for there is some rough going at present in the sidewalks, but the course stood up and that is the main condition. All the rest can come in due course.

erday's final scores

Card of the Course

Hole	Yards	Par	Hole	Yards	Par

Charles Green (right) receiving advice yesterday from John Jacobs, who has been coaching the British players.

Stuart finds the answer on eve of Walker Cup

By Lewine Mair

Today, the last day before the start of the 1975 Walker Cup match, the British team will be combining a round over the Old Course, St Andrew's, with some last-minute practice. John Jacobs, as he came in off the course yesterday, opined that the British players were all striking the ball well. "They're not", he added, "scoring all that brilliantly—but, at this stage, I'd probably be worried if they were".

Hugh Stuart, who had been right off his game when he arrived at St Andrew's last week, was particularly pleased with his form yesterday, the four inches which Jacobs had persuaded him to move the ball forward in his address having made all the difference. Stuart, who on Sunday spent three hours on the practice ground, explained: "I had been hitting the ball from a ridiculous position . . . there was no way I could keep straight."

Mark James, the reigning English champion, has been hooking his tee shots but, as Jacobs said yesterday, no one is going to complain if, as has happened so far, they all finish up on the fairways.

The British foursomes practice yesterday morning did not go too well; the home players took their turn to go out last and were held up all the way by the slow procession of American four balls. Nevertheless, it seems that the captain, Dr David Marsh, has more or less decided on the following pairings for tomorrow: Green and Stuart, Hutcheon and Macgregor, Poxon and Davies, and Hedges and Eyles.

On the American front, it is generally reckoned that the pairings will be: Burns and Stadler, Koch and Giles, Haas and Strange, and Siderowf and Tate. In their foursomes practice yesterday, Siderowf and Tate, though they were about level par for the last 17 holes, opened with a nine after hitting three successive balls into the Swilken burn.

Though Siderowf yesterday maintained that all of the Americans would choose to play today, the captain, Dr Edward R. Updegraff, has told his team that they can have a free day, with their only obligation to attend the flag-raising ceremony at 5.30. The American preparations, Updegraff feels, have gone well: "The boys are all playing with much more authority than they did when they arrived."

Rugby Union

Familiar story of injuries still handicapping England party

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Brisbane, May 26

No report from this England rugby tour of Australia could be complete without further news of injuries. The centre, Maxwell, with a slight strain of an ankle ligament, and the stand-off, Wordsworth, whose thigh was strapped in training against a tweaking hamstring, are both playing against Queensland here tomorrow. So is Ripley, at No 8, after treatment to an ankle (he has recovered from his back strain more or less). So is the wing, Morley, whose stomach strain continues to niggle rather than inhibit.

England are now well past the stage of having to protect an unbeaten record. The one match above all that they must now win is the second international on Saturday, and whether they are wise, only four days before that, to put in seven of the forwards who finished against Australia in Sydney remains to be seen. The management is anxious to give Rollitt, Ripley and Uttley another run together as the loose trio in case they have to play together again on Saturday. This means Uttley plays his sixth consecutive game. Fortunately, he thrives on hard work.

By the time these words are read, Dixon and Old will have arrived here as replacements for Neary and for Bennett, whose chances of playing again on this tour seem minimal. I cannot think that Dixon and Old have been flown out at the expense of the RFU to play in the last up country game, at Townsville. Dixon must appear on a flank in the international, with Uttley reverting to the second row. Old's experience should win him the stand-off position from Wordsworth, who has had little chance to play on this tour.

I am surprised that Burton, who played last Saturday with knee trouble, has not been given a rest. Blakeway, who can play prop on either head, performed soundly against New South Wales. While the selectors who chose this side can plead an astonishing run of injuries, mostly in key positions, many of their chickens are coming home to roost. The worst omissions were of an outstanding jumper in the middle of the line-out (Ralston) and of a seasoned scrum-half (Webster).

As matters stand, Orum has a fine chance tomorrow of earning himself a cap. I would have played him in the first international (as I would Hignell at full back) after his auspicious first appearance at Goulburn, only three days off the aircraft. Orum may be one-footed, but he is a hefty and true competitor. Hignell clearly has much to play for too, but Butler had a sound game in the first international. Hignell will need to produce something out of the ordinary.

Preece trained flat out today, without body contact, and should be fit for Saturday. Cotton has decided after all to follow the flag and not to indulge in Sydney, so he is here to urge on the troops.

QUEENSLAND: ... Captain ...

ENGLAND: ... Wordsworth ... Wilkinson ... (captain), B. Nelmes.

National Hunt racing

Devon and Exeter

2.30 HARE TOR HURDLE (Novice: Div I: £340 : 2m)

2 31301 Heracles (CD), F. Winter, 5-12-5 Mr Henderson 7
3 000001 Joden, H. Payne, 6-12-1 Mr Alner 5
4 002001 Cwm Castell, J. Thorne, 5-11-12 Mr Stanhope 4
5 00-001 King Orry, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-11-12 Mr Hobbs

3.0 GREAT LINKS TOR STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £510 : 2m 3f)

3.30 YOS TOR HURDLE (£306 : 2m)

4.0 FUR TOR STEEPLECHASE (Novice: Handicap : £340 : 3m 1f)

4.30 SITTAFORD TOR HURDLE (Handicap : £510 : 2m 3f)

5.0 HARE TOR HURDLE (Novice: Div II: £340 : 2m)

Uttoxeter

2.15 STRAMSHALL HURDLE (Novices: Div I: £408 : 2m 180yd)

14001 Grass Hand, ...
340 Spring Life, ...

2.45 MAYFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Novice: £408 : 3m)

3.15 KEN BOULTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £613 : 2½m)

3.45 STRAMSHALL HURDLE (Novice: Div II: £408 : 2m 180yd)

4.15 NEEDWOOD FOREST HURDLE (4-y-o: Handicap : £544 : 2m 180yd)

4.45 STAFFORDSHIRE STEEPLECHASE (£340 : 3m)

Doubtful runner

Devon and Exeter selections

2.30 King Orry. 3.0 Dolly Boy. 3.30 Angel Aboard. 4.0 Tradaree. 4.30 Giddy Girl. 5.0 Happy Snoopy.

Uttoxeter selections

2.15 Grass Hand. 2.45 No Defence. 3.15 Bramblestown. 3.45 Behest. 4.15 Leisure Bay. 4.45 Ostrich Duck.

Fontwell Park results

4.30: 1, Minet (2-1 fav); 2, Regal Favour (10-1); 3, Forcett (14-1). 13 ran. Vixens Surprise did not run.

Uttoxeter

2.15: 1, Celtic Delight (5-1); 2, John Crocker (5-4 fav); 3, Meteorite (16-1). 17 ran. Castle Pride did not run.
2.50: 1, Caradoc (5-1); 2, Alvergo (33-1); 3, Welcome Back (2-1). 6 ran.
3.25: 1, Malford Grove (4-1); 2, Hatherop (6-1); 3, Hanzon (9-4). 8 ran.
4.0: 1, Dee Lane (20-1); 2, Start Anew (8-11 fav); 3, Cloud Park (5-1). 9 ran.
4.35: 1, Goldfinder (14-1); 2, Tostal Time (2-1 fav); 3, Winall (5-1). 9 ran.
5.10: 1, Bally Silly (7-4 fav); 2, Ascenaure (13-1); 3, Warm Welcome (2-1). 13 ran. Afternoon Sun and Current Magic did not run.

Fakenham

2.15: 1, Marchi (14-1); 2, I Like It (6-1); 3, Philippe Marc (5-1). Palilio 5-1 fav. 17 ran. Halcnke did not run.
2.50: 1, Van Gogh (5-1); 2, McCall (5-2 fav); 3, Algajosa (7-1). 15 ran.
3.25: 1, Birretta (7-2); 2, Urlanmore (11-2); 3, Pennyman (7-2). Spring Offer 6-4 fav. 9 ran. Apache Chief did not run. Urlanmore finished first and Birretta second, but after a stewards' inquiry and an objection, the placings were reversed.
4.0: 1, Ptarmigan III (4-7 fav); 2, Atomic Prince (7-4); 3, Oscar Lad (30-1). 5 ran. Apache Chief did not run.
4.35: 1, Silver Falcon (2-1); 2, Crossover (4-5 fav); 3, Goldburg (25-1). 9 ran. Vulgans Relative did not run.
5.10: 1, Samington (5-2); 2, Evening Witness (6-1); 3, Lake District (7-2). 8 ran.

Cartmel

2.0: 1, Rhinta (5-1); 2, Toughie (6-1); 3, Sea Jester (33-1). 11 ran. Grey Phantom, Marchi and Persian Way did not run.

Devon and Exeter

2.15: 1, Shining Heights (8-1); 2, Never Worry (5-2 fav); 3, Honey Lover (5-1). 10 ran.
2.50: 1, Flickity Prince (10-1); 2, Wild Peter (5-2); 3, Billshmague (11-1 on fav). 10 ran. Norton Park did not run. Flying Fred (11-1 ...
3.25: 1, Scots Gambol (6-1); 2, Golden Lichen (14-1); 3, Rags Galore (8-1). 12 ran. Greendown Paul did not run. Poker (5-1 fav).
4.0: Grigland Green (7-1); 2, Prophecy (7-1); 3, Fair Spirit (20-1). 8 ran. Dead Reckoning (3-4 fav).
4.35: 1, Vicky Volatile (4-5); 2, Wentworth Treasure (9-2); 3, Transmitter (8-1). 8 ran. Common Bond (4th) 14-1.
5.10: 1, Verdi (4-1); 2, Hogan Hills (5-1); 3, Paymaster (5-1). 10 ran. Rol-Dal, Hodge Hill did not run.

Hexham

2.15: 1, Guys Mile (7-1); 2, Kathys Boy (4-1); 3, Ballymoy (7-2 It fav). 11 ran. Nerak, Pavardi, Adamant and Arthur's Choice did not run.
2.45: 1, Rozinante (100-30); 2, Gorawood (5-4 fav); 3, Half a Sixpence (2-1). 5 ran.
3.20: 1, Paddy's Delight (6-1); 2, Collier's Dene (evens); 3, Sollom Song (5-1). 11 ran. Ivors did not run.
3.50: 1, Ernie Wilshire (4-5); 2, Kirkhead (7-1); 3, Master Val (7-2). 5 ran.
4.25: 1, Tanora (5-2 It fav); 2, Jisks Farewell (8-1); 3, Mon Bleu (100-30). 10 ran. Neika did not run.
4.55: 1, Triple Pledge (11-...); 2, Lucky Victory (5-4 fav); 3, Last Trick (7-4). 5 ran.

Huntingdon

2.15: 1, Garden Boy (5-1); 2, Regal Isle (11-4); 3, Mous Royal (5-2 fav). 6 ran.
2.50: 1, Crimson Clip (10-11 fav); 2, Proud Paul (7-1); 3, Pluto (7-1). 11 ran. Rock Eton and Some Tulip did not run.
5.25: 1, Sinner Man (15-1); 2, Escarole (13-2); 3, Quickapenny (9-1 fav). 10 ran.

Hereford

Towcester

Wetherby

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Tennis

El Shafei surprised by young Argentine

Rome, May 26.—Ricardo Cano, of Argentina, eliminated the eleventh seed, Ismail El Shafei, of Egypt, to achieve the first upset of the Italian international tennis championships here today.

Cano, a promising but unrated young player, beat Shafei 6—3, 2—6, 6—3 in the first round of the men's singles. It was the first match of the tournament on the centre court.

Cano stormed in to take the first set before the Egyptian had settled into his stride. But in the second, El Shafei found a better length on service and did not have to work too hard to win the set 6—2.

In the deciding set, Cano regained the initiative, breaking up the Egyptian left hander's game by beating him repeatedly at the net with glorious passing shots on either wing and the occasional well-placed lob.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: R. Cano (Argentina) beat I. El Shafei (Egypt), 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: ...—Reuter.

Keith Glass, a Surrey county player, ... won only three further games and lost 8—9, 6—3, 6—2.

Judy Dalton, of Australia, who reached a final at Wimbledon in 1968, came out of retirement to make a winning return to competitive tennis. Mrs Dalton made her last British appearance at Hoylake in 1973. But after showing some of her old skill in beating Eri Murata, of Japan, 6—1, 6—2 in the first round, Mrs Dalton said her one ambition on this visit was to play at Wimbledon again. She said: "I hope I am good enough to get direct entry for I have an important meeting which would prevent me playing in the qualifying competition."

Mrs Dalton made short work of yesterday's match, winning the first five games of the opening set and the first four of the second, against a hard-working opponent.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: ...

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: ...

Football

Bayern expect Leeds to be identical to England

Paris, May 26.—Bayern Munich arrive here tonight for Wednesday's European Cup final against Leeds United as excitement is finally beginning to build up. Bayern have planned two practice periods, one tomorrow morning at Chantilly, north of Paris, where they are staying and the other at night under the floodlights of the Parc des Princes stadium where the match will take place.

Leeds will not arrive here until midday tomorrow and if the manager, Jimmy Armfield, follows usual practice he will not take his players to see the ground. His first worry is to try to get Giles, who has a leg injury, fit for the match. Giles did not train in Leeds yesterday.

For the first time today the French papers gave a lot of space to the final but there is still no real "cup fever" among the French, for whom the final is, after all, a foreign event. But conversations are turning more and more to the possible outcome as supporters from England and West Germany arrive.

Rain over the weekend raised immediate fears here that the troublesome Pac des Princes pitch would become unplayable at the last moment. But stadium officials said today that it was still in perfect shape.

Bayern Munich will defend their title knowing that each player will be £7,000 the richer if they win. Compared with the team who beat Atlético Madrid in the final a year ago, they will lack two defenders, the World Cup player, Breitner, and his Scandinavian partner, Hansen. But Breitner's replacement, Andersson, was in Germany with the Swedish World Cup party last year. In the attack Bayern are likely to include Wunder, already a West German international. But there is speculation that Bayern may, win or lose, part company with their manager, Dettmar Cramer.

Bayern's rivals, Borussia Möenchen Gladbach, announced last night they would engage a new manager "in midweek" to replace Hennes Weisweiler, who is going to Barcelona. Observers note that Borussia earlier acknowledged their interest in Cramer.

The Bayern side have had a dismal season in the West German first division and their only passport to European competition next season would be victory here. Despite the services of their World Cup players Maier, Beckenbauer, Hoeness and Müller, Bayern slid to fourteenth place in the league a few weeks ago, but have now pulled back to tenth. They are likely to be at full strength, despite a slight injury to Hoeness

Although Mr Cramer has not announced his team, the midfield player, Roth, who scored both goals against Essen, and Torstensson are expected to play. The manager watched Leeds' last two English league matches last month to study their style of play. He said afterwards that Bayern would be the underdogs in the final and would have to tackle hard to win.

Mr Cramer said: "In their style and system, Leeds are identical to the England team—or vice versa—but, after all, England's manager, Don Revie, built up the Leeds side. Bayern's veteran West German national goalkeeper, Maier, predicts a Bayern win by 2—0 or 2—1. He said: "I have played in nine finals of one kind or another, and I've never been on the losing side."—Reuter.

Motorcycling

Sheene proves his recovery

Barry Sheene showed no ill-effects from the multiple injuries, which recently threatened to end his racing career, with two outstanding victories in the "King of Brands" international motorcycle meeting at Brands Hatch yesterday.

Sheene, a 24-year-old Londoner, won a qualifying round of the Shellsport 500 championship and then dominated the Evening News invitation race. He also took his Suzuki into an early lead in the Motor Cycle News Superbike event but had to retire with engine trouble.

Stanley Woods, Sheene's team colleague, was not so fortunate. He crashed while well placed in the invitation race and was taken to hospital with a suspected broken wrist and other injuries. Eleven weeks ago Sheene was on the danger list in hospital after receiving serious injuries at the Daytona circuit in the United States. He had not raced seriously since that accident but promptly broke and then improved the outright Brands Hatch lap record, finally reducing it to 52.4 seconds (85.19 mph).

Sheene was unable to qualify for the "King of Brands" title which went instead to a Kawasaki team rider, Barry Ditchburn, for the second successive year. There were other casualties among the leading riders as speeds constantly improved in the perfect conditions. Pat Mahoney had concussion and Potter received foot injuries after falling from their machines.

RESULTS: 350cc: 1, W. Harlog (Netherlands), Yamaha, 9min 18sec (80 mph); 2, S. Manship (Yamaha); 3, J. Cowie (Yamaha). Shellsport 500: 1, B. Sheene (Suzuki), 10min 59sec (81.28 mph); 2, B. Ditchburn (Kawasaki); 3, S. Manship (Yahama).

Polo

Foxcote finish strongly

By Andrew Porter

In the quarter-final round of the Queen's Cup at the Guards Polo club yesterday, Foxcote beat Golden Eagles (received 1½) 8—6½, and San Flamingo beat Bucket Hill (received 2½) 6—5½.

For the first three periods of the first game there was something of a dog fight. Close marking and frequent whistle caused anxiety on both sides. Foxcote missed a number of chances and were behind at half time, but in the second half the game opened out and in a splendid final period they hit three goals to clinch the match. Gassiebayle was outstanding for the losers, and Moore, although producing some magnificent pieces of individual play, obviously missed the support of Barantes. Foxcote scorers: Moore and Vestey, three each, and Harper two. And for Golden Eagles Gassiebayle and Macaire, two each, and Orthwein.

The second match produced excellent polo with the American, Scherer, fitting in well with Hipwood who was the best player on the ground. Bucket Hill never gave up and with Devich covering his back well Ferguson was able to play a dashing, attacking role on his brilliant ponies, outstanding of which was the big chestnut horse playing in the fourth period. Scorers for San Flamingo: Hipwood (4), Williams and Scherer. And For Bucket Hill: Ferguson, Devich and Palumbo.

TEAMS: Foxcote: A. J. Harper 3 (1), M. Vestey 4 (2), E. Moore 9 (3), S. McKenzie 6 (back). Golden Eagles: S. Orthwein 4 (1), J. Macaire 4 (2), P. Gassiebayle 7 (3), L. S. Basualdo 5 (back). San Flamingo: C. Williams 4 (1), H. Hipwood 7 (2), A. Scherer 6 (3), C. R. Driver 2 (back). Bucket Hill: P. C. Palumbo 2 (1), J. H. Pitman 3 (2), A. Devich 6 (3), R. Ferguson 6 (back).

For the record

Tennis

Cycling

Fencing

Yachting

Table tennis

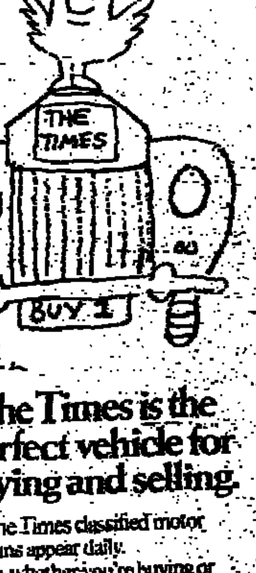
Football

Ice Hockey

Shooting

Golf

Baseball



SPORT

Racing

Rymer swoops to upset Giacometti

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The stands at Sandown Park had to be evacuated yesterday immediately after the Temple Stakes at 3.15 because the clerk of the course, Major Peter Beckwith Smith, had received a telephone call a few minutes earlier from the Esher police saying there was one bomb in the weighing room and another in the grandstand. Police with dogs searched both buildings, found nothing, and after 20 minutes, during which the huge crowd milled around the middle of the course and the paddock, the all clear was given. So the Brigadier Gerard Stakes, which was due to begin at 3.50, was put back half an hour and the rest of the meeting was run correspondingly late.

All in all, this was not an afternoon that Lester Piggott will care to remember. He was expected to win the Brigadier Gerard Stakes on the odds-on favourite, Giacometti, and the Temple Stakes on another warm favourite, Bay Express. But he won neither, and he also deserted Deerslayer, who won the Yellow Pages Whitsun Cup, in favour of General Vole, who finished only fourth.

Giacometti looked well but he is much too lengthy a horse to carry the sort of condition that fills the eye, and in all fairness no one could say that he looked noticeably more mature with another year over his head than he did last year. Nevertheless, he started at cramped odds to win this, his first race of the season. When he came to tackle Hail the Pirates and Charlie Bubbles two furlongs from home he looked all over the winner, but the other two stuck to their guns and before long it was clear that Piggott would have to resort to strength to get Giacometti home.

But not even Piggott had bargained on Brian Taylor swooping past him on his outside well inside the final furlong on the much improved Rymer, who really did stand out on looks in the paddock beforehand. Rymer finished with such gusto that he beat Giacometti by half a length going away. Peter Richards, who owns Giacometti in partnership with Charles St George, said later he was disappointed but that he envisaged no change of plan and that Giacometti will run next in the Coronation Cup. Rymer is now likely to be pointed at Royal Ascot and at the Prince of Wales Stakes in particular.

Piggott, as I mentioned earlier, had already had two unsuccessful rides on General Vole in the Whitsun Cup and Bay Express in the Temple Stakes. Frank Durr, who is riding as well as ever he has done, at the age of 48, won both these good prizes on Deerslayer and Blue Cashmere. Clearly enjoying galloping on fast ground for the first time this season, Deerslayer finished too well for Flying Nelly, Petocracy and General Vole. Henry Cecil, who trains Deerslayer, confirmed later that this colt will run next at Royal Ascot in the Queen Anne Stakes and that Bolkonski, his winner of the 2,000 Guineas, will also run at the royal meeting, in the St James's Palace Stakes.

Blue Cashmere, who stood out in the paddock and fulfilled even my wildest expectations by leading from start to finish in the Temple Stakes, a sprint run at a furious pace, is also Ascot-bound. Having won the Nunthorpe Stakes last season and now this hotly contested race, Blue Cashmere's natural objective is the King's Stand Stakes. With Blue Cashmere beating Paris Review, this result was an excellent advertisement for the hobday operation for a wind infirmity. Blue Cashmere, who is now aged five, was hobdayed as a two-year-old, as was the three-year-old Paris Review last November after he had finished fourth in the Prix du Petit Couvert.

Incidentally, Paris Review's trainer, Jeremy Tree, told me yesterday that his Oaks hope, Brilliantine, will probably work on the course at Sandown today after racing has finished. Another due to do likewise is Bustino, winner of the St Leger last year. Bustino is due to run for the first time this season in the Coronation Cup at Epsom. Ashmore, who won the Prix Jean de Shaudenay so impressively at St Cloud when I was there eight days ago, is likely to be one of Bustino's opponents at Epsom. Alec Wildenstein, who manages his father's racing interests, told me this yesterday and confirmed that their great filly, Allez France, will run again at Longchamp on Sunday in the Prix Dollar.

Memory Lane, a full sister to another great racehorse, Mill Reef, could hardly have made a more encouraging start to her racing career than she did yesterday when she won the Ann Boleyn Stakes, a race that in the past has launched such good fillies as Humble Duty and Sovereign on their way. I liked the look of Memory Lane when I saw her at Kingsclere in March and I recall her trainer, Ian Balding, saying then that she was by far the nicest relation of Mill Reef that Paul Mellon had sent him to train. Balding does not intend letting Memory Lane take on the fast fillies in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot. Instead, she will probably wait for the longer Cherry Hinton Stakes, which is run over six furlongs at Newmarket in July. I will look forward to seeing one so charming run again there.

Anyone racing at Sandown Park today would be well advised to take their newspaper because there will be no racecards there on account of an industrial dispute. The Henry II Stakes is the centrepiece. Run over two miles, it provides stayers with a perfectly placed steppingstone on which to tread along the route that leads to Royal Ascot in general and the Gold Cup in particular. Indeed, Ragstone, who won the Gold Cup last year, followed this very path.

Proverb, who finished second in the Gold Cup last year and then won the Goodwood Cup and the Doncaster Cup, is making his first appearance of the season. He has not been at all easy to train this spring, one of his legs having given Barry Hills cause for anxiety, and in the circumstances I am inclined to look elsewhere for the probable winner.

Girandole is my selection. There was a lot to like about the way he ran in the Chester Cup. Carrying 9st 11lb he was beaten only two lengths by Super Nova, to whom he was conceding 32lb. Philominstky, who finished fourth in that race, three lengths behind Girandole, drew attention to the form in no uncertain manner at Haydock Park last Saturday when he won the Lymm Stakes, beating the John Porter Stakes winner, Salado, by four lengths.

Reine Beau, who won five races in a row last season before finishing second in the Cesarewitch, finished seventh in the Chester Cup. Zab was in front of Riboreen in the Ormonde Stakes at Chester, where both were put in their place by Rouser.

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park: Round course, firm. Straight course, good. Redcar: Firm. Uttoxeter: firm. Devon and Exeter: Hard. Chepstow: Firm. Leicester: Good to firm. Brighton: Firm. Catterick Bridge: Firm. Yarmouth: Good to firm.

Northern horses top in big race at Redcar

By Michael Seely

Northern trained horses finished first and second in the Vaux Gold Tankard at Redcar yesterday afternoon. In a desperate last furlong duel, Pablond just held the late thrust of Reformed Character at bay to beat him by a short head with the Irish trained, Onward Taroo, only half a length away third.

Entering the straight the 5-1 favourite, Mark Henry, had tried to slip his field but had been passed over two furlongs from home by Huzzar with Pablond and Onward Taroo challenging. Below the distance, Pablond held a definite advantage but, in the final 200 yards, Reformed Character finished strongly and would have won in a few more strides. Although the winner fully deserved his success, if Reformed Character had not ducked in behind Pablond when Barclay first launched his assault, the result would definitely have gone the other way.

Peter Easterby for so long one of the shrewdest and most gifted trainers in Yorkshire saddled the winner for Harry Key, a farmer from Stainton Le Vale, in Lincolnshire. Amazingly this valuable prize, worth over £5,000 to the winner, is only the second race that Pablond has ever taken. As a two-year-old he won the Buggins Farm Nursery at Haydock Park and, all last season, Easterby considered that Pablond was, consequently, too high in the weights. In addition he was a bad sufferer from the virus in the summer and the Malton trainer never really had him to his liking. Stamina is clearly the four-year-old's strong suit and he is now to be aimed at the Northumberland Plate.

Petty Officer's attempt to gain his sixth major handicap triumph on this course never appeared likely to succeed. His short-lived effort halfway up the straight soon petered out.

One of the gamest horses in training took the Zetland Gold Cup. This was Sidney Grey's Record Run, who bravely defied the huge burden of 9 st 13 lb when fighting off the assault of Paper Chase and Caska. Gavin Pritchard-Gordon was lost in admiration for the way that the four-year-old stuck out his neck and refused to be denied. Yesterday's success was the eighth victory for Record Run who, his trainer considers, will now be handicapped out of similar races. A possible run at Ascot will be followed by a tilt at conditions races on the Continent.

Another Malton trained winner was the handsome King Deuce, whom Bill Elsey saddled for R. F. Dennis to take the Dormanstown Stakes. The home-bred three-year-old looked like packing up below the distance but weakened in the last 100 yards and only just resisted the renewed attack of Callanish. King's Deuce was ridden by Edward Hide, who had taken the opening two-year-old seller on Mrs Jack Bissell's Cudgel, trained by Pat Rohan. Incidentally, this was the first winner sired by that fast sprinter The Brianstan. Hide has now the amazing record of having ridden eight winners in the past three racing days. Yesterday's enthralling racing was watched by a crowd of over 20,000.

In contrast there is a quieter card at Redcar this afternoon when the feature race is the Northern Sprint Stakes, a handicap run over five furlongs. This could fall to Baildon, a raider from the Sussex stable of Guy Harwood.

Malton stables could continue their run of success by taking four of the remaining races

Weights favour Des in Leicester event

By Jim Snow

It would be strange if Johnson Houghton did not saddle Des for today's principal race at Leicester, the mile and a quarter Forest Handicap. Four days after the publication of the weights on May 15 Des ran a very good race over Windsor's 11 furlongs to lose by a head to the favourite, Premier Cru. He started at 20-1, carried 7st 5lb in a field of 13, and if the Windsor handicapper had been aware of that form he would have given him several pounds more than he has this afternoon. James Three, a winner at Wolverhampton and unplaced at Goodwood to Yamadori, and Gypsy Forecast, beaten five lengths at Bath by Light Laughter, have the best form of the opposition to Des.

Banco Divin, a fair third over one mile six furlongs in Salisbury's City Bowl Handicap, may be more at home over the shorter distance of the Coronation Handicap, and Squires Vine and Witches Broom probably have the best claims in the Saffron Apprentice Handicap and the Hathern Selling Stakes. Squires Vine has won his past two races, at Ripon and Hamilton Park, and Witches Broom was a smooth winner of a handicap at Redcar after taking up the running shortly beyond halfway. The Corinthian, who ran with some credit when third at Nottingham to Carburton, appeals in the Woodhouse Eaves Plate, and Jeremy Hindley's filly, Tuscan Tune, ran so well at Chester when fourth after a slow start to Dazzling Light that she should be too good for the opposition in the Abbey Park Plate.

At Chepstow, Ippolyti, a head winner at Wolverhampton, where she got up close home to beat the favourite, Star Walk, probably has Landed Lady and Star to beat in the Badminton ... Happy Heart, a course ... over two miles, may gain his ... victory in succession in the ...bury Handicap, but Maris ... had the same chance on the ...ning at Chepstow in April, ... there was a head between ... level weights. Now Maris ... has an allowance of 11lb ... Coiner, a winner over a m... a half at Thirsk last week, ... to carry his 4lb penalty bo... these three horses may ... leading positions, with slig... ference for Happy Heart.

Super Kelly, second a... market to Be Tuneful, ... good enough to win the ... Handicap, and Paveh Star, ... length behind First Foot ... Bath under 7st 13lb, may ... Filton Handicap under th... weight.

Yamadori, coming from ... first, easily landed the ... 11-8 on in the Foxton ... at Leicester yesterday. The ...ese-owned colt, who has ... four of his last five rac... next in the Britannia St... Royal Ascot. His owne... Kashiyama's Kunpuu ... third in the Ascot race las...

A furlong and a half fr... Frank Morby, riding ... chipped bone in a foot (t... of a stalls accident at ...hampton last week), sen... dori into the lead. The ... who hates his ears being ... won cleverly by two leng... Flying Dice.

Walter Hood dislo... shoulder when he was ... from the well-fancied P... in the parade ring be... Lioness Stakes. Prefer... withdrawn and Hood mi... further rides during the a...

Sandown Park programme

[*Television (IBA)*: 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 *and* 4.10 *races*]

2.0 RAILWAY HANDICAP (£521 : 1m)

1 20-4012 The Godson (H. Beddall), A. Stevens, 4-9-4 .. M. Simmonite 4
2 41021-3 Yeoman (D) (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 6-9-2 .... S. Raymont 7 1
3 2110-00 Bermondo (D) (Col Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 4-9-0 J. Errington 7
6 0-00302 Brother Somers (D) (F. Kneen), G. Harwood, 8-8-1 K. Parker 7 10
8 00400-1 Ascot Royale (D) (R. Mason), R. Mason, 4-7-13

2.35 PORTSMOUTH ROAD PLATE (2-y-o : £690 : 5f)

3.10 HENRY II STAKES (£3,496 : 2m)

3.40 CHEQUERS FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £932 : 1m)

4.10 ESHER PLACE HANDICAP (3-y-o : £690 : 5f)

4.45 WHEATSHEAF PLATE (3-y-o : £483 : 1¼m)

3 40-00 Bohemian (Lt-Col Sir J. Scott), D. Sasse, 9-0 .. T. Cain 3 4
4 Czar Prince (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 9-0 .. L. Piggott 11
7 0 Mr Fordette (R. Spackman), G. Harwood, 9-0 .. G. Starkey 12
10 00- Royal Fanfare (N. Whitcomb), H. Price, 9-0 .. M. Germon 6
11 0-00 Royoco (J. Stafford), H. Williams, 9-0 ...... W. Carson 8
12 02-2 Sea Anchor (R. Hollingsworth), W. Hern, 9-0 .. J. Mercer 13
13 0- Silchester (Col J. Berry), I. Balding, 9-0 ...... T. Carter 7
15 2- Staredo (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 9-0 .... G. Lewis 10
17 0-40 Timolin (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 .... J. Wilson 1
18 0300-4 Vespucci (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 9-0 .... E. Hide 9
19 00-0 Divided (Mrs D. Montagu), J. Winter, 8-11 ...... B. Taylor 2
21 4-00 Marching Orders (J. Mullion), I. Balding, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 3
26 0 Taffeta (Mrs J. de Rothschild), B. Hobbs, 8-11 .... P. Cook 5

13-8 Sea Anchor, 9-2 Staredo, 5-1 Czar Prince, 8-1 Vespucci, 10-1 Timolin, 12-1 Marching Orders, 14-1 Royal Fanfare, Divided, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Yeoman. 2.35 Kellystown. 3.10 Girandole. 3.40 Sunny Nest. 4.10 Western Goddess. 4.45 SEA ANCHOR is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.35 Kellystown. 3.10 Girandole. 3.40 Bally's Gift. 4.10 Gliding. 4.45 Staredo.

Redcar programme

2.30 SKELTON HANDICAP (3-y-o : £499 : 7f)

3 400-000 Safari Sovereign (Miss Dawson), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 .. — 3
4 00000-0 Peggy Jet (Mrs Fawcett), E. Carr, 8-12 .... B. Connorton 8
6 004-120 Legal Play (CD) (J. Hardy), Hardy, 8-11 ...... C. Moss 4
8 01300-0 Saychette (CD) (R. Johnson), J. Etherington, 8-10 L. G. Brown 11
9 13000-0 Noron (R. Manning), K. Payne, 8-7 .... T. Lappin 5
12 000-000 Notta Crosby (D. Raper), J. Calvert, 8-2 ..... S. Freeman 7 2
11 00-0000 Africa Star (C) (Mrs Digby), A. Balding, 8-2 .... J. Balding 6
17 0002-0 Rocky-Bill (Mrs Collingwood), E. Collingwood, 7-13

3.0 MARSKE PLATE (2-y-o fillies : £414 : 5f)

3.30 NORTHERN SPRINT HANDICAP (£1,221 : 5f)

4.0 WILTON PLATE (2-y-o : £414 : 5f)

4.30 KIRKLEATHAM WELTER PLATE (£414 : 1¼m)

10 000-41 Camarina (D) (Sir J. Musker), W. Elsey, 3-8-1 .. S. Salmon 5 3
14 400- Appersett (W. Willan), R. D. Peacock, 3-7-11 .. L. G. Brown 10
15 00000-0 Chiquera (J. Turner), Turner, 3-7-11 .... A. Horrocks 4
23 0022-00 Seaport (J. Wilson), W. Hall, 3-7-11 .... E. Johnson 2
25 0-0 Eternally (G. Reed), S. Hall, 3-7-8 .... C. Eccleston 9
27 00434-2 Seastreak (J. Hanson), Hanson, 3-7-8 .... W. Bentley 1

Evens Regent's Garden, 4-1 Rosetti, 5-1 Seaport, 8-1 Camarina, 12-1 Mr Midshipman, Seastreak, 20-1 others.

5.0 LOWTHER HANDICAP (£606 : 1m)

4 32014-3 Tringa (D) (J. Hardy), Hardy, 4-9-0 .... C. Moss 2
7 00-0032 Ezra (J. Winter), T. Fairhurst, 4-8-11 ...... E. Johnson 6
8 Kilkenny (E. Robbins), T. Gillam, 5-8-10 .... J. Lowe 1
11 210-221 Branded (D) (R. Spencer), M. H. Easterby, 4-8-5 .. M. Birch 5
12 20414-0 Jill Owens (N. Bycroft), T. Walker, 4-8-0 .... — 4
14 040 Crigg (D) (P. Asquith), L. Shedden, 7-8-0 .... M. Bray 7 7
17 000- Frisky Scot (H. Hutchison), W. Elsey, 4-7-7 .. S. Salmon 5 3

7-4 Tringa, 5-2 Branded, 9-2 Ezra, 8-1 Jill Owens, 10-1 Frisky Scot, 20-1 Crigg, Kilkenny.

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.30 Saychette. 3.0 Partridge Brook. 3.30 Baildon. 4.0 Gemina. 4.30 Regent's Garden. 5.0 BRANDED is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Zagapu. 3.30 Tingo. 4.30 Regent's Garden.

Chepstow programme

2.0 ALVESTON PLATE (2-y-o : £311 : 5f)

2 0040 Captain Lark (A. Stevens), Stevens, 9-0 .... R. Weaver 5 2
4 40 The Mayfair Angel (J. Aziz), R. Hannon, 9-0 .... P. Perkins 5
9 004 Red Czar (R. Mendoza), N. Vigors, 9-0 ...... D. Atkinson 3
12 0 Fairy Dance (Mrs Calver), P. Calver, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 7
14 0 Liana (J. Sutton), F. Maxwell, 8-11 .... C. Williams 8
18 0 Privy Moss (J. Bradley), Bradley, 8-11 .... — 4
19 33 Tubular Bells (J. Stafford), P. Haslam, 8-11 R. Edmondson 1
21 0 World Sport (A. Clegg), R. Taylor, 8-11 .. R. Wernham 5 6

2-1 Red Czar, 100-30 Tubular Bells, 9-2 The Mayfair Angel, 6-1 Captain Lark ...

2.30 THORNBURY HANDICAP (3-y-o : £510 : 2m)

3.0 CLIFTON HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,206 : 6f)

3.30 BADMINTON PLATE (2-y-o fillies : £414 : 5f)

4.0 FILTON HANDICAP (£570 : 1½m)

4.30 YATE PLATE (3-y-o fillies : £311 : 1m)

14 Dulas Valley (E. Higgs), P. Makin, 8-11 ...... G. Baxter 8
16 00423-0 Essouaira (Miss Day), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-11 .... D. Cullen 22
18 002420- Gold Show (F. Millar), P. Taylor, 8-11 .... A. Launchbury 7
20 0340-00 Grand Rose (E. Jacob), V. Cross, 8-11 .... — 21
21 4000-40 Hazzley (Mrs Owen), F. Maxwell, 8-11 .... — 20
22 0000- Hope Cottage (D. Hanney), M. McCourt, 8-11 R. Wernham 5 3
23 0-0 Hot Fancy (M. Harman), F. Maxwell, 8-11 .... G. Williams 19
24 00-0 Huntingfield (Mrs McCalmont), P. Walwyn, 8-11 F. Morby 12
25 00- Lisle's Filly (R. O'Driscoll), C. Dingwall, 8-11 .. B. Procter 1
27 000-00 London Rose (M. Downey), R. Hannon, 8-11 .... — 14
29 00- Macroona (Mrs Hanbury), W. Payne, 8-11 .. G. Ramshaw 16
33 000 Pigalle Roll (Mrs Allison), G. Stephenson, 8-11 ...... — 2
35 000- Red April (A. Warren), P. Cole, 8-11 .... R. Edmondson 10
37 33330-0 Salsafy (J. Hambro), B. Hobbs, 8-11 .. C. Rodrigues 5 18
40 0000-04 Solentown (G. Jones), C. Miller, 8-11 .... — 4
44 0000- Tudor Court (J. McCarron), J. Edmunds, 8-11 .... — 6

7-2 Huntingfield, 4-1 Salsafy, 6-1 Solentown, Boating Song, 8-1 Aylsham, 10-1 Essouaira, 12-1 Hazzley, 14-1 Clovara, 16-1 Allison's Jewel, 20-1 others.

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Tubular Bells. 2.30 Happy Heart. 3.0 Super Kelly. 3.30 Ippolyti. 4.0 Paveh Star. 4.30 Solentown.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Gyrate. 3.0 Red Beam.

Leicester programme

2.15 SAFFRON HANDICAP (£485 : 7f)

1 1-13322 Fighting Brave (D) (V. Hamill), G. Harwood, 3-9-0 K...
2 100-040 Big Jake (D) (B. Kerrigan), K. Payne, 5-9-0 .. S. E...
3 020-000 Spinfire (R. Townsend), T. Taylor, 4-8-12 ......
4 0400-20 Miltello (R. Strudwick), P. Cole, 3-8-13 .... R. W...
5 f31-300 Penhill Point (C) (C. Hill), M. Delahooke, 3-8-11 ...
7 22441-0 Enniscrone (C) (W. Wharton), Wharton, 4-8-10 B. Clo...
9 400400- Harry Churchill (H. Meadows), K. Payne, 5-8-8 S. M...
11 0000-00 Before the Mast (R. Sangster), E. Cousins, 3-8-6 ...
12 0-02011 Squires Vine (A. Templer), A. Jarvis, 3-8-5 ...

2.45 HATHERN STAKES (3-y-o : £437 : 6f)

3.15 FOREST HANDICAP (3-y-o : £690 : 1¼m)

3.45 WOODHOUSE EAVES PLATE (2-y-o maidens : £...)

4.15 CORONATION HANDICAP (£615 : 1½m)

4.45 ABBEY PARK PLATE (3-y-o : £345 : 1m)

1 000-10 Will-He-Venture (C) (Mrs Payne-Gallwey), F. Walw...
6 0000- Golden Ensign (J. Clabby), D. Rayson, 8-11 ....
7 00-300 Iron Grill (J. Gibbs), J. Hardy, 8-11 ....
9 00 Movie Idol (T. Willis), R. Armstrong, 8-11 .... M. ...
11 000- Wenceslas (H. Hammer), S. Palmer, 8-11 ......
13 0000-00 Anchovy Toast (G. Bliss), R. Jarvis, 8-8 ... M. L...
15 Christmas Wish (D. Ringer), Ringer, 8-8 ..... (...
17 0- Jet Princess (J. Barker), W. Wharton, 8-8 ......
18 00-0 La Pellegrena (Mrs MacLeod), D. Morley, 8-8 ...
21 000- Surprise Event (Mrs Phelps), W. Holden, 8-8 ...
23 000-44 Tuscan Tune (L. Holliday), J. Hindley, 8-8 . A. ...

2-1 Tuscan Tune, 11-4 Will-He-Venture, 4-1 Movie Idol, 6-1 Ir..., Anchovy Toast, 10-1 Golden Ensign, 16-1 others.

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Squires Vine. 2.45 Witches Broom. 3.15 Des. 3.45 The ... 4.15 Banco Divin. 4.45 Tuscan Tune.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.45 The Corinthian. 4.45 Tuscan Tune.

Sandown Park results

1.45 (1.48) ANN BOLEYN STAKES (2-y-o: £697: 5f)

Memory Lane, br f, by Never Bend—Milan Mill (P. Mellon), 8-11 J. Mercer (7-1) 1
Enchanted, b f, by Song—Nymph (Mrs K. Korybut), 8-11 F. Durr (16-1) 2
Daring Song, b f, by Derring-Do—Haunting Melody (D. Blackburn), 8-11 ...... W. Carson (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Katie May, 8-1 Lady Jay, Bold Maiden, 12-1 Cape ...

3.50 (4.21) BRIGADIER GERARD STAKES (Group III: £4,203: 1¼m)

Rymer, b c, by Reliance II—Plave (H. Blagrave), 4-8-13 B. Taylor (8-1) 1
Giacometti, ch c, by Faberge II—Naujwan (C. St George), 4-9-4 L. Piggott (1-2 fav) 2
Hail the Pirates, b h, by Hail to Reason—Bravura (D. Galbreath), 5-9-5 .... J. Mercer (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Antipode, 12-1 Charlie Bubbles (4th), 33-1 Festival Night, Tachibana. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 19p, 15p. H. Blagrave, at Marlborough. ½l, ½l. 2min 13.80sec.

Doncaster

Leicester

2.50 (2.52) JOE CHILDS STAKES (Handicap: £714: 1½m)

Silver Teal, b f, by Meldrum—March Poulet (G. Kirk), 4-7-2 T. Walsh (7-1) 1
Winter Melody, b c, by Crepello—Melodius Charm (Mrs J. Hindley), 4-7-5 N. Crowther (3-1) 2
Dominant, b f, by Behistoun—Picture Palace (A. Budgett), 4-7-5 A. Nutter (9-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Tay Bridge, 6-1 Mantinea, 12-1 Dynamic Dan, 14-1 Hunting Tower, 33-1 Snow Leap (4th). 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.10; places, 23p, 16p, 15p. M. W. Easterby, at Flaxton.

Pickwood Sue, gr f, by Right Boy—Lucky Deal (H. Pickering), 8-4 D. Nicholls (33-1) 2
Conaister, ch f, by Burglar—Ulupi's Sister (J. Etherington), 8-11 .... L. G. Brown (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Songful, 5-1 Sienna, 13-1 Bless My Stars, 33-1 Prevailing Love, Swiftgal, Curved Air. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 15p, 70p, 43p. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. 2½l, shrt hd. Gold Cheb (9-2) withdrawn. Rule 4 applies: deduct 10p in £.

TOTE DOUBLE: Kambalda, Peter Wrekin: £8. TREBLE: Silver Teal, Fleeting Image, Lei: £40.35.

Sporgula, gr f, by Sea Hawk II—Zamia (S. Vanian), 4-8-3 R. Oxland (33-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Packet, 7-1 Sunblast, Doonside, Silent Town (4th), 12-1 Petwood, 20-1 Right Idea, 33-1 Graythwaite. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.05; places, 27p, 16p, 63p. G. Pritchard-Gordon, at Newmarket. 2½l, 3l. Queen of the South and Tom Pearse did not run.

4.30 (4.31) TIGERS HANDICAP (£479: 1½m)

Brave Talk, b h, by Derring Do—Chatting (F. Tinsley), 6-7-12 A. Holland (10-1) 1

Supergrey, gr h, by Aberdeen—Headcorn (R. Bennett), 5-8-6 C. Shepherd (3-1) 2
Sixfivesevev, ch h, by Henry The Seventh—Word Perfect (A. Stevens), 8-8-8 R. Weaver (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Multiple, 8-1 Edwards Hill (4th), 16-1 Rosy Rainbow, 20-1 So Likely. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 14p, 17p. P. Cole, at Lambourn. 4l, 11l.

3.5 (3.6) VICTORIA SPORTING AND RACING PLATE (Handicap: £1,450: 1½m)

Chepstow

Myth, Lyndsay Lady, The One, Sacre Bleue, Smartie Pants, Carsaig, Native Soil. 18 ran.

TOTE: Win, 84p; places, 29p, 42p, 26p. J. E. Sutcliffe, Epsom. 5l, 2½l. Gulting Song did not run.

5.15 (5.16) WILFRED SHERMAN PLATE (£345: 1½m)

Go Gracefully, ch f, by Jolly Jet—Not Suspect (D. Jeavons), 4-8-10 P. Cheese (11-8 fav) 1
Iver, b g, by Tacitus—Goldella (C. Greenwood), 4-8-10 M. Simmonite (6-1) 2

Redcar

ALSO RAN: 9-4 Bold P... 7-1 Handycuff, 12-1 V... Radley. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 69p; place... Denys Smith, at Bishop A... head, 1l.

3.35 (3.39) VAUX GOLD (Handicap: £5,246: 1m...)

Pablond, b c, by Paveh—Bomb (H. Key), 4-7-8 C. Eccleston
Reformed Character, br ... Reliance II—No Saint (...day), 5-8-13 A. Barclay
Onward Taroo, b h, by ...

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

THE ARTS

Art in the Argentine

The exhibition of works by painters living in the Argentine, now on view at the London premises of the Wildenstein Gallery, has a varied interest of style and aim, reflecting twentieth-century trends that have had an international currency.

A number of links connect them with Europe where several had their training and have frequently contributed to major international exhibitions of contemporary effort. The artists represented show themselves well able to pursue a post-impressionist, surrealist, or abstract form of expression with effect—if as yet there is no specifically Argentinian "school". Raul Russo and Julio Barragan are adept, for example, in converting landscape and city life into vivid colour composition, Raquel Forner imparts a primitive force to her "totem" pictures. The abstract has its different aspects in the complex geometry of Eduardo McEntyre, the cut acrylic of Rogelio Polesello, the synthetic *Figure* of Luis Seoane.

A painting of note in its surrealist feeling is the *Portrait* by *Zdravko Ducmelic*, dreamlike and mysterious. If one looks for a painting more directly evocative of Argentinian life there is *The Pink Shawl* by Raul Soldi, a female portrait that combines character with picturesqueness of costume. The exhibition continues until May 30.

William Gaunt

CINEMAS

2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.15, 4.35, 8.05. £1.60 seats bkble.
3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Sep. Perfs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

ART EXHIBITIONS

A Touch of Zen

Just not enough prizes at Cannes

The twenty-eighth Cannes Film Festival kept its drama to the last. The bomber who had kept the event on tenterhooks since the opening finally blew himself up with his last attempt, in the Casino, on the festival's closing day; and turned out to be a rather sad local loner, with none of the complex political motives that had been suspected. Political or other valid motives were, however, a subject of speculation after the award of the Festival Grand Prix to M Lakhdar-Mamina's epic of Algerian history from 1939 to 1952, *Chronique des Années de Braise*. At the least, though, it seemed a nice tribute to Third World cinema and to a country that had never before entered a film in competition.

There were most positive and general grounds for satisfaction in the award of the Special Jury Prize to *The Enigma of Caspar Hauser* whose director, Werner Herzog, has not always had his due recognition from the Establishments. Herzog also received the International Critics' Prize.

This was the first Cannes Festival for well over a decade at which there seemed just not enough prizes (for what they're worth) to go round. There was, for instance, nothing left for Miklos Jancsó's most brilliant film to date, *Electra*; or for Shuji Terayama's bewitching exploration of memory, *Pastoral Hide and Seek*; and only an award for technical accomplishment to King Hu's *A Touch of Zen*, which ranks as the first true masterwork of the Hongkong cinema.

Admittedly King Hu's three-hour film presents a certain obstacle, in that the first hour or so is taken up with the establishment of the plot so slow and complex that a lot of the audience left the film too soon to see the resolution that brilliantly justifies all the preparation.

King Hu gives the lie to notions of a primitive oriental cinema. He is a scholarly man, expert in Chinese literature, history and art. *A Touch of Zen* is adapted from a story by P'u Sung-ling (1640-1715), in the collection *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio*, and is set in the Ming dynasty and the era of the vicious Eastern Group secret police force.

"The costumes, properties and sets had to be true and not merely realistic": the sets took months to build; King Hu and his two leading players themselves designed and even cut the costumes; a single battle in a bamboo forest took weeks to shoot, because the sunlight only reached it for a brief period each day. This sort of care was clearly disconcerting to the producers; so was the length and elaboration of the finished film, completed five years ago.

The Hongkong distributors released the film in two arbitrarily separated halves; and when this was, predictably, a failure, stuck it together again but cut it drastically. Finally, after earning money with a couple of subsequent commercial successes, King Hu was able to buy back his film and restore it to its originally intended form. Thus the Cannes showing was the world premiere of the complete picture.

A Touch of Zen is distinguished from any other martial arts film by breath-taking visual qualities, impeccable *mise-en-scène*, whip-lash montage, a sense of screen choreography that derives from the influence of the Peking Opera (Hu's fight master is a former Peking *maître de ballet*); but above all in the expressiveness, the ability through the idiom of motion pictures "to present the flavour of an experience". The confrontation of the fighting monks and the secret police goes beyond a contest of martial arts to be a meeting of philosophies, the conflict of the spiritual and material done into images.

Nelson Pereira Dos Santos is proving the most original and durable director of the Brazilian Cinema Nôvo. *The Amulet* is a lively fable, mixing folklore and magic with Hollywood-style gangster traditions. A peasant boy is given the magic gift of the "closed body", and, impermeable to bullets or knives, is a godsend to the gangsters of Rio. Pereira's quality (seen earlier in his delirious *How Sweet My Little Frenchman Was*) is to experiment with cultural chemistry and construct political fables, without ever being boring or pretentious. Which is more than can be said of François Reichenbach's sortie into Latin America with an embarrassingly overblown and portentous adaptation of a story by Juan Rulfo, *No Oyes Ladrar a los Perros?*

Reichenbach can be forgiven something, perhaps, on account of his contribution to *Fake*, an ingenious instance of the recycling of motion pictures, which I first reviewed from the Viennale of 1974. Orson Welles, posing as the king of fakers, presides over a joint film portrait of Elmir de Hory and Clifford Irving—mostly made up of off-cuts from a television film on de Hory which Reichenbach made some five years earlier, when the then unknown Irving was a member of de Hory's entourage, as his intending biographer. *Fake*, itself a sort of fake, is a truly Wellesian film joke.

Reichenbach's Mexican film is perhaps an instance of a director out of his national element: so is Jan Nemec's *The Low Cut Back*. After six years of forced inactivity in his own country, Nemec has finally managed to leave Czechoslovakia; and this Swiss-German coproduction is his first film in the West. Small wonder, perhaps, if it is a rather desperate piece of nose-thumbing, a new *Party and the Guests* with political references, sexuality, decadent prettiness and murder, all prodigally and rather mindlessly flung in.

David Robinson

Hedda Gabler
National, Washington

Clive Barnes

We all knew that Washington was rapidly becoming an important theatre centre, but the idea that a major imported production from the Royal Shakespeare Company, no less, and starring Glenda Jackson, should by-pass New York and play Washington may seem outlandish. Yet that is precisely what has happened to Trevor Nunn's new staging of Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, which began life in Australia earlier this season, appeared in Los Angeles and opened at Washington's National Theatre, on its way home to its London premiere.

Washington's gain is very pointedly New York's loss, for this production is an adornment even to the Royal Shakespeare Company repertory. It is a beautiful and provoking re-thinking of this modern classic and could be a landmark for English-speaking versions of Ibsen.

Everyone is aware of the humour in Ibsen, and most productions try to steer clear of laughs. The freshness of this new staging is that it on the contrary tries to steer towards them. Nunn most persuasively takes literally Hedda's remark, twice-repeated incidentally, that her life is a grotesque farce, and he seizes every opportunity to point up Ibsen's satirical, malevolent humour, until the final stroke of tragic irony comes with Hedda's death.

The entire production is a dusty window on shallow, silly and selfish people caught frozen in a cold, monochromatic provincial landscape. This Hedda is no wilful child of circumstances but the vicious mistress of her own fate, an impartial force of evil leading an almost whimsical *danse macabre*.

The production's bitter and emphatic insistence upon Ibsen's sardonic mockery of convention is not its only claim to originality. Nunn—and in this he treads a path not unlike that earlier taken by Ingmar Bergman in the same play—focuses on the smallness of Hedda's world. This is a petty story, full of small-scale lies, defections, vanities and betrayals. Here only Hedda is larger than the life of the play, and she is monstrous, a female Machiavelli.

At the storm centre of any *Hedda* must stand Hedda herself, and in Nunn's conception and Miss Jackson's portrayal, she is an unforgettable, all but unforgiveable, harpy. But if to understand is to forgive, then this Hedda must be forgiven, for few portrayals of the role can have been so dense, complex and yet, at last, comprehensible.

The rest of the cast offers Miss Jackson the perfect ensemble for her performance. Peter Eyres as Tesman, her husband, makes an interestingly irresolute spider figure, with thinning hair and hardening arteries, old out of his time. Timothy West, perkily unctuous, sniffing superciliously and smiling pithily under raised eyebrows, is a splendidly menacing Judge Brack, while Patrick Stewart as a gruff, withdrawn Eilert Luvborg and Jennie Linden as a terrified victim of a Mrs Elvsted are equally part of Nunn's picture.

And picture it is, for one of the abiding impressions of this fine *Hedda* is left by the lighting of Andy Phillips and the designs of John Napier.

Any offers for the Playhouse?

At a time when the future of several London theatres still looks distinctly dubious, one at least may be about to be reclaimed from the 24-year tenancy of BBC Radio. The Playhouse, in Northumberland Avenue, just off the Victoria Embankment and almost directly underneath Hungerford Bridge, is on offer to any company interested in using it as a live theatre again from the beginning of June, which is when the present lease expires.

The BBC has held that lease since 1951, and the theatre has been used in recent times for recording such Radio 4 "audience" shows as *The Petticoat Line* and *Does The Team Think?*; but, in an increasingly difficult economy, the BBC has decided to make do with its studios at Broadcasting House and elsewhere, and thus their lease is not being renewed.

The present owners, Westminster City Council, are willing to consider any offers from managements interested in running it once again as a live theatre, though they add ominously that if such offers are not made or not adequate they will of course have to think about "other uses" for the building.

The Playhouse first opened in January, 1907, though there has been a theatre on that site since 1882; the land was originally owned, according to the historians Mander and Mitchinson (writing in *Theatres of London*, to be published next month by New English Library) by Sefton Parry, a property speculator who believed that it would be much needed (and therefore valuable) as part of an extension then planned for Charing Cross Station. When this failed to materialize, he built a French-Renaissance style theatre instead and this was eventually bought in 1905 by Cyril Maude, who reconstructed it and named it The Playhouse.

Maude ran the theatre for the next 10 years, and it was then taken over by Frank Curzon and Gladys Cooper, who in joint management presented many of Somerset Maugham's early plays including *Home and Beauty* and *The Letter*. After Curzon's retirement Gladys Cooper remained in sole charge up to 1933, continuing the series of Maugham plays with *The Sacred Flame* and *The Painted Veil*.

Asked towards the end of her long life how she and her actors had managed to make themselves heard above the roar of the trains crossing the bridge overhead, Dame Gladys is said to have replied, "Trains, dear? Trains? We had them stopped, of course." The BBC, during its tenancy, came up with a more scientific solution and soundproofed areas of the building so that the acoustics in the auditorium remain remarkably good.

After Dame Gladys's tenancy the theatre began to fall on hard times, though both *Libel* in 1934 and Priestley's *Mr Bolfry* in 1944 achieved considerable runs. Agatha Christie's *Murder at the Vicarage* was at the Playhouse in 1949, but by then short-lived revues and ill-attended ballet seasons were more customary and the BBC takeover in 1951 was not widely resisted.

Whether, in a very different economic and theatrical climate, the Playhouse (with an audience capacity of just under 700) could again be turned into a viable theatre remains to be seen; the BBC has however kept its stage equipment and dressing-rooms in a remarkably good state of repair, and constant occupation and use over the past few years have prevented any trace of the musty decay which now threatens so many theatres of a similar age.

Sheridan Morley

Lawrence Foster on the concert scene

"Many of us are not careful enough to take the time to plumb the depths of the works we have the honour to conduct". That was one of the American conductor Lawrence Foster's comments on the current concert scene here and everywhere when I met him during a break in the many rehearsals for his present series of concerts with the RPO. Tonight he conducts, in the last of the group, the premiere of Gordon Crosse's second symphony.

"I think things have to change if standards are to improve, or even stay where they are. What we have to get away from is the idea that you go for the guest 'shot' and it must be a success or you'll never be invited back. What inhibits young artists is that they're not allowed to fail, so they don't take risks. The most important thing for a young person is for him to be able to fall flat on his face, and figure out how to get up again. Then he has really learnt something. It's marvellous to be able to get a fantastic misconception out of your system, yet know that there's something there has a spark, has an insight.

"That's hard now because so much is related to the perfection of recording and the consequent standardization of interpretations. If you listen to a classical symphony conducted today by an Abbado, a Thomas, a Levine, a Mehta, or a Foster you will not hear the sort of difference in interpretations as between conductors of old. And that's not good. All that comes from jet-setting, from records, from the seeking of short-term success at the expense of slow, long-term growth. I know because I've experienced it, and it's a self-perpetuating addiction."

Foster has tried for himself to overcome that situation by spending more and more time with his own Houston Symphony Orchestra. "First I thought, 'Well, I'll go there for my statutory 12 weeks', but I soon realized that wasn't enough for the development of the orchestra or myself. Now we have such a rapport that we don't have to discuss many basic matters any more: they're understood without words. That way I think you can really make a musical and cultural contribution, do something individual by creating the sound you really want, gradually, by choosing whom you want in your orchestra, and letting the orchestra grow individually."

Foster spends six months of the year at Houston, where he helps to administrate the orchestra besides conducting it. Until recently he has also been principal guest conductor of the Royal Philharmonic and will continue to conduct concerts with that orchestra every year.

He does not find so much difference in styles of playing simply because at Houston for many years they had Barbirolli as music director. "So our orchestra makes what I would call the Hallé kind of sound, in particular the strings. The RPO is, in some ways, a more brilliant orchestra, the Houston may be more mellow. I've striven in Houston to get a lot of the things I've learnt with the RPO, especially the clarity of wind playing and the kind of transparency you get with the whole orchestra. Ideal, too, is the British kind of horn playing."

Foster has great sympathy for much recent British music. He admires Goehr, Birtwistle (he gave the first performance of *The Triumph of Time*) and, of course, Crosse: "I find his new symphony strong and brilliant. He doesn't try to do anything new for its own sake, but relies for his originality on content, rather than any devices, and I find that admirable. It's based on a single motif heard at the start, and is in one long movement, with the motif developed in massively different ways throughout the symphony."

Foster is always happy to open a new score such as this one, and find something that appeals to him. After being quite an apostle of contemporary music, he has now decided that much that is being written is simply not for him. "I think too many composers have simply written themselves, so to speak, out of the public eye. Too much is merely calculated or mathematical."

Opera is now taking up a substantial chunk of his time. "All my early studies were towards opera. I studied in Los Angeles with a man called Fritz Zweig, who worked in European opera houses before the war. I made my European debut at Stuttgart Opera in 1964 with *Aida*. Then I was about to take a job as repetiteur in Augsburg when I was called back to LA to be Mehta's assistant.

"Now I'm making my way back to opera, but not on the repertoire performances. Marvellously inspired evenings can happen that way, but I prefer elaborate rehearsals such as I had with Scottish Opera for *The Magic Flute*. That seemed to go well, and now I'm to conduct their restaging of *Don Giovanni*, with John Shirley-Quirk doing his first Giovanni, late this summer, starting at Aldeburgh. Then I shall be back the following season for *Fidelio* and eventually for *Ballo*. I'm very happy with this developing relationship. Meanwhile at Houston, where I do one or two operas a season, I shall conduct Handel's *Rinaldo* with Marilyn Horne and also *Giovanni*."

Alan Blyth

LSO/Previn
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Brahms probably never had a happier day than Good Friday, 1868, when in Bremen Cathedral he conducted the official premiere of the work which first convinced the wider world of his genius, the *German Requiem*. It would have pleased him to see a sold-out hall for the work on Sunday even though on the eve of a Bank Holiday, traditionally the time of lighter fare.

Brahms's desire was to comfort the living rather than beseech salvation for the dead. This was the key to Andre Previn's approach. His performance with the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus constantly evoked the present liking for honouring the recently departed in what are termed "thanksgiving" rather than "memorial" services. His tempi were brisk. He favoured the boldest contrasts of dynamics (with particularly strong climaxes) and of tone-colouring.

The immediacy of it all, with vividly arresting response from the choir, might have seemed over-dramatic to oratorio addicts. But even if climaxes in "For All Flesh" (II), and one or two other things, too, were outsize, such an interpretation was a refreshing change from the over-devout, or over-academic, treatment often accorded to Brahms. Full-throated, urgent singing, from Heather Harper and John Shirley-Quirk, with the same awareness of the meaning of every word as from the choir, reinforced the conductor's conviction.

The concerto was Mendelssohn's first in G minor, mere youthful *joie de vivre*, but irresistible when done with Murray Perahia's vivacity and charm. More cautious tempo might have made the first movement's opening subject more immaculate: Mr Perahia bravely went for the *con fuoco*, and made amends for accidents in fine-spun lyricism in the second subject.

This notice is reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Bernard Levin

Inflation hits even the price of free speech

There is something agreeably ironic in the fact that, even as the promised Sack of London by the Pictish hordes was failing to materialize on Saturday, *mayhem was breaking out back* home in Glasgow. Speaking as a Sassenach (if, indeed, that is what I am) I have to say that if the Scots are determined, against all advice, to damage people, it is better that they should damage one another rather than us Southron folk.

It would, however, be better still if nobody got damaged at all; and that brings me to the more serious implications of what happened in the Glasgow fracas. A number of arrests were made, and charges are to be brought. Naturally, I am offering no opinion on any question concerning the guilt or innocence of any person facing prosecution. But there are some general principles arising out of the affair which seem to me to need examining, and which may be examined without prejudice to anybody's legal rights.

To start with, we should be careful not to fall into the trap of concluding that because the *political* character of the clash turned largely on differences of political opinion between equally repellent bodies, members of the National Front being opposed by members of the Communist Party and various other totalitarian groups of the left, we can dismiss what happened as of no importance to that overwhelming majority which rejects totalitarianism of both left and right. (I hope, incidentally, that I shall not have indignant protests from persons who took part in the demonstration but who claim to be members of no totalitarian group. A man who attempts to prevent the expression of free speech thereby signifies his membership of a totalitarian organization with a membership of at least one.) Quite apart from the threat to public order and the situation of the police in such events, we all have a fundamental interest in seeing that democratic principles are maintained, and a no less basic duty to uphold them. And—on this at any rate there seems to be no dispute—the clash in Glasgow took place because members of the National Front wished to hold a lawful meeting to expound their views, and others wished to prevent them from doing so.

(Mr Neil Carmichael, MP, who has asked for an investigation into the episode, said very sensibly that the demonstration should not have taken place, as then the presence of the National Front would have passed unnoticed, but although Mr Carmichael's remark was sensible, it was also naive, for it ignored the fact that if there had been no demonstration the very existence, let alone presence, of the demonstrators would have gone equally unremarked, and it is only through publicity that they can hope to thrive.)

Now when something that should not need to be said at all has to be said again and again, things have clearly gone seriously wrong. So when I find myself having to say more and more frequently that free *speech must be upheld*, I begin to get alarmed.

There is a considerable network of laws defining the boundaries of free speech in this country. It is an offence to stir up racial hatred or to incite violence, to urge armed rebellion or to preach sedition. These laws are not dead letters, either; many members of various right-wing totalitarian groups, for instance, have been prosecuted and convicted under the provision of the Race Relations Acts. But it follows logically, morally and politically from the fact that a democratic society sets limits to the expression of opinion that all must be free to express their opinions within those limits. Indeed—and this is no mere paradox—they must be free to go outside the limits, provided they are willing to accept the consequences, for nobody can be legally prevented from making a speech on the ground that the authorities believe he may say things contrary to law in the course of it, and action can only be taken against him, *ex post facto*, if he actually does. (It has already been suggested that the meeting in Glasgow should have been banned in advance. No doubt when we are governed by those holding the views which appear to have prevailed among the demonstrators most political meetings will indeed be banned in advance. But we are not there yet.)

Here comes the difficulty: it is no use having the right to express views if others can and do physically prevent their expression. And the difficulty can be resolved in only one way: the right to freedom of speech must be upheld, and ultimately can only be upheld by the *forces of law (and of course only* the forces of law) physically preventing from doing so those who wish to physically prevent others from exercising their rights.

That is what the police in Glasgow were engaged upon, and they would have been *seriously failing* in their duty if they had not acted, and thus permitted the National Front meeting to be forcibly suppressed. On the details of what followed, and the criminal charges it led to, and for that matter on the allegation that excessive force was used by the police, I have nothing to say; on the principle that such bodies as the National Front must be allowed to hold what lawful meetings they please, and advocate what lawful policies they like, I have to say that the police must continue to act upon it, and we must continue to give the police, nationally and individually, every support in their doing so.

As it happens, it is apparently not the policy of the National Front and other right-wing totalitarian organizations to attempt to break up meetings held by their left-wing twins, but it is the policy of the left-wing totalitarians to attempt to interfere by force with the meetings of their right-wing mirror-images. This makes no difference at all; if the situation should be reversed, if fascists, say, tried to break up meetings held by communists, exactly the *same principle* would have to be applied. Upholding free speech means upholding it also for those who hate it, and if it also means the use of sufficient lawful force to ensure that unlawful force does not prevail, so be it.

Pitch does defile. After a brief flurry of protests, nothing much has been heard about the decision by the National Union of Students to deny free speech to right-wing organizations and individuals of whom the left-wingers in control disapprove; yet the policy is still in force. Even more brief was the argument over the decision by a branch of the National Union of Journalists to refuse membership to a particular journalist because he was an adherent of a right-wing political organization of which the left-wingers who control the branch disapproved; he has still not been admitted. Last time I discussed these problems, in connexion with the Red Lion Square episode, I said that the price of freedom appeared to be rising and that we must nevertheless continue to pay it. It has since, evidently, risen even higher. Very well; we must continue to foot *the bill*.

Our friends abroad cannot all be wrong in wanting us to stay in the EEC

As polling day for the EEC referendum draws nearer, the generalizations become wilder—from both ends of the spectrum. From one end we get the absurd claim that membership of the Community has already cost us half a million *jobs, and that it will* add 40 per cent to food prices. From the other, we have some over-enthusiastic pro-Marketeers pretending to believe that our membership involves no loss of sovereignty at all, a patently silly claim.

The 500,000 jobs are supposed to have been lost for two reasons. First, we are said to have lost 137,000 jobs as a result of our trade deficit with the EEC. Second, we are supposed to have lost a further 360,000 jobs due to "a general deflationary effect" arising from our membership.

But we also have deficits with the United States and the rest of western Europe. And there is no such "general deflationary effect" from our membership. The logic seems to be that we should cut off trade not merely with the EEC, but also with Efta and the United States. Impeccable logic in a certain sense, for if we do not trade we can hardly have deficits.

The "food price" scare is equally misleading. In our first two years' membership of the Community food prices have been slightly lower for us inside than if we had not been a member. World food prices have nearly doubled in the past two years, rising much faster than Community prices (which in 1972 were, of course, at a higher level). What happens to food prices in the future depends on what happens to the world market. I cannot believe food prices will go back to the low levels of the past, since agriculture is increasingly dependent on energy costs. Certainly, the antis' figure is sheer nonsense and also overlooks the benefits of secure supplies.

Of course, our membership of the Community does involve some loss of sovereignty, albeit a limited one. The Community cannot exist without power to make uniform rules to ensure that the Common Market works, and for that reason we have to delegate some power to the Community institutions. But the scope of the Community's delegated powers is limited. Our law on commercial and trade matters is directly affected. But there is no effect on our system of criminal justice, on habeas corpus and the right to trial by jury. In fact, most branches of our domestic law are not affected. On the other hand, of course, in exchange for a small loss of juridical sovereignty, we gain more real control over our destiny.

It is illuminating to consider who, outside Britain, wants us in the EEC and who wants us out. Of course, the other eight member countries want us in, not least their social democratic parties—five of them in power alone or in coalition. Even most of the Communist parties and trade unions of the Eight want us in. All heads of government of the Commonwealth joined together in their statement from Jamaica to say our membership in no way damaged their interest. (Some anti-Marketeers claim they know better than mere Prime Ministers what is good for Commonwealth countries, but I cannot think they impress many with that display of old-fashioned arrogance.) President Ford has made it plain where he stands. China waxes passionate in support of our continued membership, seeing a strong EEC as a powerful counterweight to the hegemony of the two giant powers.

The odd man out is Russia. I wonder why? As Willi Brandt has said many times, Germany's Ostpolitik was possible precisely because Germany was a member of a powerful community. Russia certainly responded to the Ostpolitik. Why, then, is Russia so ardent for our abandonment of the Community. Could it be that, while Russia respects power, she would rather not have too much of it in the hands of others?

There is another argument sometimes used against our membership that I find singularly spurious—the argument that a European communit[y] all very well, but we ought to become part of a me west European communit find that argument spur principally because it is al invariably advanced by t who hold themselves out t democrats above all. R *from the beginning*, the C munity has set its face ag admitting countries that democratic institutions. S has been constantly rebu and rightly so. The Greec the colonels was rebuffed. tugal under Salazar and tano had no chance what An application from G returned to democracy v now be looked on with fa Mario Soares has said th wants Portugal in, and he certainly get a favou response so long as he is to fight off another for totalitarianism. To my mi community which inc authoritarian regimes of l right could not in fact community.

But there are already stantial variations with democratic framework i Community. France has the most planned econom most dirigist economic s Italy has more extensiv more varied public ente Germany is in the lead field of industrial dem We have the best n health service and, for flaws, the most develop tem of parliamentary racy.

I do not want Britain tate any particular feat every detail. But I ha doubt that we have a gre to learn from our members, and a great contribute.

Shirley Wil

The author is Secretary for Prices and Consum tection.

Geneva talks have left the growing threat of a free-for-all on the high seas

It is going to be a long, tense summer for the maritime nations of the world. The inconclusive outcome of the recent Geneva Law of the Sea conference has brought nearer the possibility of a chaotic ocean revolution in which the only result will be a victory for the already powerful nations over the weak and the small, and a further widening of the gap between rich and poor. The fear is that unilateral action by states to promote their own interests will escalate into an aquatic free-for-all. Like athletes, the maritime countries stand at the ready, warily watching each other, none wishing to anticipate the starter's pistol—which they know will not go off—but each prepared to join the chase as soon as one of the others makes a break.

The next session of the conference will not be until spring *1976, in New York, although* constant discussions on a smaller scale are expected to take place during the interval. There is considerable doubt, however, that the collective patience of the world's nations can last that long.

The brave face governments are putting on for public consumption hides widespread disappointment and, to some extent, a sense of disillusionment with the Geneva talks. During its first few days there were hopeful signs of a much more flexible approach by the main protagonists, but this feeling of cautious optimism did not take long to evaporate.

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who is responsible for law of the sea matters, takes the stock line to the Geneva conference: disappointment that there was no agreement in principle on the main topic, but pointing out that on some issues progress had been made and in the end a single negotiating text had been produced. The existence of this single text as the basis for further discussion is also being used by spokesmen of other governments as well as by United Nations officials, as a face-saving device to calm sceptical outsider observers. In fact on the major points of controversy, the single text either fudges the issue by a form of words so vague as to satisfy everyone, or follows one of the alternative proposals in the knowledge that its opponents will continue to regard it as unacceptable. The 90-page text may make the procedure of discussion easier, but it is irrelevant to the resolution of substantive issues.

The main calls on the British Government to take unilateral action have come from representatives of the fishing industry, and pressure to declare at least a 50-mile fishing limit, if not 100 or 200 miles, is likely to be considerably increased now that the Government can no longer adopt a "wait and see what happens in Geneva" line.

The Scottish herring industry, in particular, says that it is at risk of extinction if action is not taken urgently.

Mr Ennals told *The Times* that he did not believe that a unilateral extension of limits would benefit the fishing industry. "Other states fishing around the United Kingdom would not necessarily accept such an extension and it would be impossible to enforce", he said. "By acting without their consent we could jeopardize the voluntary conservation measures which apply around our coast."

But Mr Ennals made it clear that if other states extend their fishing limits unilaterally, "we will certainly be ready to take necessary steps to protect the interests of our fishermen, including ensuring adequate recognition for United Kingdom rights of access, where these would be affected by such an extension.

"States which talk of early extensions to 200 miles would *be wise to recall their interest* in the United Kingdom and the European Community as a market for their fishery products", Mr Ennals warned.

Iceland has already announced its intention of going to 200 miles. Its special agreement with Britain runs out in November this year, and the British Government will be looking for talks to try to renew the agreement or enter into another on broadly similar terms. But Iceland may not be so keen to grant British fishermen the same concessions, and seems to be in no hurry to discuss renewal.

Norway is likely to declare a 50-mile fishing limit within the next few months, but is more anxious to have talks with Britain to discuss the future relationship. Bilateral agreement of this kind will not, however, solve the other problem raised by the extension of Norwegian and Icelandic limits: the diversion of fishing *vessels from other countries* towards British fishing grounds. For this reason, a declaration of a 50 or 200 miles *limit* by the United Kingdom Government may yet become necessary, as a means of self protection.

The Government's main objective must remain to try to reach agreement with other interested states within the context of a law of the sea conference, Mr Ennals emphasized. He did not rate highly the possibility of a successful regional fishing limit agreement because of the differences of opinion on limits by the states that would be involved. But he stressed the importance of making use of the existing bodies, such as the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, which today ends a crucial meeting, seen by British fishing interests as their last ditch stand to get the quotas of fish which can be caught near British shores by foreign vessels reduced.

Apart from fisheries, however, Britain's specific interests should not be adversely affected by the failure to reach agreement in Geneva. eral action by other sta less they interfered wi dom of navigation, wou minimal direct effect. on some issues, right existing international greater than those like included in any global tion, for instance, coastal state's jurisdict the exploitation of its c tal shelf where it g *farther than 200 miles.*

On a more politic much depends on the adopted by the Unite and, to a lesser extent, in the next few mon United States govern under great pressu from her fishing inte declare a 200 mile li from deep-sea mining ies, to allow them to s ing the staggeringly supply of manganese lying in profusion on bed.

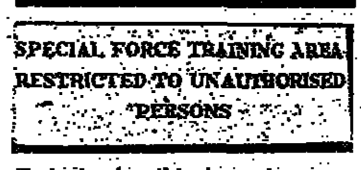
It is not so much th by these countries wo Britain directly. The however, provide an for other possibly m sponsible countries to putting beyond res already difficult task cluding an internation ment. In the end gov may well have to sta dering separate conver specific topics rather ing to achieve the al package deal.

Marcel l

Legal Corre

The Times Diary

Getting to the bottom of the real Europe



Today's bewildering sign was photographed in Uganda, between Masindi and Butiaba, by Ian Linn of Exeter University.

(The scene is a room in Broadcasting House, one day in April. Producers and presenters of Start The Day, *the jolly morning programme on Radio 4, are discussing what to do about the European referendum. Tea was served some time ago. Some are nibbling on the few remaining bourbon biscuits, others are desultorily scanning local weekly newspapers for misprinted small-ads. The producer speaks.)*

Producer: I have it. We're looking for a European theme, right? Then why not send John Trivial on a tour of the European capitals? He can talk to the ordinary man in the street and find out what life is really like in Europe. Get right under the skin, as it were. Away from the diplomacy and into real life. The real European feel. What do you say, J. J.?

J. J. (director): Mmm. Hasn't it been done before?

Producer: Could be, but not the way Trivial can do it.

J. J.: What about the cost?

Prod: Not our worry, old boy. They can always put up the licence fee. What do you say, Trivial?

Trivial: Oh, who? Me? Oh, yes, splendid idea. Europe, yes. When do I start?

Prod: Soon as you can.

Trivial: Any more of those biscuits left? Better stock up if I'm going to be exposed to filthy foreign food, eh?

(So Trivial slung a toothbrush and a pack of Alka-Seltzer into his briefcase and went on his European odyssey. Since you may not have heard his reports, here are excerpts from some.)

Paris

Trivial: Here I am at the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, land of wine, women and song. I can't say I've heard much song yet—but the wine and the women, believe me you wouldn't believe it.

Desmond Languid (from the London studio): But what about the food, John? Plenty of that good old Parisian cuisine?

Trivial: Marvellous, Desmond. Went to the Wimpy on the Boulevard des Capucines last night. The French fries were out of this world. Funny thing, though—I don't know if you're going to believe this—but when I asked for the bill the waitress started adding it up on the tablecloth. "What are you doing?" I asked her. "Que faites vous?" I said. Anyway I gave her a hundred franc note and she gave me a saucy grin. Marvellous, these Frenchwomen.

Languid: Where else have you been?

Trivial: Well, I went to the Louvre—none of your cheeky jokes now, please. It's a big art gallery, and they've got one marvellous picture of a woman whose eyes follow you all over the room. Quite incredible. Painted by an Italian. Chap called Leonardo Vincenti. I think that shows you what the Common Market is all about, really.

Languid: It certainly does. Thank you, John.

Trivial: Before I go there's just one more thing. A small-ad from today's issue of *France-Soir*. It says—and I'm translating it from the French—"Wanted: piano for lady with bandy legs". Actually it sounded much funnier in French.

Languid: I'm sure it did.

Copenhagen

Trivial: So here I am in the home of pastry and blue cheese. Copenhagen—city of wine, women and song. Actually it's beer more than wine and I *haven't heard many* songs. But the women—eh! If I tell you that the city's symbol is a naked woman sitting on a rock, you'll get the picture. Beats Blackpool rock any day, eh Desmond?

Languid: Nice one, John. But I think most people know Copenhagen as a city of pornography—sex shops and live shows, blue films rather than blue cheese.

Trivial: I haven't been to any of the shows, Desmond. The BBC wouldn't let me put it on my expenses. But I did speak to a psychiatrist who has spent years studying the phenomenon. He's Dr Hans Groping, head of the Groping Research Institute in the Tivoli Gardens. Tell me, Dr Groping, what effect does all this pornography have on your average Dane in the street? And how do you think it will be affected if Britain decided to leave the Common Market?

Groping: Yes, and no. What I mean to say is this. The Groping Research Institute have discovered that the average Dane does not go to the porno shows. Those who do are mostly European tourists, and this is where the Common Market comes in. In addition, much of the most explicit material comes from Britain.

Already our dealers are complaining about delivery times and *servicing standards* and the unavailability of spares. Once one of your people sent a specially explicit film with its last reel missing. The audience were on the edge of their seats for four days before we could get it delivered. And you also sent us a film which was wound on to its spool backwards, though in the event that proved rather interesting.

Trivial: Thank you Doctor. Well, that's just one of our vital export industries which might be hit if we pull out. But before I leave Copenhagen, here is an advertisement I read in *Berlingske Tidende*: "Silver table lamp offered for sale by lady with polished bottom." Believe me, it was a scream in Danish.

Languid: I can imagine. Bye for now, Trivial. And keep ringing up those expenses.

Madrid

Languid: This morning John Trivial continues his tour of the Common Market capitals from a surprise location. Where are you this morning, John?

Trivial: Good morning to you Desmond from Madrid.

Languid: Madrid? But Spain isn't in the Common Market?

Trivial: Good Lord. Really? No wonder I've been getting such strange looks. I suppose I can't do anything from here, then. None of those jokes about bullfighters and onions. How about Portugal?

Languid: Hold on, I'll ask the producer. (Pause.) No, he says that isn't in the Common Market either. You'll have to go on to Brussels.

Brussels

Trivial: So here I am at last in Brussels, headquarters of the European Community and city of wine, women and song. A lot of the most glamorous women work for the community and I have one of them with me now. She's British and her name, appropriately enough, is Betty Pretty. Now Miss Pretty, if I may call you tha clearly not just a pre less bureaucrat, if you' the levity. Tell me, you do?

Pretty: I spend a lo time warding off jo that. The rest of the work in the agricultur of the commission. My lar job is to look a cheese mountain—yo have heard of.

Trivial: Well no. I've the beef mountain butter mountain and lake. What's the chee tain?

Pretty: It's the same It's where we keep surplus cheese we farmers to produce.

Trivial: Quite a respo Do you get any of you asking if they can con a nibble?

Pretty: Oh yes, often. far as the cheese is co the main trouble There's a new breed mice who know no and who are resistan known forms of poiso only way we've found ing with them is to pu of transistor radios all cheese mountains, swi to the BBC's referendu casts. We find it bo to death.

Trivial: Charming. W you Miss . . .

Pretty: Wait a mi wonder whether you advertisement this mo *Het Nieuwsblad*: I "Wanted, record pl music lover with two l

Trivial: It must have a scream in Flemish.

(And so our hero e European journey: wine was downed, women leered at, the sung. The cost to th holder was unknown certainly considerable the question of Europe was any the wiser.)

a Special Report on phosphates to mark the conference of the International Superphosphates and Compound Manufacturers Association in San Francisco this week

Salt of the earth

vital as oil to our existence

R. Freeman
r, British Sulphur
ation

people have almost y never heard of ite rock. A few, ed by the mention of rs, may be able to er some details of a chemistry lesson de- the reaction of ite rock with sul- acid to make calcium osphate, a simple fer-

ne delegates at this annual conference of rnational Superphos- nd Compound Manu- s Association (ISMA) aware, however, that te rock is an essen- material for the fer- industry, without hey would be unable nufacture complete nd) fertilizers. emarkable that such image should be d by an industry each year turns out an 100 million tons neral which is no less l to our everyday e than oil, iron ore Phosphate rock is what imprecise term describe commonly g minerals contain- nomic quantities of ement phosphorus, a key factor in the of plants and

ically, organic of phosphorus have nportant, but these mo is used only in ntries where it is har- and bone meal is miliar to gardeners farmers. Some iron contain phosphorus can be recovered in nace slag, but chang- l-making technology g the availability of lag" fertilizer to de-

hate rock was first n the mid-nineteenth when it was evident supply of bones was ate—the British were have combed the lds of Europe to their fertilizer indus- l as a result output grew steadily in con- with the expanding ertilizers. , it is estimated that 0 per cent of phos- rock output is con- in the manufacture of rs and a further ent is absorbed into feed supplements. ance is accounted for ide range of indus- f which the single portant one is deter- nufacture. Whereas be replaced by plas- by coal and copper inium, there is really r source of phos-

osphate rock abundant

iately, phosphate fairly abundant. reserves of phos- contained in phos- ock have been esti- at 15,000 million hich is more than nes the 1974 level it. There is, how- considerable differ- etween resources, are theoretically e to exploitation, erves known to be for mining in pre- ditions. mining operations ficient detailed in- n on reserves for 20 peration, but addi- ploration or evalua- resources has been ged by the low value until recently, has sociated with phos- ck. For this reason phate mining indus- not look much be- 90 with any cer- r the basis of its on and is now hav- ace up to the need ssive programme of to determine where the next genera- osphate needs will

ost important depo- ributing to present are in the south- United States, on the and southern Medi- n coasts extending north-west Africa, the Kola peninsula Soviet Union. Other deposits exist in the stern United States, ral Asian region of iet Union, and in Africa, as well as tern Australia and latter two being xploited yet. Smaller of phosphate rock idely distributed the world, and of them are being lthough generally at cost than can be n the big North n and north African

4 a total of 30 coun- ributed to the world on of 110 million phosphate rock, in scale from the 41 tons output of the States to the hand- countries mining a sand tons annually. ee most important g countries—the States, the Soviet and Morocco—together account for 75 per cent of the world total; 10 more countries have annual production levels exceeding one million tons, and in aggregate represent a further 17 per cent of the total. Out of these 13 countries which provide over 90 per cent of world production, only four consume a substantial proportion of their own output — the United States, the Soviet Union, China and South Africa. The other producers are oriented towards exports of phosphate rock.

The industries which consumed phosphate rock in 1974 were located in 65 countries. The largest consumption inevitably takes place in the economically advanced countries of which 22 accounted for 60 per cent of world phosphate rock demand in 1974. This reflects the existence of highly developed fertilizer industries in Western Europe, North America, Japan and Oceania, and the fact that most of the world's production of other phosphate chemicals takes place in these areas.

The great importance attached to fertilizer manufacture and use within the communist block has generated an above average growth of demand within this region where 13 countries account for 30 per cent of world consumption of rock. This leaves 10 per cent of global rock demand being consumed within the less developed regions where 30 countries are engaged in fertilizer manufactures.

The size of phosphate rock demand in a country is largely determined by the local level of fertilizer use and also by the extent to which phosphate and compound fertilizers are produced for export, with similar considerations applying to phosphate chemicals. There are 24 countries consuming more than one million tons of rock annually, of which 13 exceed two million tons. The United States and the Soviet Union are at the top followed by several other principal agricultural countries.

Among the larger rock producing countries only the United States, the Soviet Union and possibly China are self-sufficient in rock supply. Most of the rest are wholly dependent on imported supplies obtained from the exportable surpluses of the United States or the Soviet Union, or from the output of developing country producers. There is no significant production of phosphate rock in Western Europe and Eastern Europe (excluding the Soviet Union) where consumption amounted to 25 million tons and 11 million tons, respectively, and these two regions were the main elements of an import trade which amounted to 56 million tons in 1974.

Although less important than the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of total production, Morocco is well established as the world's largest exporter of phosphate rock—a position reinforced in recent years by the stagnation of exports from the United States and the Soviet Union, and notwithstanding the emergence of the Spanish Sahara as a principal exporter.

It was the realization of the extent to which phosphate rock importers were depending on developing country producers for additional supplies that led to the dramatic changes in commercial policy started by Morocco at the end of 1973. The United States industry found itself, for various reasons, unable to expand production while the Soviet Union was preoccupied with the need to ensure adequate supplies of phosphate rock for its home market, thus removing effective competition from the North African exporters.

Constraints on pricing policy

The new listed export prices posted by Morocco for January, 1974, were three times greater than those which had been in effect during 1973; corresponding increases were announced by other principal exporters with the notable exception of the United States. As the sole western exporter simultaneously serving a large domestic market, the United States phosphate rock industry faced unique constraints on its pricing policy.

The prices quoted by the Phosphate Rock Export Corporation (Phosrock), export sales representative of six of the United States mining companies, continue to be substantially below those of other exporting countries, but their effect on the market is circumscribed by the limited quantity of United States phosphate available for export.

The price increase led by the Moroccans took place at a time when all commodity prices were rising rapidly, but it was nevertheless shocking to consumers because phosphate rock had been characterized by a fairly stable price history, with none of the wide fluctuations shown by other mineral prices. The 200 per cent increase in January, 1974, followed by a 50 per cent increase in July were justified by the exporters in terms of compensation for the eroded purchasing power of their revenue from phosphate sales over the previous two decades.

A further 8 per cent increase at the beginning of 1975 to offset the impact of inflation during the previous six months was in line with the producers' policy of maintaining the real value of their exports. With the expansion of phosphate rock prices to these unprecedented levels, many observers have predicted two serious consequences—a fall in demand for fertilizers and, at the same time, the stimulation of excessive investment in new mining capacity.

ge	US	Soviet Union	Morocco
production	38	20	18
exports	23	12	34

Rumours caused hoarding

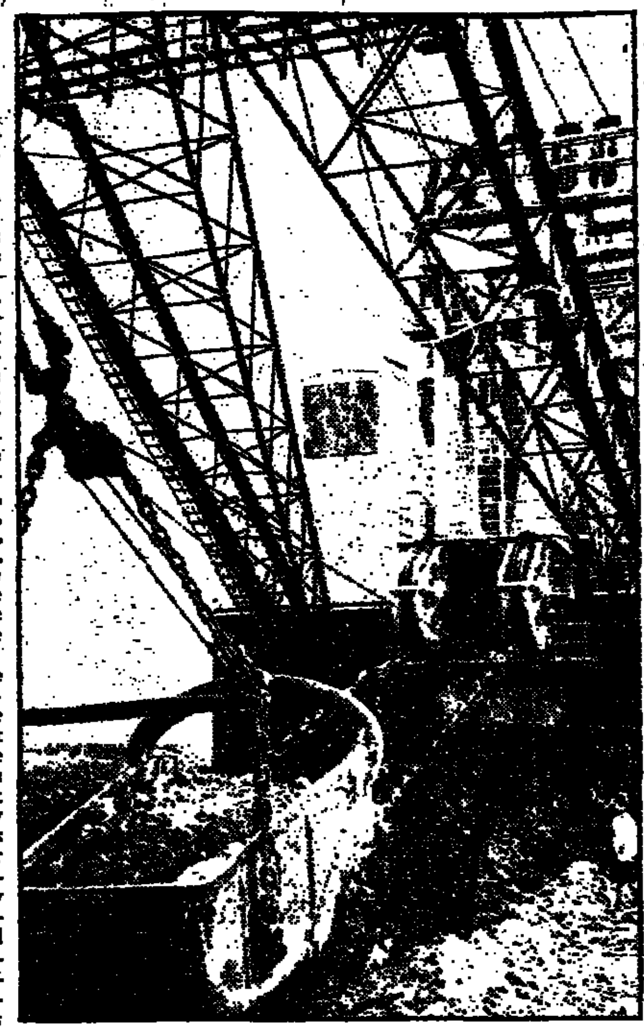
It is impossible to assess to what extent, if at all, high raw-material prices may have been responsible for depressing the demand for phosphate fertilizers. The new prices took some time to work their way through to the farm but, in the meantime, rumours of what was to come caused merchants and farmers to stock up well in advance with fertilizers.

In international markets phosphate fertilizer prices increased far beyond the levels implied by the new phosphate rock prices, as buying continued at a high level throughout the year. Some evidence of a slackening in demand for both fertilizers and rock has emerged in the early months of 1975, but the reasons for this are by no means clear. At present destocking is likely to be the main factor, but in due course it may emerge that farmers have seriously cut back their use of phosphate fertilizer, at least for the time being.

The big increase in prices which took place at the end of 1973 has facilitated the fulfilment of expansion programmes already planned by existing producers and has also speeded up projects to start mining deposits in Peru and Australia. This, however, is the limit of the extent to which potential new exporters of rock have been encouraged by the changed price situation. Of much greater significance in this context has been the stimulus to generate captive rock supplies and/or self-sufficiency.

In the United States certain buyers of phosphate rock are seriously planning investment in new mines to ensure a stable, if fairly high-cost supply of this fertilizer raw material. Similar considerations have prompted the evaluation of countries, including Finland, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Tanzania, Nigeria, Brazil and Mexico, and may lead to one or two mining projects, but these will be insignificant in scale against the plans of the established producers.

Even without these developments, the rock supply situation should be greatly eased during the rest of this decade through the expansion of production from known deposits. However, it is becoming increasingly evident that the reserves associated with the familiar mining areas will not be sufficient to carry the industry through into the next century, and that there is a real need for much more exploration and research to transform the resources which undoubtedly exist into reserves that can be mined. Fortunately, the phosphate industry now has the funds with which to support this work.



A dragline at Khouribga, Morocco. It can lift about 100 tons in a grab.

World Phosphate Rock Production and Consumption—1974 (million tons)

Production		Consumption	
Total	110.1	Total	112.6
United States	41.4	United States	31.4
Soviet Union	22.5	Soviet Union	16.0
Morocco	19.3	France	5.8
Tunisia	3.9	China	4.2
China	3.0	Japan	3.9
Togo	2.6	Canada	3.6
Nauru	2.3	West Germany	3.3
Spanish Sahara	2.2	Poland	3.2
Senegal	1.9	Austr	3.1
Christmas I.	1.8	Spain	2.8
Jordan	1.6	Belgium	2.7
South Africa	1.6	Netherlands	2.4
Others	6.0	United Kingdom	2.0
		Others	28.2

Source: British Sulphur Corporation.

Listed export prices for phosphate rock

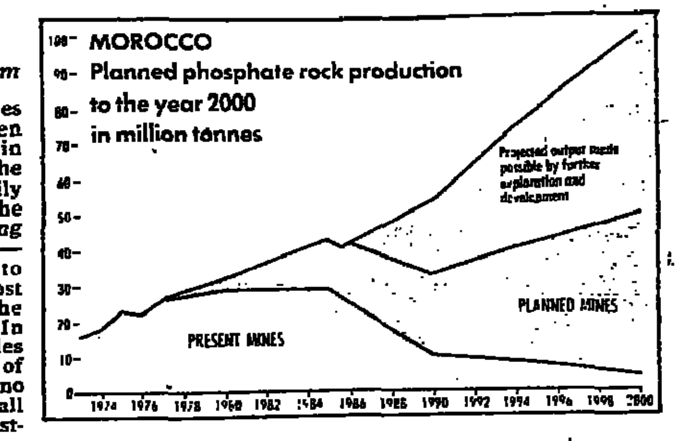
Office Chérifien des Phosphates (Morocco) $ per ton fas Casablanca or Safi		Feb 1973	Jan 1974	July 1974	Jan 1975
Khouribga	75/77% TPL*	$14.25	$42.00	$63.00	$68.00
Khouribga	70/72% TPL	$13.35	$40.00	$60.00	$65.00
Youssoufia	70/72% TPL	$12.40	$37.50	$56.25	$60.75
Phosphate Rock Export Corporation (United States) $ per ton fob Tampa or Jacksonville		**Mar 1973†**	**Jan 1974†**	**July 1974†**	**Oct 1974**
	75/74% TPL	$12.89	$27.07	$41.34	$55.00
	72/70% TPL	$11.32	$23.62	$35.43	$48.00
	68/66% TPL	$ 9.74	$19.68	$29.53	$39.00

* tri-phosphate lime; † prices originally quoted on long ton basis.

.Morocco
Keystone is a reliable supply

by K. D. Casteel
editor,
Phosphorus and Potassium

The Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP) has been producing phosphate rock in Morocco since 1921. The existence of vast, easily mined reserves close to the world's major importing region—Western Europe—has enabled Morocco to become the world's foremost exporter, as well as the third largest producer. In 1974 OCP's export sales accounted for 34 per cent of world trade and included no less than 45 per cent of all the rock shipped into Western Europe.



Inevitably, Morocco is a major force in the world market and OCP policy on both pricing and on the expansion of its capacity has for many years been of great significance, though this importance, like that of phosphate itself, went generally unremarked.

But in November, 1973, OCP introduced a new pricing concept. The resultant trebling of its prices attracted a great deal of attention. Several economic commentators identified the overt factors—Morocco's enormous reserves and its market dominance—but failed to take into account either Morocco's historical role or how and why the tight supply situation had developed.

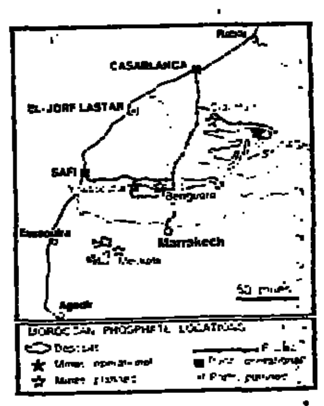
Commercial policy attracts comment

Although OCP's commercial policy has attracted comment recently this has frequently lacked depth; the programme of massive investment in new capacity which OCP has announced has received little general attention. Yet both aspects of policy deserve close examination.

How was OCP able and why did it wish to raise the export price of phosphate rock by 200 per cent at the end of 1973? The reasons lie in the dual dependence of the world phosphate industry and the Moroccan economy on OCP's phosphate rock production.

The keystone of Moroccan commercial policy is the maintenance of a reliable supply. It is by upholding this commitment that OCP achieved the position of great strength in the market which made the price rise possible. After a high rate of expansion in the early 1960s, the world phosphate market was, during the middle and late 1960s, characterized by oversupply; OCP's share of the export market fell from 38 per cent at the start of this period to 27 per cent in 1968.

Whereas most operators held back from further investment until the oversupply disappeared, OCP committed no less than DH630m (about £65m) to expanding the phosphate industry in the period 1968-72. When in 1971 the market started to pick up, OCP was able to increase production and meet its customers' requirements. In 1972 Moroccan exports increased by 1.7 million tonnes, while those of the United States—the second largest exporting nation—rose only 1,100,000 tonnes.



In the following year OCP again raised the level of exports—by 2,500,000 tonnes—but the United States producers were unable to make any extra material available for export. Consequently Morocco's share of the world market rose to 32.7 per cent compared with 29.5 per cent in 1970.

With supply clearly tight and certain to remain so, OCP was able not only to introduce a massive price rise with effect from January, 1974, and a further 50 per cent increase in July but, at the same time, to boost export shipments by a further 2,600,000 tonnes in the year, raising its market share to 34 per cent. It is obvious that Morocco's 1968-72 investments prevented the development of an acute shortage of phosphate.

In raising prices so substantially OCP took account of several factors which were adversely affecting the Moroccan economy at a time when fertilizer exporters were making large profits. First, phosphate earnings had effectively deteriorated over a long period. Material, which was already priced at $14.2 free alongside in 1952, had been sold at or below only $11.75 during the 1960s and the price was restored to £14.15 only in 1973.

Second, inflation, in contrast, had averaged 5 per cent a year throughout this period and the dollar had been considerably devalued. After financing investment to maintain phosphate supplies only a minimum of investment in other sectors of the economy was possible, while a higher level of investment in phosphate capacity would be necessary in future. Third, in 1973 a crop failure and low prices for agricultural exports coincided with a rapid growth in the cost of imports.

Beneficial effect on economy

The sharp increases in oil prices and general inflation seemed certain to accelerate this latter trend—in fact Morocco's import bill rose by an estimated 70 per cent in 1974. The beneficial effect on the economy of the price increases which OCP introduced in these circumstances was seen when the mining industry's contribution to the gross domestic product rose from 6.5 per cent in 1973 to almost 20 per cent in 1974. High phosphate earnings are clearly crucial to the attainment of economic growth.

How will Morocco maintain its position as a reliable supplier in the next 25 years? OCP expects world demand for phosphate to increase at an average annual rate of 6 per cent and mine capacity will be expanded in relation to this rate. In tonnage terms this means that capacity will increase from 16,500,000 tonnes in 1973 to

continued on page III

Soviet Union

Tougher times for arctic pioneers

by M. R. Freeman

Some 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle in the north-west corner of the Soviet Union, one of the world's largest phosphate mining operations—the Apatite Combine, named after S. M. Kirov—turned out some 14 million tons of apatite concentrate (phosphate rock) in 1974 to supply fetilizer manufacturers in the Soviet Union and abroad.

Much publicity is being given to the rigours of working in the Arctic Circle by the companies involved in the Alaska pipeline project, but these problems are very familiar to the Russians who began to tackle arctic mining in the 1920s when the huge apatite deposit was discovered on the Kola peninsula. Initial plans to establish an opencast mine were defeated by the appalling weather and the first production, in August 1930, was from an underground mine.

It was not until the 1960s that the Russians felt able to achieve their initial objective—that of setting up an opencast mining operation on top of Mount Rasvumchorr. *To ovecome the* difficulties of transporting the ore down the mountain, three large shafts were driven 1,800 feet through the centre of the mountain to link with a three-mile tunnel, which had been built by workers from the Leningrad Metro.

The production of the four mines and two refineries of the Kola Apatite Combine has grown rapidly from four million tons in 1960 to 14 million tons in 1974, but there has been a considerable increase in the cost of each new stage of expansion, as the quality of reserves declines and they become less accessible.

The true extent of apatite reserves on the Kola peninsula has never been revealed, but it has become clear that they now represent a real limitation on the future expansion of mining capacity and that as a result the Soviet Union has to seek additional sources of phosphate rock for its fertilizer industry.

The output of the Kola Apatite Combine has generally been divided almost equally between the home market and export. Within the Soviet Union, Kola apatite used to supply three quarters of the fertilizer industry's phosphate raw material requirements, but recently this proportion has fallen back to 65 per cent.*

Two thirds of the material exported is delivered to Comecon markets in Europe, where it used to account for half of the region's imports; but here too Kola has been unable to keep up with the growth of demand and its share of the *market has recently* declined to 40 per cent.

The remaining exports of Kola apatite are directed towards consumers in Western Europe where its unusually high quality (86 per cent tri-phosphate lime—TPL) makes it attractive in relation to other supplies of phosphate rock, but limited availability has caused its share of the Western European market to fall steadily to below 10 per cent in 1974. Any falling off in the rate of growth of production at the Kola Apatite Combine will bear most heavily on phosphate rock users in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Although the Soviet Union possesses huge reserves of phosphate rock, it appears to lack the special technology which would enable good quality concentrates to be produced for the fertilizer industry. At one time the Kara Tau deposit in Kazakhstan was seen as the key to the Soviet Union's future phosphate rock needs. Unfortunately the ore has proved difficult to upgrade and it *is unlikely to be accepted as a substitute for Kola apatite* concentrate in the fertilizer factories of European Russia.

Meanwhile a number of plants are being established in the Central Asian republic specifically to operate on Kara Tau phosphate. The smaller Kingisepp deposit on the Baltic coast, near Leningrad, was opened up with Comecon finance in the early 1960s to provide phosphate rock for export to eastern Europe, but the buyers were dissatisfied with the quality of Kingisepp phosphate and the Russians were forced to build a fertilizer plant on site to enable finished fertilizer to be offered to their Comecon partners.

In 1974 a series of 10-year contracts for fairly modest quantities of monoammonium phosphate were concluded with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary to run from 1976 to 1985. In the Kola peninsula some 800,000 tons a year additional production of apatite is being obtained by treating tailings at the Kovdor iron ore mine. Some idea of the urgency of the situation may be had from the decision to mine apatite from a low-grade deposit near Ulan-Ude, on the shores of Lake Baikal, which is remote from any consuming area.

Even more significant is the decision to turn to sources outside the Soviet Union to bridge the phosphate gap. The first of these involves the United States company Occidental Petroleum which is contracted to supply one million tons of superphosphoric acid annually for 20 years beginning in 1978.

Occidental will manufacture the superphosphoric acid at its own phosphate rock mines in northern *Florida and will be shipping* the equivalent of 2,500,000 tons of rock to the Soviet Union each year. Superphosphoric acid is an intermediate in the manufacture of fertilizers which is not widely used outside the United States, but which was attractive to the Russians because it is associated with a complex approach to fertilizer distribution.

The Soviet Union is also engaged in discussions with the Moroccan Government over a long-term arrangement for the delivery of five million to 10 million tons a year of Moroccan phosphate, while simultaneously the Russians would assist with the exploration and eventual development of the Meskala deposit in Morocco. These negotiations have yet to be concluded. The possibility cannot be excluded that the Soviet Union will seek to deliver Moroccan phosphate to its East European customers in place of Kola apatite.

Consumers of phosphate rock in Eastern Europe include six Comecon countries, together with Albania and Yugoslavia. Demand has grown steadily in recent years and exceeded 10 million tonnes for the first time in 1974, all of which has to be imported. The Soviet Union, which in earlier years met half this demand, will no longer be able to do so. In 1974 Morocco overtook the Soviet Union to *become the premier* supplier to Eastern Europe, delivering 45 per cent of its requirements.

Demand for phosphate rock in this area is broadly proportional to the size of the respective countries' phosphate fertilizer industries which in turn have been developed to supply local agriculture.

Some idea of the rate of growth of fertilizer usage in the Comecon countries may

continued on page V

Soviet Union Phosphate Rock Situation in 1973 ('000 tonnes)

Production	21,080
of which,	
Kola apatite	13,400
—to domestic market	6,824
—to exports	6,576
Export markets	
East Germany	1,195
Poland	984
Romania	589
Czechoslovakia	440
Bulgaria	428
Hungary	389
(subtotal)	(4,024)
West Germany	965
Finland	505
Norway	298
Belgium	290
Sweden	209
Austria	166
Denmark	94
Netherlands	25
(subtotal)	(2,552)

Sources : Foreign Trade of the USSR, 1974. *British Sulphur Corporation estimates.*

Phosphate Rock Imports into Eastern Europe—1974 '000 tons

Poland	3,240
Romania	1,783
East Germany	1,406
Yugoslavia	1,176
Czechoslovakia	1,154
Bulgaria	923
Hungary	560
Albania	78

Source : British Sulphur Corporation data.

Phosphate Fertilizer consumption in Comecon countries
kilograms P.O. per hectare agricultural land

	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bulgaria	9	23	39	44	38	43
Czechoslovakia	21	38	46	53	52	55
East Germany	34	49	65	61	68	69
Hungary	9	18	32	37	39	47
Poland	9	17	31	33	37	41
Romania	4	9	16	14	15	23
Soviet Union	2	4	6	6	7	7

Source : Adapted from Comecon statistical yearbook, 1974.

**These proportions are calculated in relation to the production of soluble phosphate fertilizers, and do not encompass ground rock phosphate which is produced from some five million tons a year low-grade phosphate rock from mines in European Russia.*

Tunisia

Confidence revives

by Ivan Barnes

Having seen their phosphate production plans frustrated in recent years by depressed prices, the Tunisians are now confident that their industry is on the move again. There is a 1980 target to mine nearly eight million tonnes, almost twice what was achieved last year, and a strong determination to attain it.

Mr Hassen Boussoffara, General Director of Mines, gave me an at times impas-*sioned exposition of produc*tion and soaring prices, as seen from the primary producer's viewpoint. That the argument was not new made it no less sincere.

He sees big increases in the cost of phosphates as nothing more than the reestablishment—in real terms—of the prices of 1960. Tunisians think they have had a raw deal. The mines in the Gafsa area, where almost all production is concentrated, have lost about $30m over the past decade, with losses latterly reaching some $6m a year. This has had a serious effect on maintenance and renewal of equipment, on research and on wage levels. This year there will be a profit, but it will be a long time before the earlier losses and rundown of equipment can be made up, especially since an investment programme of $120m will be needed to reach the 1980 target.

Rapid expansion of output

Mr Boussoffara sees the whole business to a great extent in human terms—in terms, for example, of the 12,000 Gafsa families dependent on his mines. He is delighted at the thought of rapid expansion of output *because it will help his Gov*ernment to fulfil its obligation to bring social benefit to the people. He is just as clear in his view of the obligations of the developed world.

"Tunisia's duty is to provide phosphates to help world food production", he said. "But it is the duty of the industrial countries to provide manufactured goods at a reasonable price. We must maintain a viable cycle. To break the cycle is a catastrophe."

One of the most important parts of the Tunisian Government's phosphate plans is the idea of processing as much of the raw material as possible within the country. Last year 35 per cent of the mined product was processed locally; the objective by the end of the decade is 5 cent.

The Government sees main advantages in policy: more expansio diversification for the economy; a less costl product; and a less w use of energy by ex less rock.

Phosphates are pr in Tunisia on the c Sfax and Gabès. Th important produc phosphoric acid is Ir Chimiques Maghréb has two plants at Ga first, ICM 1, came in tion in February 197 began production l ber. The factories cc each to build, and duce concentrated of which at pr exported.

Proud of tl achieveme

The ICM prod acid was 61,708 1972, 93,164 in 124,004 in 1974 (w coming into play to end of the year). mated that produ year will be betwe and 250,000 tonnes phosphates are sl rich than, for ex Moroccan ore, an mately four tonne phate are requir one tonne of acid.

There are al people working factories, all of sian. The engineer ed me round wa proud of their ac and particularly techniques evol were useful to fo tries buying Tun phates. Technical been given to a countries, and the Tunisian pat duction of phos include Greece, even France.

In 1972 the c came the first in operate a ship sp signed as a bul phosphoric acid ICM tanker ca last July.

By the 1980s be the biggest i velopment in T the processing c playing a domin ther fertilizer ing about $300n or are under A factory to ma is being built.

If Mr Bousso "viable cycle" mines attain targets Gabès be able to pl the national pl

Spanish Sahara

Rivalry for control

by Susan Morgan

Repeated clashes between Spanish soldiers and Spanish Saharan guerrillas in recent months point out the increasing tension in this area where bitter rival claims are being pursued by Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria which all dispute *Spain's right to the terri*tory. The question is to be decided later this year through a referendum by which the nomadic inhabitants of the region will vote on self-determination—with close ties to Madrid.

However, it is not certain—even if the tribal nomads of the Sahara fully understand the implications of their vote—whether the Spanish Sahara's neighbours will abide by the results of the referendum, ordered by the United Nations.

King Hassan of Morocco (the strongest contender) has declared that he does not oppose a referendum on condition that the Spanish military and administration are first withdrawn and the people not asked to vote for independence. But since he feels that the country should be integrated with Morocco, it seems unlikely that his conditions will be met.

Until a few years ago the Spanish Sahara—some 266,000 sq km of desert inhabited by about 76,000 nomadic tribesmen roaming over it with herds of camels, sheep and goats—seemed poor and undesirable and Spanish control was undisputed. However, the discovery in 1963 of phosphate deposits, after unsuccessful prospecting for oil, totally altered the situation.

The deposits have proved to be among the richest in the world; the ore is of very good quality (though its chlorine content is making its use for some products difficult), it is easy of access, being situated in the Bucraa area near the Moroccan border, and is close to the surface and near the sea. Also the ore reserves are vast—estimated at about 1,700 million tonnes. The mine was first exploited in 1972 and the rock is extracted by open-cast mining technique by the Spanish Consortium Fosfatos de Bucraa SA.

From Bucraa the rock is transported by a 72 km conveyor belt, capable of transporting 2,000 tons of rock an hour to a beneficiation plant at El Aaiún on the coast. The construction of a new port at El Aaiún with three berths has provided excellent loading facilities; it can take bulk carriers of up to 10,000 tonnes and is capable of loading three ships simultaneously—facilities that are second to none. A further advantage is the fact that it is a deep-water port.

Production of phosphates during 1973 was somewhat disappointing — 650,000 tonnes were produced, representing a drop from expected production figures *of 1,700,000 tonnes. This was* mainly because of technical problems at El Aaiún there was, too, some problem with the conveyor belt and rumoured sabotage attempts. When production gets under way, it is estimated that more than 60 per cent of the rock will be in the form of 80 per cent TPL grade and the remainder at 75 per cent TPL grade.

Projected expansion, according to Westinform*, includes the construction of a second beneficiation plant of 3,300,000 tonnes a year by 1975, and a third plant of similar capacity by 1980, which will bring total capacity to 10 million tonnes a year. Other facilities will be similarly expanded to meet projected expansion.

At present, most Spanish Sahara phosphate is exported to Spain, where it is then processed in a Spanish factory and the fertilizer is used within the country. Some phosphate is also exported to Japán and minimal quantities are also exported to Brazil, West Germany, France, Lebanon, Belgium and the United States.

The phosphate is bought by Spain at a special price, well below the world price (which increased fourfold last year). Thus at present Spain is not acting on a large scale in direct competition with Morocco, which controls the majority of the world export market. However, the result of the expansion projects will be to increase the Spanish Sahara's export potential very considerably—and hence make it a very important rival.

It has been suggested that up to now the special price at which Spain receives its phosphates is part of a deal in which Spain's part of the bargain is not to release phosphates on the world market but to use them in the metropolitan country. This is a further reason for concern by the Spanish Sahara's neighbours—particularly Morocco.

It is estimated that Spanish Sahara could well be in a position to meet the rapidly increasing phosphate requirements from Europe, Latin America and Asia.

** Westinform Shipping Report No. 306,* Seaborne Trade in Phosphate Rock.

...hance to expand

...lward Townsend

...five-fold increase in ...hate prices in the past ...nths has given the pro... ...nations, particularly ... in the developing ...s of the world, im... ...lented opportunities ...dustrial expansion. ... the oil nations, the ...hate rock producers, ...epresent the first link ... fertilizer production ...have seized a new ... realizing the impor... ... of their reserves of ...oil" in a world grow... ...ngrier by the minute. ... the principal ...hate exporters, notably ...rth African states led ...rocco, the big jump ...ense has changed the ...sis so that, like the oil ...there has been a grow... ...terest in downstream ...fication.

...ough fertilizer is the ...nd-product from phos... ...this vital commodity ...any other uses. Sodium ...phosphate is used as ...builder" or collating ... in detergents and ...ates are used exten... ...in the manufacture of ...ics, paints, matches ...me medicines.

... recently, countries ...Morocco and Jordan ...ontent to dig out their ...ates and ship the raw ...al to customers. They ... any move towards ...ping their own phos... ...acid plants and con... ... the phosphate into ...ise, partly because of ...hnical complexity and ...e needed for such pro... ...nd also for fear of up... ... those foreign cus... ...who already operated ...emical plants.

... position is re... ... The boom in world ...d for fertilizers has ... the producers less ...ise while increasing ...mental pressures in ...industrialized countries ...resulted in a greater ... by customers to ... semiprocessed ...ial.

...significant growth in ...rade was forecast in ...cent assessment by ...nform Service, the ...ational shipping con... ...s. It estimated that ... seaborne trade ...hout the world in ...hate rock would rise ...million tonnes a year ... end of the decade— ... of 74 per cent since ...phosphoric acid ship... ...from the present rock ...ters would jump from ...million to six million ...

...Sinform reckoned that ...ould be the inevitable ... of a major boost in ...nd for phosphates and ...zers from Eastern ...pean countries ... a part being played in ...global trading situation ... the poorer producing ...ries, Morocco, the ...biggest exporter of ...hates, Tunisia, Togo, ...al and Jordan—is cru...

...73, for the fourth year ...cession, world deliver... ... phosphate rock at ...000 tonnes exceeded ...tion (37,200,000 ...) and with the two big ...producers, the United ...s and Russia, consum... ...greater percentage of ...ir locally mined phos... ... two-thirds of the ...amount had to come ... developing coun...

...the same year, the ... in processed phos... ...exports also speeded ...Morocco's fertilizer ex... ...grew in value by 31 ...nt to account for 10 per cent of the country's exports while the value of rock shipments increased by 26 per cent.

Morocco, with its 50,000 million tons of phosphate reserves is, in fact, banking on its phosphate revenue to pay its oil bill and finance its latest and most ambitious industrial development programme.

The Moroccans aim to dig up 23 million tons of phosphate this year and export 21 millions tons. Two new *phosphoric acid refining factories*, producing a combined 600,000 tons a year, are planned and in another bid to add value to phosphate exports and lower the steep cost of transport, monoammonium phosphate plants are to be built.

Although smaller than Morocco's vast deposits, Jordan's phosphate reserves are almost limitless and similarly play a crucial role in the country's three-year development plan. A major project being planned, which is arousing considerable interest in the fertilizer business, is a $180m fertilizer complex near Aqaba that is expected to produce exports worth $100m. The development involves American and World Bank participation and shares are being offered to other Arab nations.

The reopening of the Suez Canal is clearly the one major factor in spurring on Jordan to increase phosphate production. With the big Eastern European markets and its old Mediterranean customers accessible once again, Jordan has decided to triple phosphate production by next year to five million tonnes.

Feed additive for animals

In Israel, too, there are moves towards adding greater value to phosphates. The country already produces fertilizers, but is now branching out into more complex materials. Chemicals and Phosphates, of Israel, has developed *urea-phosphate*, a feed additive for cows and sheep.

Despite all the new investment, however, there are growing signs that the rash of new fertilizer and phosphate-based chemical capacity throughout the world may have been ill-timed.

A recent report in the authoritative *European Chemical News* noted that the big *United States* and European fertilizer producers were experiencing a marked fall in world prices. "The gilt has very definitely gone off the gingerbread in world fertilizer export markets", it said.

Some sources now believe that the decline is just the first indication of fertilizer over-capacity which could be fully revealed by 1977-78.

Stocks of phosphate rock are beginning to accumulate in north Africa, with the producers offering big discounts. But, as *ECN* points out, the continuing physical shortage of most big fertilizer raw materials will ensure that business "does not sink into the abyss now evident in many other chemical industry sectors".

Last year's huge profits of the big United States and European fertilizer makers, used as the basis for much of the new investment elsewhere, are unlikely, however, to be repeated for some time.

Central role in life renewal

by Michael Black

Phosphorus is essential to both plant and animal life. Organic phosphate compounds are found in the structural units of every cell. Inorganic calcium phosphate makes bone and teeth. Phosphates play a central role in life processes.

They occur in ribonucleic acid (RNA) and in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), vital in protein synthesis and the function of chromosomes in *growth and heredity*. They are involved in fat metabolism, and have the main role in the storage and transfer of energy in all body tissues by way of the baffling complexities of the Krebs cycle.

In a stable ecology plants withdraw phosphate from the soil and later pass it back. They may be grazed by animals, which die and return the phosphate then, as well as in their wastes. This cycle is interrupted by the needs of the human population for enormous amounts of food. Human waste is not returned to the soil and phosphate does not renew itself once the original store is exhausted. Hence the need to replenish with fertilizers.

Cropping was not always as intensive as now. Britain *benefited from a large import* of vegetable residues which were fed to animals. The manure was spread on the land and provided a rich source of phosphate. Agriculture has changed so much that this import of fertility is no longer practical or adequate to cope with the vast increase in plant material carted away.

The discovery of *guano* (bird manure deposits rich in phosphate) and of sodium nitrate in the early nineteenth century opened up sources of fertilizer from outside the farm. The Rothamsted Experimental *Station developed a process* in the 1840s of dissolving bone phosphate in sulphuric acid to make superphosphate readily available to plants. This discovery laid the foundations of the fertilizer industry, and encouraged scientific crop husbandry.

A deficiency of phosphorous prevents the manufacturing cells from using the other nutrients to synthesize plant material. It shows as a bluish colour because of the excess nitrogen in the leaves. If phosphorus was available the plant would use the nitrogen for growth. The interrelationships of plant nutrients and genetic potential have been carefully studied for a wide variety of soil, climate and crop regimes. Farming, the fertilizer industry, and research are closely involved in study and experiment to raise plant yields at acceptable cost.

The result has been a tremendous increase in the uptake of phosphate fertilizer: 15,000 tons were used in the United Kingdom in 1835; 140,000 tons in 1900, and 170,000 tons by 1939. The war years saw intense activity in agriculture. The sure way to rapid soil and yield improvement after years of neglect was fertilizer. Its use rose to 400,000 tons by 1950. For the past 10 years it has fluctuated between 360,000 tons and *488,000 tons annually*. The raw materials are imported, but the manufacture of phosphate fertilizer is carried out in Britain.

The price of total fertilizers was stable for many years but took off in 1973. The index averaged 100 in 1970; 89 in 1972; 107 in 1973; 192 in 1974, and now stands at 254. The bill to farmers in 1973/74 was of the order of £225m.

The world impression is of growth, with phosphate being used mainly in the developed countries. Others are increasing their share as agriculture improves under *the twin influences* of new technology and population pressure.

The fairly new industry of liquid fertilizers is pioneering new compounds of phosphate with nitrogen to give more complete and rapid availability than the traditional types. So far, it has made small inroads in the United Kingdom, having about 2.5 per cent of the phosphate market by nutrient weight. Progress in the United States is much more marked.

Detergents rely heavily on an ester of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), the active material in carbohydrate metabolism of the body. It is called sodium tripolyphosphate and has interesting properties. Less than 1 per cent added to a lump of firm clay will reduce it to the consistency of tomato soup.

Particles repel each other

It is strongly absorbed on to the surface of clay particles and sets up high negative charges so that the particles repel each other and the structure breaks down. The substance also forms soluble complexes with cations, a process called sequestration—the complexed ion *is* hidden away in the solution and cannot react in its usual way.

These properties make the material an important constituent of detergents. On the *one hand*, it "softens" water by hiding away the calcium and magnesium ions so that they cannot form scale or scum on clothes or a ring in the bathtub. On the other, they attach to soil on clothes.

A detergent has a difficult job to do. It must wet material thoroughly and penetrate the fibre structure. A surface acting agent does this by reducing the surface tension of the water. It must then set up an absorption layer at the interface between water and cloth and water and soil. It then separates the water/soil from the water/cloth by setting up electric charges which persuade them not to like each other.

Separation helped by agitation

Once loosened, the dirt must be separated from the material into the wash water, helped by agitation and high temperature. The soil must be kept in the wash water until rinsed out or it will form a sludge on the clothes. Therefore, the detergent must keep the soil highly dispersed in the water.

Sodium polyphosphate (SP) is the ideal ingredient. It is called a "building" agent because it is used to construct a detergent with the *properties* required for particular activities. A United States detergent has half its weight as SP. In the United Kingdom it is less. Phosphate has other uses. It is the main polishing agent *in many toothpastes*; is used to prevent scale forming on pipes; to protect car body surfaces and prepare them for painting; in self-raising flour and baking powder, as plasticizers and as additives in gas and oil.

The environmentalists have pointed the finger at phosphate use in detergents. They say that wash water adds an unacceptable amount *of phosphate to sewage* and causes entrophication over vigorous plant growth in rivers and lakes. The manufacturers refuse to accept this and point to farmers. They claim that the trouble is nitrates percolating through soils and nutrients from manure heaps.

The farmers are stuck with this one, and have to comply with severe laws on water pollution. They point at municipal authorities for paying insufficient attention to treatment required for the large amounts of potential fertilizer material sent out in town waste.

Much research is being done to alleviate the problem at acceptable cost. One solution for the detergent part might be the use of substitutes for the polyphosphate. The industry will need much persuading before it accepts that its product must be changed.

World consumption of phosphate fertilizers
('000 metric tons nutrient)

Economic class	1961-65	%	1971-72	%
Developed	9,120	72.1	12,674	60.1
Developing	938	7.4	2,686	12.7
Centrally planned	2,594	20.5	5,730	27.2
Total	12,652		21,090	

Keystone is a reliable supply

continued from page I

almost 100 million tonnes in *the year* 2000, that is to a tonnage rather greater than total world production in 1973. OCP will also become a supplier of P_2O_5 in intermediate forms, such as phosphoric acid and ammonium *phosphates*, as well as of raw phosphate rock.

During the 1973-77 plan period mine output will be increased in the existing producing areas, Khouribga and Youssoufia, but development work will enable a new surface mine at Benguerir to provide much of the output increase planned for 1978-80.

In the 1980s a second, larger surface mine (10 million tonnes a year) will be developed at Benguerir and production will also commence at two more new surface operations, Sidi Hajjaj (10 million *tonnes*) and Meskala (eventually 23 million tonnes). However, from 1988 production at Khouribga and Youssoufia will decline and, to meet sales objectives, it will be necessary to develop *mining* operations as yet unplanned.

In deciding to offer intermediate P_2O_5 as well as phosphate rock OCP is anticipating a trend as yet in its formative stages. For a variety of technical and economic reasons the phosphate industry in developed countries may prefer to import phosphoric acid or solid intermediates rather than rock.

To meet this need Morocco will convert a proportion of its rock output, eventually perhaps as much as 33 per cent, to intermediates. This will be achieved first by the construction of a series of 1,500 tonnes a day P_2O_5 modules to be operated by a subsidiary called Maroc Phosphore, and second by building a petrochemicals - fertilizers complex.

The first of the Maroc Phosphore modules should come on-stream at Safi (where another OCP subsidiary—Maroc Chimie—already produces finished fertilizer) at the end of this year, and *the* second, again at Safi, in 1977. Later modules and the petrochemicals-fertilizer complex will be built at a new port, Jorf Lasfar, starting in 1980.

Total investment in new phosphate facilities for the 1973-77 period alone was originally estimated at DH2,000m (about £207m). Considerable investment in new rail and port facilities is also necessary. Expenditure on the first stage of the port at Lasfar has been estimated at DH500m (about £51.7m).

Price fall unlikely to last

While the 1974 price increase was necessary from the Moroccan point of view, and while it was not responsible for recent high export phosphate fertilizer price levels, the upward spiral in fertilizer prices generally started well before OCP announced its new charges.

There can be no doubt that the introduction of the new price, paralleled by *most other* exporters, did help to maintain these levels and did contribute to substantial increases in controlled domestic fertilizer prices. Reaction to the cost of fertilizers brought about a *period of market stagnation* with export prices falling rapidly.

However, this situation is unlikely to persist for long: *of* possibly much greater long-term significance is the effect which OCP's new phosphate rock price structure could have on capacity development elsewhere. The level of prices makes possible the mining of phosphate reserves hitherto considered uneconomic; this tends to encourage widespread investment in new capacity which would meet the needs of existing and/or potential *consumers of* Moroccan rock.

Intending high-cost competitors would do well to remember that, if a general over-capacity situation does develop, *OCP* will be well served by its enormous capacity, its well-established reliability and its developing flexibility to supply raw or intermediate phosphate.

Florida

Oranges line path of reclamation which is keeping pace with development

by Patrick Brogan

Phosphate mines are not very pretty, and an abandoned mine, left to itself and the slow processes of nature, is a scene of desolation. The country is despoiled more thoroughly even than in coal-mining districts and there is the added certainty that the streams and rivers of the area will be polluted for a generation by the continued seepage of poisonous sludge from the mines.

Fortunately for Florida, things do not happen like this any more. The environmental lobby made its mark on legislation and attitudes before the enormous expansion of the Florida phosphate industry got under way, and reclamation is now keeping pace with development. This is lucky, because something like a third of the world's phosphate deposits are in Florida and the world's need for fertilizers is not likely to decline.

Damage to the landscape is more easily visible than the damage to the water-table, and is more easily cured. The topsoil, what there is of it, is removed and put to one side, and then another 20ft or so of sand has to be removed. This is done by an enormous machine, known as a drag-line, which has a reach of 350ft.

The largest of them scoop up 60 cu yd of material at a go. The phosphate deposits under the sand—about 12ft deep—are scooped out and piled up in front of high-powered hoses. The resulting slurry is pumped away. About a sixth of the phosphate deposit is usable and the problem lies in disposing of the rest.

The sand and the topsoil can be disposed of easily enough. The draglines, ripping out 60 cu yd every two or three minutes, 24 hours a day, make a big hole in the ground and the sand can be poured back into it, covered with top soil and planted immediately.

The liquid slurry, with the valuable phosphates separated out, can also be pumped into the holes, surrounded with retaining walls thick enough to keep it there, and left to settle. The trouble is this might take 20 or 30 years.

It forms a marsh and even when the ground is firm enough for the top soil to be replaced, it is not firm *enough to build on*. The marsh is a paradise for insects and, therefore, for birds—and some of them have been given to the Audubon Society as bird reserves.

This method of dealing with the slimes—the residue of the separation process—is no longer acceptable. So much land is mined that enormous marshes would be created and, every so often, the slimes will seep out or break through the retaining walls and pollute the waters.

A new process has been developed in Florida, however, which may provide the answer. The great stagnant ponds of muck (slime at the bottom, water above) are sprayed with a mixture of sand and water.

The sand sinks down through the various layers of slime, collecting the clay as it goes and, in theory, causing a much more rapid separation of these various elements than happens naturally.

The engineers who devised the system hope these stagnant ponds will be solid enough in a year or so to have the top soil put back on them, and a first planting of grass. A few years later, orange groves or golf courses can be introduced—and while the land will not take heavy buildings or roads for years yet, it will be usable for all other purposes in that part of Florida (oranges, grazing or recreation).

Levy on land being mined

Five years ago, to encourage mining companies to reclaim their land after finishing mining, the Florida Legislature introduced the severence tax. *This is a levy* on land being mined, most of which the companies may retrieve if they undertake reclamation.

The cost of reclamation (and the tax) varies. In Lakeland, one of the main mining centres, "lakeside" plots sell for \$15,000 to \$20,000. The lakes are phosphate pits, and the plots measure 100 by 150 yd.

The average cost of reclamation is about \$3,000. Areas where sand is poured into the excavation and top soil spread over it may cost no more than \$1,500, but areas used to consolidate slimes could be \$6,000 or more. The companies probably spend more on reclama*tion than* they gain, but they are making so much money now that they are willing enough to do it.

The prosperity of central Florida is striking. Three or four years ago, when the price of phosphates was controlled and the demand low, it was a depressed area. Now, with another 35 million acres of farm land brought into production in the United States, most of it marginal land needing fertilizer, and with the demand for fertilizers across the world rising dramatically, Tampa and its hinterland is one of America's new boom lands.

Employment has increased by 8,300 in the past two years and the total payroll of the phosphate industry in the five counties of "Bone Valley" is more than \$100m a year.

Concentrates can be extracted

The demand for phosphates is so strong that it has become worth the companies' while to reprocess the leavings of earlier operations. Valuable concentrates, which an earlier technology had to leave, can now be extracted from these abandoned wastes, and the land can then be made fit for reclamation.

Another benefit of modern technology which has helped the Floridan environment is the discovery of industrial uses for the fluoride which used to be released freely into the atmosphere and which was a chief cause for popular discontent with the companies. It is now worth their while to filter it out, together with sulphur dioxide, another noxious by-product, and the combination of self-interest and public pressure has done much to eliminate this element of atmospheric pollution.

Water pollution is more difficult to control. The companies' aim is to conserve all the water they use. One mine uses 250 million gallons a day. If it is all recycled, kept within the mine (which may cover 17,000 acres, like the *Haynesworth mine) then* no contaminated water will escape into the rivers. Not many mines can approach this ideal and this is where improvement is needed.

Bone Valley is so named after its fossils. The phosphate deposits are the accumulation of the remains of various shellfish, laid down in a thick deposit over many millions of year, when central Florida was a shallow sea.

The fossils extend from sharks' teeth to complete whales and various land animals, including mastodons and giant sloths. Some of the sharks' teeth are triangles measuring 6in each way, with serrated edges. They must have been the most dreadful fish in the history of the oceans, 100ft long and with insatiable appetites.

The draglines, 2,000-ton monsters, costing \$5m or \$6m each, are worthy successors to the giant sharks—and their operators, 60ft in the air, will never notice bones or other objects dredged up by their machines.

Fossil-hunters go on foot (and sometimes find Indian relics as well) and are the only people who prefer the land ravaged by the phosphate miners. When it is all smoothed over and planted with orange groves or golf courses, their treasures are buried for ever.

A beneficiation plant where the phosphate is separated from the sand and clay. The sand is used in reclamation and the clay is stored in a settling area. Top: reclaimed phosphate land being used for homes.

Banaba

Return of the hardy native

by Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

A London courtroom has become the unlikely forum for the hearing of complaints by the people of a remote and tiny South Sea island about the past exploitation of its phosphate deposits.

Two cases now before the High Court represent the culmination of a long-standing and growing sense of grievance and frustration by the Ocean Islanders over their economic and political treatment at the hands of the British.

The 1,500-acre island, more properly called Banaba, is one of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. That is one of the problems. Another is that its 2,500 natives do not live on it, and have not done so since 1942. They now wish to go back, but not as part of the same island grouping.

The roots of the current social and political problem, however, and the background to the litigation lie in the economic fact that Banaba is rich in phosphate. For the past 75 years, mining of the deposits has been lucrative, but not, the Banabans say, for them.

In the first action, Banaban landowners want the High Court to order the United Kingdom Government and the British Phosphate Commissioners (under whose control mining operations take place) to replant worked-out phosphate mines with food-bearing trees. They allege that a promise by the authorities to do this has been broken, and that as a result the face of the island has been scarred like a moon landscape. If this is not done they claim compensation in lieu.

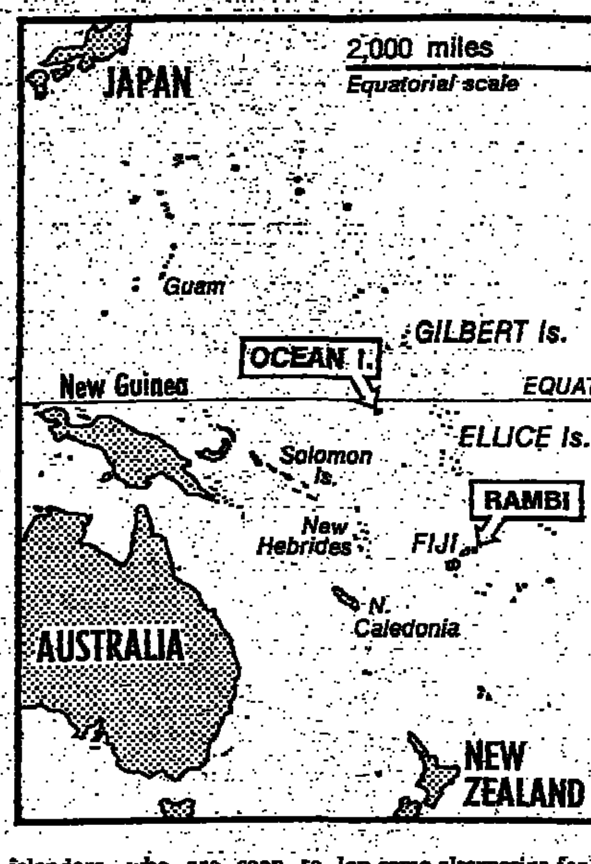
In the more important of the two cases 300 islanders claim a total of £22m in phosphate royalties. They say that over the past 50 years they had received less than their entitlement, partly because Banaban phosphate had been consistently sold off by the British Phosphate Commissioners at less than its market value. There is also the strong implication of a simply unworldly people being taken for a ride by complicated governmental agencies.

The story starts in 1900, with the discovery of phosphate on Banaba by an employee of the Pacific Islands Company. This resulted in the island becom*ing a British settlement* tracked on to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. In 1902 King Edward VII granted a subsidiary of the company a 98-year concession to mine for phosphate on Banaba, on payment of sixpence a ton royalty.

In 1920 the mining rights were sold, for £3.5m to the British Phosphate Commission, a consortium of the British, Australian and New Zealand governments. A royalties fund was set up for the benefit of the islanders. But they say, because phosphate was sold to Australia and New Zealand at well below the world market price, the fund did not receive anything like the sum it would *have obtained had the* commissioners pursued normal commercial policies in selling the phosphate.

In 1942 the Japanese invasion dispersed the islanders and after the war they were brought together and taken to Rambi, an island in the Fijian group. In 1947, after advice from the British Government, they voted to remain on Rambi. At the same time they specifically reserved their right to return to their homeland Banaba.

This is what they now want to do. But they do not want to remain in the same political entity as the Gilbert islanders, who are soon to become separate from the Ellice Islands, after the result of a referendum which the British Government has accepted in principle.



The Banabans say that their traditions and culture are different from those of the Gilbertese. They also feel some resentment that tax on their income from phosphate accounts for a large proportion of Gilbert and Ellice income, little of which is used for Banaban benefit.

Banabans have been unsuccessfully pressing the British Government for a decade for independence with an associated status with Fiji. In a sense, the court cases are one aspect of this claim. But there is also an urgent practical problem.

The phosphate on Banaba is expected to be mined out before 1980. But unless some action is taken now to develop some alternative for economic activity—fishi one possibility — retu Banabans will be cr back to an empty ghos tlement which has be badly deformed as to it almost uninhabitable looks, one description like a badly decayed out of which the fillin dropped.

The publicity given court hearings—there is the possibility of the and an entourage of la and experts going to i the island in person—is, to give a boost to the bans' claims, whicheve the decisions go. Bu have had to learn the sons the hard way. Pho may have made them than if they had rema simple backward islan ple. But it has also b them a great deal appointment and gric

rapidly changing international picture

op in prices likely after war of nerves

Robert Aries

hosphate rock trade l in a war of nerves importers, exporters en some national material mined in me countries. All ns point to the ns having to lower es within the next ths if they want to reasonable share of ket this year, con- reduced from their ions and forecasts. n discounts, delivery what larger quanti- participation in costs are the which will probably . The background mporters' reluctance new long-term con- that they believe esent spot prices, ough 15 per cent han posted prices, t represent the bot- the market. The e rock consumption continue to be dis- g, particularly in month. This is due p drop in interna- rtilizer prices since t of the year, g to 30 to 40 per

luggishness in con- is having the ob- ffects: stocks are ed up more slowly s expected and psy- ally no one is in a mood. Here and there have been to reason along the lines that the trade will get nowhere if the exporters continue to press their advantage to the hilt, as they did in 1974, and then, when conditions reverse, *the importers retaliate*.

There are at present protracted negotiations over individual contracts, with importers demanding concessions in specifications and quantities. In a classical supply and demand fashion the Moroccans are talking of another 4 to 7 per cent increase because of inflation and dollar devaluation while spot and some contract cif (cost, insurance, freight) prices with other producers have softened considerably.

Any hopes that the offers by those who cannot sell their phosphate rock would provide a firm base for the 1975 market have not yet been realized. Apart from the odd deal here and there, contract renewals remain inactive. But plenty of contracts were signed last December. How much longer can the exporters *remain* aloof and allow the initiative to remain with the users?

There are signs that some large phosphate rock suppliers are being more amenable on the questions of cif prices, in writing contracts in currencies not tied to the value of any other currency, and in extending long-term credits.

An important force in the market equation is the United States producers and consumers of rock. Only two of them are members of the Paris-based World Phosphate Rock Institute.

In a situation like the present, Morocco does not like to make the first move to push the market down, especially this year when there has been a great deal of consultation between the supplying countries. So a logical conclusion to the war of nerves would be for others to reduce prices in recognition of economic facts.

The 8 per cent price rise in January was theoretically sponsored by the Jordanians. Morocco prefers for the present to extend long-term credits, install facilities in consuming nations, and reprimand superphosphate manufacturers for making too high profits in selling to developing countries. But since shortages have ended, export prices will have to align themselves with domestic prices.

If all prices go down—and there have been some instances in the last month—then students of the market will have a debating point that will last for years. If there had been no consultation between exporters to keep market prices up (in the past when their stocks were at their height importers thanked their lucky stars that this was so) would a series of individual downward adjustments have achieved a better level than collective resistance, to be followed perhaps by a collective capitulation, to economic fact?

The answer to this question remains to be seen. Phosphates have undergone more radical changes since *1972 than at any time of* their long history. These changes affect all countries as phosphorus products consumers, 31 countries as phosphate rock producers, about 100 important chemical and fertilizer companies and several hundred less important ones in all continents, including an increasing number owned or controlled by governments.

They extend from the giant Chicago-based International Minerals & Chemical (IMC) accounting for 8 per cent of world sales, to ICI and Fisons, the British leaders, the Italian giant Montedison, and Entreprise Minière et Chimique (EMC), the French state-owned company, for which last year was one of the few profit*able ones but which has* recently announced some partial lay-offs.

Will history repeat itself and bring prices of phosphate rock back to a level close to the present costs of production of about $15 a ton, compared with the Moroccan price of $68 a ton after its latest increase in January? Or will the new small increase talked about by the Moroccans be able to stick?

$5,000m added to revenues

The desire for private enterprise monopoly profits encouraged United States producers to increase their rock prices in 1974 almost as much as the Moroccans, in a situation not unlike that of American derived petroleum products and resulting so far in about $3,000m in phosphate rock and fertilizer windfall profits, following the standard pattern of oligopolistic competition pricing.

On a worldwide basis, an extra $5,000m has been added to the revenues of phosphate rock producers during the past year, while world farmers and chemical users have had to pay almost twice that extra amount in order to buy the phosphorus products which they needed during the past month. While this is a small amount compared with the extra petroleum expenditures, it is significant as it affects primarily farm products.

Phosphate rock has rarely, if ever, been a case of perfect competition—one of an infinite number of sellers and buyers. It is a strange mixture of monopolistic competition with the United States, as a price leader of the supply, the Soviet Union as a silent profit-sharing partner, and Morocco (until 1974) as a price follower; and a monopsony (united front of phosphate fertilizer purchasers).

In the past, after an International Superphosphates and Compound Manufacturers Association (ISMA) convention, phosphate rock producers are said to have had a hard time getting a price above a certain level from fertilizer manufacturers. And for 18 months the price rise of 470 per cent in rock, as well as the extra fertilizer cost, has startled the world farmer, who has to pay current prices while his grain sells at 1973 price levels.

But the wind of change has been *blowing* since the start of 1975 and particularly during the last month. According to a study called *Phosmarket*, just issued by Dynachim, the Paris-based chemical research organization which has analysed the supply, demand and price outlook, there *is* strong price resistance. International fertilizer prices have fallen by 33 per cent since the beginning of the year and should fall, according to *Phosmarket* by another 10 per cent.

Expansion of rock capacities

In spot sales and some contracts with hidden discounts negotiated in the past month, phosphate rock prices on a cif basis are now 15 per cent below official prices, and in some spot cargo cases as much as 25 per cent below. No announcements have been made about price *drops, but apparently many* phosphate rock producers do not know what to do with some of their production (except stock it or decrease their production rates). And more and more negotiated contracts are being discussed just as before 1974.

Regular announcements of expansion of rock capacities or production (such as by Jordan from 400,000 to more than a million tons of exports in one year) and of new mines, including even a fast production one in California, appear regularly in the world daily press. The opening of the Suez Canal should bring Moroccan phosphates closer to Asia and eliminate much of Jordan's shipping advantage to that area.

IMC dates back to only the last war, and it was in receivership before (under its old name). As recently as 1967 its profits went down by half and its stock was selling at $6 a share, compared with its current mid-forties price.

Ten years ago petroleum companies from Exxon down were moving into fertilizers as a growth industry to use their raw material gas, only to sell their newly acquired facilities for a song at the bottom of the market. New names have appeared on the *international horizon such as* the privately held Gardinier, and the stock market quotations of new or little known names such as Beker Industries, First Mississippi, Terra Chemicals, Williams Companies, and Texagulf have risen high.

But as almost 80 per cent of the phosphate rock is made in the United States, Morocco and the Soviet Union, thus contributing to a typical oligopoly, and because of political conditions and the economics of developing countries, *Phosmarket* does not think that history will repeat itself in the old boom or bust fashion.

Phosmarket indicates a complete reversal of the 1975 projections made by American, British and other national and international organizations and research bodies. Also *Phosmarket* is at variance with the forecasts for 1976-77. Shortages have been predicted by all known studies and reports, and surpluses by *Phosmarket*. The long-range rock and fertilizer forecasts (1985) are lower but not far off the projections by such organizations as the United Nations, the EEC, the British Sulphur Corporation and ISMA, but are more distant from the continuous shortages to 1981 forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Demand for phosphorus chemicals, which has weakened also by 15 per cent, will benefit from the lower prices for phosphate rock. Companies such as Olin, Albright & Wilson and Rhône-Poulenc will profit from it, according to *Phosmarket*.

The euphoria, shortages and panic of 1974 have ended. The phosphate rock and fertilizer industry will find its new levels this year. While phosphate rock is the most profitable product of IMC thanks to the windfall of price increases, profits can again take a tumble, and two or three tier prices may exist in the future. But when customers take 10 per cent less phosphate rock, as provided in the existing contracts, five million tons have to look for markets.

A year ago all customers were taking 10 per cent more than the tonnages specified on their contracts. This 20 per cent difference weighs heavily in the supply and demand balance of phosphate rock. Most of the 150 companies with which *Phosmarket* researchers talked have not forgotten what happened last time and the fact that fertilizers have always been considered as the most fiercely competitive and lowest profit margin end of the chemical process industries.

The large price rises of phosphate rock over the past 18 months, which have added more than $40 a ton and have raised the prices for phosphate fertilizers and phosphorus chemicals have already created $5,000m extra profit on the part of raw material suppliers as well as the extra profits of the processors. This monopoly profit situation cannot be expected to continue, as farmers cannot pay 1974 fertilizer prices when the agricultural products which they make sell at 1973 prices.

The predictions of phosphate scarcity this year are not based on a sound market analysis and do not take into account the elasticity of demand.

Until the next inflation wave, it is believed that phosphates will not only be unable to extend their price gains of the past 18 months but will have to readjust their supplies and prices to the realities of 1975.

Dr Aries was formerly an adjunct professor at the Polytechnic Institute of New York and the University of Geneva. He is now a director of several chemical manufacturing, patent and process licensing companies.

Tougher times for pioneers

continued from page II

be obtained from the summary of phosphate fertilizer application rates in the accompanying table; the corresponding rate for the United Kingdom is about 40kg P_2O_5 for a hectare of agricultural land—a fairly low figure reflecting the high proportion (about 40 per cent) of grassland which receives little fertilizer in the agricultural acreage of the United Kingdom.

There remains a tremendous potential for additional fertilizer use in Eastern Europe, and the way in which this is to be supplied is now exercising the minds of the planners who are drawing up the next five-year-plan and simultaneously looking ahead to 1990.

Eastern Europe is poorly provided with coastline and ports in relation to its land area and population. This presents particular problems for the phosphate fertilizer industry which is dependent on access to the sea for large-scale imports of mineral raw materials, as well as for the disposal of solid wastes.

In this situation there is a strong case for importing intermediate materials which require relatively simple processing to yield finished fertilizers. The first tentative steps in this direction have been taken by Hungary, a wholly land-locked country, which has signed a series of long-term contracts to import triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphates from the United States, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Poland, and Czechoslovakia have contracted to import Moroccan phosphoric acid to meet a small proportion of their new phosphate requirements. Despite these developments, phosphate rock will remain the principal raw material for Eastern European fertilizer manufacture up to 1980, by which time an additional four million to five million tonnes will *have* to be secured from western exporters.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Great Riches of Toga-PHOSPHATE ROCK

Nationalisation of the C.T.M.B.

On Monday 4th February a very important meeting of ministers took place under the chairmanship of the Head of State, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. According to the report submitted to the press by Michel Eklo, Minister of Information, "the committee carried a motion in favour of nationalisation of the Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Benin. By the terms of this important motion, C.T.M.B. becomes a state company whose social capital is entirely underwritten by the Togolese State; all previous arrangements to the contrary are rescinded and in particular the Treaty of September 12th 1957 drawn up by the Société Minière du Benin and the Government of the autonomous Republic of Togo". By this enactment Togolese Phosphates have become a Togolese asset. This phosphates matter has caused much ink and saliva to flow. Stories have been told and stories continue to be told but many still do not know the facts about C.T.M.B.

Of four milliard profits realised by the C.T.M.B., a few years ago. Togo received only 200 million, that is to say, a twentieth of the figure declared.

From 1957 to 1966 the Togolese state had only a 1% interest in the C.T.M.B. and our partners in no way wished to modify this state of affairs.

The Director General of the C.T.M.B., earns the "paltry" sum of 2,680,000 C.F.A. francs per month.

As for the expatriate typist in the C.T.M.B., she has a salary of not less than 500,000 C.F.A. francs, that is to say, the salary of ten management staff of Togolese nationality.

The ordinary Togolese labourer however must be content with 7,473 francs per month.

Given this state of affairs they want to corrupt with one milliard 500 million C.F.A. francs.

This powerful organisation (the C.T.M.B.) pays respect to the French technicians and engineers as well as the financial groups which are the foundation of its creation.

The C.T.M.B. undertakes to provide the Togolese State with 5% of the phosphate extracted, which will be used for the requirements of Togolese agriculture, but Togolese agriculture has never used Togolese phosphate (Treaty of September 12th, 1957).

These quotes reflect the position of the C.T.M.B. They indicate the degree of exploitation exercised by the C.T.M.B. over Togo:

History of the C.T.M.B.

Prior to the founding of the board of mines 1955, since 1884 Togo had been overrun by geologists and German prospectors (1884-1914), subsequently by English geologists (1914-1920) and then by French prospectors (1920-1953). Moreover, the existence of phosphate in lower-Togo had been known since the 19th century. Nevertheless, only from 1952 onwards did systematic exploration really begin.

La Compagnie des Phosphates de L'Afrique du Nord, which obtained authorisation, found some very interesting prospects in lower-Togo. In accordance to the mining tale of 1927, the result was the founding in 1955 of the Société-Minière du Benin with a capital of fifty million C.F.A. francs, later extended to 100 million.

This new company is no more than an offshoot of the Company of La Compagnie des Phosphates de L'Afrique du Nord. Also, all the concessions of the former company have simply been fransferred to the new company after the new company had obtained permission to continue the exploration for materials of the third category in an area of 10,720 H.A. (hectares).

The first indications discovered by the company are situated at Akoumape, 30 kilometres from the sea. It is the naissant Society Minière du Benin which, on 12th September 1957 took the name of the C.T.M.B. (Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Benin). Thereafter, there was a succession of three companies which were all, in fact, dependent on the same people; to wit the private partners of La Compagnie des Phosphates de L'Afrique du Nord. They are, therefore, the same partners, the majority of whom are French, who signed the renowned Treaty of 12th September 1957 with the autonomous Government of the Republic of Togo (non-independent). The Prime Minister of the time had double citizenship and moreover considered himself more French than Togolese. In fact after his total abolition from power he became, at Abidjan, President of the Association of the Ivory Coast French. His Government comprises of men similar to himself. The day on which the Treaty was signed, the autonomous Government was representing Togolese interests. There were in all, eight ministers in addition to the Prime Minister. Four of them were pure-blooded Frenchmen and among these was the Minister of Mining, Monsieur Christoph Tahakaloff; three others and the Prime Minister, were naturalised French and only one was Togolese. It was of this situation that General Eyadema was speaking when he said "who signed this Treaty?—it was a question of Frenchmen who were Ministers here under the autonomous Republic of Togo who signed it with their French brothers with private interests."

Moreover, nothing should surprise us today (£78) when we realise that since 1957 Togo received only 1% of the profits realised by the C.T.M.B. They are the alms which are conferred on the owner, having taken away that which belongs to him. The exploration works were terminated in 1958 and 1959. The company moved on to install the means of production. Effective extraction of phosphate did not begin until 1960 and the first export of phosphate by the C.T.M.B. was dated 1961. There were exports prior to this date; but they were of the order of 8 to 10 KG and were used only for chemical analysis and processing tests, known as technological tests.

H. E. GENERAL GNASSINGBE EYADEMA
President of the Republic of Togo.
and President and founder of the R.P.T.

Production Table

1961	..	56,932 Tonnes	1968	..	1,374,000 Tonnes
1962	..	300,000 Tonnes	1969	..	1,472,682 Tonnes
1963	..	600,000 Tonnes	1970	..	1,508,000 Tonnes
1964	..	700,000 Tonnes	1971	..	1,800,000 Tonnes
1965	..	973,635 Tonnes	1972	..	1,927,604 Tonnes
1966	..	1,145,574 Tonnes	1973	..	2,100,000 Tonnes
1967	..	1,139,396 Tonnes			

It is estimated that the Company would produce 2,400,000 tonnes of phosphates for 1974.

Togolese phosphates would have made the C.T.M.B. a profit of almost 52 milliard C.F.A. francs between 1961 and today.

Normally the head quarters of the C.T.M.B. would be situated in Togo. But in fact they are in Paris, along with the management. The major decisions are taken by the board of directors.

Structural Organisation of the C.T.M.B.

Board of Directors	Administrative Director
Administrative Delegate	Works Director
Managing Director	Technical Director
Financial Director	

Among all these directors, only the works director is resident in Togo, all the others being in Paris. At Kpeme where the offices, the factory and the city are situated, there is also an administrative department on which the laboratory and the education centre are dependent. The works department comprises two sub-divisions, one at Hahotoe and the other at Kpogame, then there is the departmen of mineral enrichment with four chains, an electro-mechanica department which provides the energy vital to the treatment of the mineral and the maritime department responsible for onloadings.

At the moment the Company is mining two seams/stone-pit/quarry one at Hahatoe, the other at Kpogame. The two seams are situate one on either side of the River Haho. They are linked/relayed t Kpeme (the treatment factory) by a 30 kilometre railway.

The Working and Treatment of the Phosphate

In order to extract the phosphate the layer of top soil must b removed; the thickness varies between 20 and 30 metres. This is wor done by hoe-shovels or by scoops with a capacity for reaching dow 12 metres at a time and an hourly capacity of 1.000 M3. After the to soil the scoops attack the phosphate at a rate of 150 M3 per hour.

The bed of phosphate is 3A6 metres thick and the phosphate extra ted from the mine is transported to lorries by means of a conveyor be A train comprised 30 trucks transports the phosphate to Kpeme whe it is offloaded onto a pier. With a capacity for 24 tonnes each, the trucks open laterally and discharge the phosphate onto the pier. Fro the pier the phosphate goes along a conveyor belt divided into fo tracks. It is then led into silos for homogenisation. From the silos t phosphate goes to be cleaned. Having been sifted it is taken to t cleansing station, where sea water is pumped into it and it undergo a systematic cleansing. Then follows the cutting stage where t phosphate is separated from the other grains (the structure of ph phate is between 3mm and 40 microns). Once this cutting is complete the phosphate is centrifugally dried. Here, the chlorine conte brought about by the sea water, is eliminated by sprinkling it with fre water. The phosphate then passes on to the drying oven. Once it dry, it is again sifted, then screened by an electro-magnetic separa which eliminates the iron and aluminium. At this state the mineral considered enriched and purified, and still by means of conveyor b it is sent to storage sheds; one shed can hold as much as 165,0 tonnes of mineral. The stock to be sold leaves the shed for onloadi At the end of the various treatments which the phosphate underg it is qualified as 79, 80, 81 or 82-per cent tricalcic phosphate; one the best quality phosphates in the world.

Commercial Geography

For 1972, 90 million tonnes of phosphates were produced in world.

The main resources are:

		8. million tonnes
U.S.A.	.. ..	37
U.S.S.R.	.. ..	27
Morocco	.. ..	14.5
Tunisia	.. ..	3.5
The Christmas Isles, Oceon and Nauru	..	2.9
China	.. ..	2.6
Togo	.. ..	1.9
Middle East	.. ..	1.5
Senegal	.. ..	1.4
Algeria	.. ..	0.6

Exporters have placed Togo 6th amongst phosphates exporters

After a unusually high output in 1965 due to the brutal increas American output, from 1970 a certain scarcity has been preva which explains the increase in price of the mineral.

According to the quality the price varies between 2,600 and 3 C.F.A. francs per tonne, but as from 1973, due to Morocco and sca being a contributing factor, the price has tripled and today phosp is sold at 9,650 C.F.A. francs per tonne.

Until January 1974 Togolese phosphate has been commercial by UPHA (Union des Phosphates Africains) an organisation w deals with all the Togolese and Senegalese phosphate. 52% Togolese phosphate is sold in Europe, 30% in Japan, and 18% the United States. The recipient countries are as follows:

Europe: France
Denmark
Germany
Spain

America

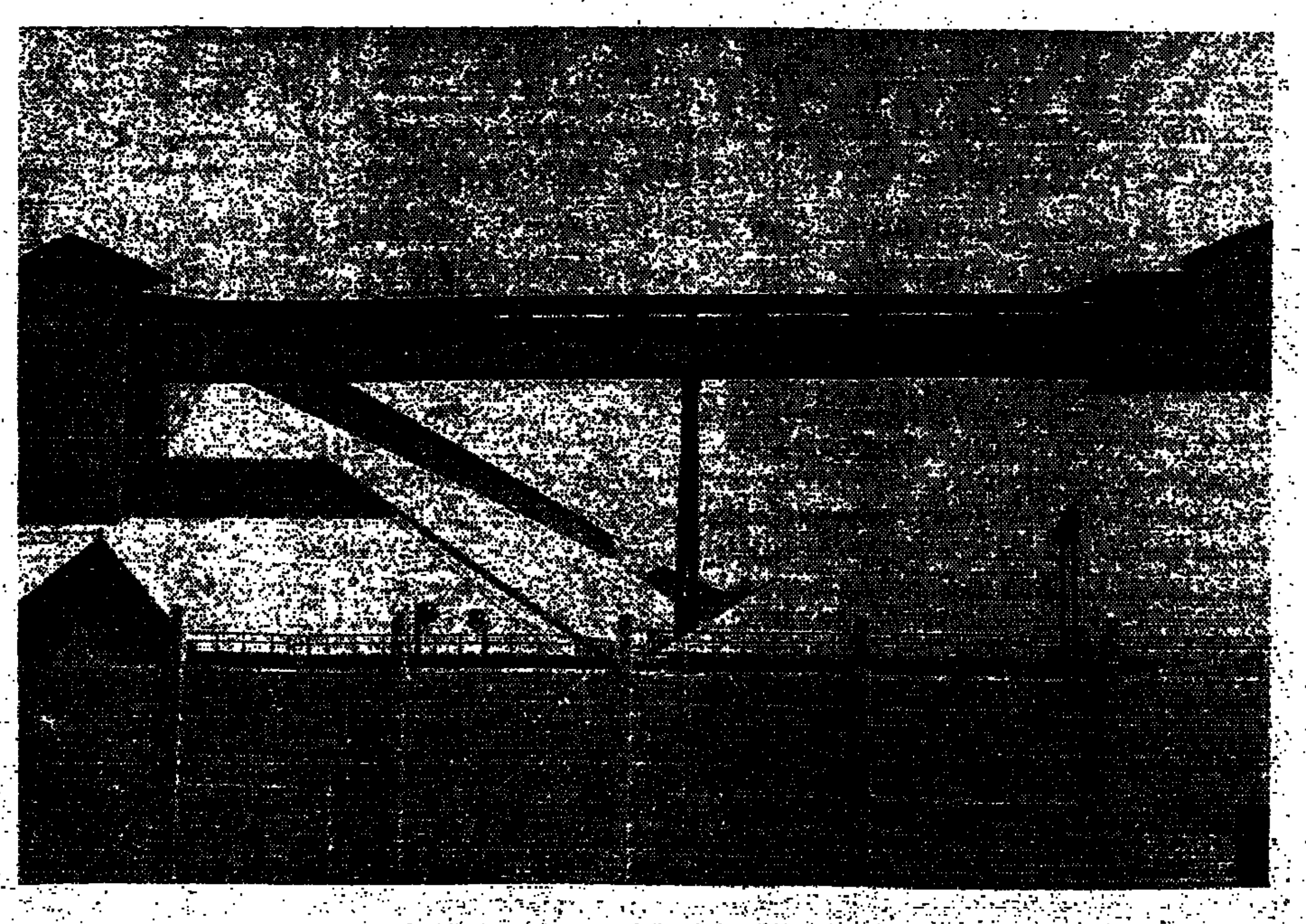
Far East: J
C

Phosphates whose content is less than 65% tricalcic phosphat often processed on the spot beside the deposit. On the other h high grade phosphates, like those of Togo, are greatly sought for the production of phosphoric acid and are processed elsew in phosphate extraction plants. However, Togolese phosp foresees a project for on the spot processing, since the processi raw materials on the site of production is a valid economic

A Statement by THE REPUBLIC OF TOGO

Phosphate pier in Togo

Phosphate factory in Togo



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TO IN BAD SHAPE

to summit which starts k will be a sombre affair. ance is in extremely bad long the southern sector ortugal to Turkey there ility and uncertainty. In tral sector the military is shifting in favour of saw Pact. The northern s facing a tremendous in Soviet power, especi- und northern Norway. he alliance the role and of the United States g questioned. Divisions the American Admini- and Congress undermine tial pledges and make npredictable politics. about America's role in ld pervade the country. tern Europe cannot step breach. It is too weak d itself militarily and ided to provide the leadership which the now requires.

s situation Nato needs a close look at itself. Its purpose was to prevent iet Union from expand- mpire by military means. it has been successful. has been no war in Europe for thirty years re is no longer any danger that Soviet armies ne pouring across the . One phase in the life lliance is therefore pass- a new one is opening up. are two main problems ew situation. There is to adjust to a new poli- elationship with the nion and eastern Europe ch confrontation will bined with elements of ion. Then there is the o face the internal osed by political changes member countries such ugal or by rivalries member countries such e and Turkey.

he constant task remains ssential both to the sur- the alliance and to the of new problems. It is ntenance of a military of power between east t in Europe. Without re can be no political no constructive détente stern Europe, and no for western Europe. ains true no matter how erprets Soviet intentions at present. Even if they are pure as the driven snow which is unlikely, it would still be dangerous for the west to base its policies on the assumption that they would remain so if the Warsaw Pact came to enjoy absolute and unquestioned military superiority in Europe. Intentions change according to the situation.

Military balance therefore remains the most fundamental concern of the alliance. This does not rule out the hope that the balance can be sustained at a lower level. Negotiations are now going on in Vienna to find out whether this is possible, and although they have made little progress so far they deserve to succeed.

Nor does military balance rule out the search for détente. On the contrary, it is essential to it. A more cooperative relationship between east and west Europe can develop only if neither is tempted to use military power to change frontiers, exert political pressure, or intervene in the affairs of the other. Temptation can be averted only by sustaining a proper balance.

All this ought to be too obvious to state but apparently it is not, for western governments are finding it increasingly difficult to get political support for defence budgets. Obviously people are right who complain that arms expenditure diverts resources from important social purposes and that it is higher on both sides than it need be to sustain the present level of political relations between east and west. But they are wrong if they believe that it can be safely reduced without negotiating balanced reductions by the other side. The Warsaw Pact remains a highly militarized area with high defence budgets, high priority for defence production, and considerable momentum towards even greater military strength. So long as this remains the case it is dangerous to cut western expenditure except to the limited extent permitted by rationalization.

Defence budgets will not solve the political problems of the alliance but their difficulties are to some extent symptoms of deeper issues. The basic problem of the alliance is not just that it has grown accustomed to security, or that it no longer feels as threatened as it did, but that it is no longer quite sure what it is defending or from which quarter the threat comes. Is it defending territory or a way of life? Is it concerned in a general though not military sense with the wider balance of power in the world or only with the defence of western Europe? Is the European alliance with the United States a limited regional arrangement or in part an expression of a wider role that liberal democracies can play in the world?

Now that the Vietnam war is over it should be possible to approach these problems with less emotion. There are no simple answers but it should be clear that although Nato cannot easily take on military responsibilities in other areas, or always act in concert where regional interests differ, it does represent a broad coalition of interests and a centre of power with influence and concerns beyond its formal boundaries. This influence is as much political and ideological as military. Yet the sad fact of the present situation is that the United States, in trying to shore up the military frontiers of its sphere of influence, has lost a great deal of its power to move men's minds, and to inspire people with the ideals of liberal democracy. In too many places this once revolutionary country has come to be identified with reaction and oppression.

This is one reason why Nato is now threatened from inside as well as out, why there is so much anti-American feeling in Greece, why the leaders of Portugal seem unable to respond to the wishes of the electorate, and why even western Europe is a less enthusiastic ally than it ought to be. It is an unnecessary failure. Communists have never won a free election in any part of the world. Western democracy for all its appalling faults, has produced a more remarkable combination of political liberty and economic prosperity than any age has ever known. What Nato needs before it can come to grips with its concrete problems is a renewal of faith in itself—on both sides of the Atlantic.

FIRMING UNIONISTS' WORST SUSPICIONS

William Arlow was the of the Irish clergymen cted as confidential ers between the Provi- IRA and the British es in Belfast when the ent ceasefire was being . He is in a good position what has passed between evertheless it is implaus- the British Government, rlow says he has reason ve, have given a firm ent to the Provisional : they will withdraw the om Northern Ireland if ention fails to come up greed structures of l government.

ossible that the IRA got given that impression, y were deceived or themselves about British s. It is possible that re along the line two ifferent objectives have fused: the withdrawal s from the streets to which is a security with no constitutional ons, and the withdrawal s from the province, tails the renunciation of uthority and title. But to believe—and not only of Mr Rees's terse and ial—that the British ent has already decided the likely event of the n's failure Ulster will be d, and that it has com- d that decision to the al IRA (in whose keep- ould certainly not be at presupposes double-dealing of a stupefying magnitude.

The supposition is not required in order to account for the IRA's uneasy perseverance in their ceasefire, as Mr Arlow has suggested. They have reason enough in the conditional assurance that all their men will be released from detention before long—and all the most valuable detainees are still to be let out. Alternatively, having prudently declined to subject themselves to the test of electoral opinion through the medium of Provisional Sinn Fein, the IRA have an interest in seeing the accredited politicians embrace public failure. It suits them to let the convention engineer its own collapse without intervention from them, whereupon they can more plausibly renew their claim to be the effective spokesmen of their people.

Another reason for thinking that Mr Arlow is mistaken is that "withdrawal from Northern Ireland" is not the simple course or easy option that many would like it to be, including no doubt some members of the Government. The very least that is required in order to renounce the powers of government in a territory is that there be established in or over the territory a successor regime and that the regime be enabled to govern by having at its disposal the means of preserving order and seeing to the security of the new state. Unless it is supposed that the successor regime is to be the government of the Irish Republic (which would wish to decline the honour presented in that way) or a posse from the United Nations if one could be assembled, the regime would have to be found within the borders of Northern Ireland.

The only type of local regime which would stand up for a moment is a "loyalist" one. That means that as a preparation for getting out the Government would have to resurrect the Ulster parliament, confer on its majority much greater powers than those of which it was deprived in 1973, and recall the B specials to the colours or enlist some comparable territorial force. Can one see a Labour government doing that?

Some, shrinking from that dénouement to Westminster's five-year intervention in Ulster politics, fondly imagine that if the warring sects were presented with an announcement of the imminent cessation of the exercise of British authority they would rapidly compose their differences and permit an orderly evacuation. There is nothing in the nature of the dispute there or in the character of the disputants to encourage that belief. No, a breakdown of the convention can hardly be the signal for anything other than a reaffirmation of the Government's responsibility towards all the people of Northern Ireland, the further pursuit of co-existence, and the continuation of "direct rule" for the meantime.

education review

J. R. Gass

sh to make the following in connexion with the ed in your issue of May g to the publication in s Higher Education Sup- of the same date, of the he report prepared by a examiners for the OECD f Educational Planning in and Wales, which took ith the Education Com- the OECD at its December ing in Paris.

rt to which you refer is a "restricted document" is normal practice for country reviews of educa- icies, remains confidential formally published by the ion, together with the supplementary material— use the background report by the British authorities review, together with an of the discussion of the s' report at the meeting ducation Committee refer- bove. This account will the frank and detailed hich the special British to the meeting made to of questions put by the and members of the

ECD publication covering proceedings of the United review will be issued next should be noted that the sion of the examiners' rien will be printed in this ncludes textual modifications which the examiners have made to the "restricted" version of the report as published in The Times Higher Education Supplement.

I should like to add the procedures for the publication indicated above are the normal procedures applied by the Organization in these matters; they have been supported and encouraged by the United Kingdom authorities and there never was any question of either publishing the examiners' report separately or delaying its publication.

While appreciating your interest in OECD educational activities, I thought the above points deserve to be brought to the attention of your readers.
Yours faithfully,
J. R. GASS,
OECD Director for social affairs, manpower and education,
2 rue André-Pascal, Paris.

The permissive age

From Mr F. B. Lambie

Sir, Professor Denis Hill's criticism (May 17) of Professor Ivor Mills's indictment of the permissive age (May 14) takes no account of the fact that full observance of all the niceties of scholarship will carry us well past the point of no return.

The demagoguery of the permissive age is that the whole is not—repeat, not—greater than the sum of its parts; the whole is merely a vehicle for the parts that feel good. Social disorder follows any demolishing of human respect. And once human respect is possessed by less than a working majority, corrective legislation cannot be passed.

The psychopathology of sex and violence must be wrested from the hands of commercial exploiters and returned to the locked medical bookcase. Restricted freedom is a lesser evil than total anarchy followed by totalitarianism.

Incidentally, communism is not a conquering force. It is what is left after what you have collapses.
F. B. LAMBIE,
29 Sloan St, Edinburgh.

God and the Devil

From the Reverend B. L. Hebblethwaite

Sir, The Headmaster of Tonbridge's letter (May 23) betrays deep confusion. Of course belief in God is not "pre-scientific". The question whether there is an ultimate and uncreated source of being and value is not a scientific question. No one supposes, however, that the causes of sickness and derangement are ultimate and uncreated; they are aspects of the created world; and the nature of created energies is a scientific question. Consequently there is no symmetry at all between the case for God and the case for the Devil.
Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HEBBLETHWAITE,
Queens' College,
Cambridge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial unrest in South Africa

From the Right Reverend Dr J. A. T. Robinson

Sir, Having recently returned from South Africa I was interested in your extracts (May 15) from the chairman's statement by Mr Harry Oppenheimer in the 58th Annual Report of the Anglo American Corporation.

He referred to "outbreaks of violence in the mines during 1974 and early in 1975, with tragic loss of life and with damage to property", and commented: "There is no simple answer as to the causes of these disturbances among Black workers. Some have been due to factors beyond the mines' control, such as the strikes and riots which followed the announcement by the Lesotho Government of a compulsory deferred pay scheme for miners from that country. Others have apparently been due to dissatisfaction over wages; while some, following alterations in the traditional pattern of operations underground, have been ascribed to concern over job status. In certain cases there seems to have been no ascertainable cause."

I find the air of puzzled, almost injured, innocence remarkable. Far be it from me as a mere visitor to suggest anything. But while I was there a full-page article in the South African Sunday Times by its political editor, Stanley Uys, analysed with devastating clarity the roots of the recent tribal violence in the mine compounds. He showed what the Times editorial called this "frightful phenomenon" to be the inevitable fruit of the single-sex conditions and other frustrations of the migratory labour system upon which the whole industry has been built. Yet this is not even mentioned by Mr Oppenheimer.

Of course, like slavery, this cannot be abolished overnight. But is it naive to expect that the occasion might have been used to draw attention to this root cause and even to enlist the shareholders' backing in trying to compel change? For if Anglo American cannot crack the system, who can? And this in the long run must be in the shareholders' own interests. For, despite the 30 per cent rise in profits over the year, peace, let alone justice, cannot prevail in the industry until this evil is eliminated. Indeed the immediate threat to the economy of South Africa lies surely not in the fact that its frontiers will be opened to infiltrating guerrillas, but that increasingly they will be closed to the supply of external labour, on which it is currently dependent for 76 per cent of its work-force in the mines.

I have no wish to criticize Mr Oppenheimer personally, whom I did not have the privilege of meeting. I heard of and saw some of the admirable social and development work which he sponsors, and to which his report justly draws attention. But will not the white liberal Progressive establishment fairly be accused of ameliorating what should be abolished if these things are mentioned while the root of the evil is passed over in silence?
Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. T. ROBINSON,
Trinity College,
Cambridge.

British Leyland crisis

From Mr P. W. Harrison

Sir, Mr R. H. Grierson (May 21) is surely a little too sweeping in his condemnation of the Leyland rescue, which he describes as "merely unloading the whole problem on to the taxpayer" and supporting the status quo. While the Ryder Report (which the Government has accepted) may err on the side of optimism in its assessment of the prospects of the British motor industry, there is not much sign of support for the status quo in it. Not only does it call for a drastic reorganization of the entire Leyland structure, it also deals in an intelligent and constructive way with industrial relations, including the problem of over-manning. Those like Sir Monty Finniston and, presumably, Mr Grierson who think this can be "solved" overnight by adding 20,000 or more people to the already lengthening dole queues are living in a world at least as fantasy-ridden as the one they so stridently condemn.

The chapter which is missing from the Ryder Report is the one which should have dealt with some of the real proclivities of our foreign competitors, including the highly successful "dumping" of Japanese cars in this country and the ingenuity of European countries in subsidizing their exports, making loans available at low rates of interest, and offering inducements both to employees and to customers and suppliers which in this country would be regarded as irregular, if not actually corrupt. Pace Mr Grierson, what makes our few genuine friends abroad "shake their heads in bewilderment and despair" is our passion for self-condemnation and our law-abiding naivete. Add the comparative lack of acquisitiveness of our industrial work-force and we are ideally cast for the role of poorest nation in the somewhat unlovely European Economic Community. Perhaps it is time we resigned ourselves to it.
Yours faithfully,
P. W. HARRISON,
as from 16 rue de Baigneur,
75018 Paris.

Pheasant in Chelsea

From Mrs Noel Blakiston

Sir, Early one morning in 1923 or 1924, when no one was about, my father, Harold Russell, took me and my sister to Hyde Park carrying a covered basket. It contained a cock and two hen pheasants sent up from Tring by Lord Rothschild. Near the Rima sculpture the lid was opened and the male bird went cockering noisily into the air to land in the enclosure. The hens hopped out and scuttled into the bushes. They bred successfully for several years. Can Mr Allen Paterson's pheasant (May 23) be a descendant?
Yours faithfully,
GEORGIANA BLAKISTON,
6 Markham Square, SW3.

EEC and employment levels

From Mr Richard Luce, Conservative MP for Shoreham

Sir, Mr Benn (article May 16) says that mass unemployment will be the result of our staying in the Common Market. Has he already forgotten the figures produced by his own Ministry on March 24 (Hansard, Written Answers, Col 56) suggesting that in the manufacturing industry alone "since January, 1973, at least 82 EEC companies have decided to start or to expand operations in Great Britain expected to provide more than 8,000 jobs. A further 25 EEC companies are known to be considering industrial projects which might offer more than another 10,000 new jobs". How many of those jobs will materialize if we leave? And has Mr Benn read the GKN chairman's assessment that GKN alone will have to put 17,000 workers on the dole if we go out? Or the statement in the White Paper on renegotiation that "there would be a risk of a deterioration, for a time at least, both in the level of employment and in the rate of inflation"?

Even if he has not, he claims to have read the Treaty of Rome and to have found nothing in it about a commitment to full employment. He must have missed Article 104 which calls on each member state "to ensure a high level of employment". Mr Benn goes on to argue that competition within the Community will result in our workforce either losing their jobs or emigrating. Has he also missed Article 92 which expressly states that "aid to promote the economic development of areas where there is serious underemployment" or to "remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a member state" or to "facilitate the development of certain economic activities or of certain economic areas" is compatible with the Treaty?

In addition to these rather evident gaps in his information, how can Mr Benn claim to write a serious article on unemployment without mentioning the Social Fund and the Coal and Steel Fund, both of which exist to help avoid unemployment? He does mention the Regional Fund but only to dismiss it as a meagre £150m over three years and to suggest that the Commission will dictate where the money goes. In fact, the Fund will operate only in consultation with member Governments and it will be up to us to aim for the highest possible share of the Budget.

Indeed, by making full use of the evolving machinery of the Community, Britain will have the chance to increase her prosperity and therefore to improve employment opportunities.
Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LUCE,
House of Commons.
May 22.

Vetoes in the Treaty

From Mr Uwe Kitzinger

Sir, I could hardly believe my ears on Friday night to hear the Prime Minister, in his interview with Robin Day, give viewers the impression there were no vetoes written into the Treaty of Rome.

Any monetary union of the Nine would require unanimity under Article 235. So would any and every other measure for which the Treaty has not provided—including any such measures necessary for economic union.

To institute direct election of all the members of the European Parliament would require not only the agreement of all the Nine, but also adoption of the requisite laws by each nation's own constitutional procedures (Article 138).

If the Community wanted to harmonize beer-mugs—which it does not—under Article 100 that, too, would require unanimity.

It would be tedious to list all the various other vetoes written into the Treaty. But surely no one has forgotten Article 237, under which France vetoed British membership for nearly a decade?

The widespread public misapprehension arises from a much narrower issue.

In addition to the vetoes written into the Treaty, the Six agreed at Luxembourg nine years ago in effect to tolerate additional vetoes on matters which the authors of the Treaty had hoped could be settled by qualified majority vote, and fell into the habit of making virtually all decisions, however minor, conditional on unanimity. Last December the Nine resolved to try not to invoke these unwritten additional vetoes too often. That resolve is thoroughly welcome. But it leaves all the national rights of veto inscribed in the Treaty intact—not only in Community practice, but firmly anchored in Community law.
Yours faithfully,
UWE KITZINGER,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.

Food prices

From Professor Asher Winegarten

Sir, Mr Douglas Jay (May 15) states that "nobody can foresee the future of world food prices". I agree. But the conjunction of a rapid growth in world requirements, as indicated for example at the World Food Conference, and a steep increase in production costs suggests very forcibly that price levels in the future will generally be much higher than those to which we have been accustomed in the past.

The aim of the Common Agricultural policy is not, as Mr Jay suggests, to make food dear. Instead, the objectives are to stabilize markets and to ensure regular supplies to consumers at reasonable prices. To obtain stability and security, the prices must of course be at levels which will generate the required production. The supplies will be produced only if farmers have some assurance of obtaining a fair return for their labour, enterprise and capital investment.

This does not mean a blank cheque for farmers. While the Community is concerned about the living standards of those engaged in agriculture the aim of the CAP is to relate income to productivity. This is reflected in the annual price determinations where the proposals made by the Commission take account of trend in incomes on "modern" farms, ie, on efficient enterprises.

In 1968-69 when common prices were first determined for a range of products, EEC prices did seem high, and in some instances very high, by world standards. Since then the situation has changed considerably not only because many world prices have risen appreciably but also because of the moderation evident in CAP increases.

Mr Jay has also evidently forgotten that during the 1960s and early 1970s it became necessary to underpin our deficiency payments system to safeguard the market (and the Treasury) from imports at prices which may have been cheap but were often below production costs in the originating countries. Bacon, butter and cheese became subject to quotas, cereals to minimum import prices and levies, and lamb to a tariff. There were other import controls or "taxes", the term Mr Jay prefers.

In fact, together with deficiency payments, they were part of the insurance premium we needed to pay as a country to ensure production at home so that, when world supplies became scarce we were not completely at the foreigners' mercy. In the 1970s, with the United States having decided against a policy of stockpiling surpluses and with the impact of growing world demand for food, our position to dictate the terms on which we buy food on the world market is much weaker than ever before and the need for a long term policy of building up our own food production that much greater.

The CAP has been much abused. It is certainly deserving of criticism in some respects, not least from the producers' standpoint. Yet it has already proved to be flexible and to have benefits for the United Kingdom. Surely we should build on this to provide the necessary assurances for our future supplies while at the same time seeking to develop international commodity agreements which can, by bringing greater market stability, help to engender the expansion in world food production needed to satisfy world needs. From within, we stand a better chance of reaching such agreements and following constructive policies vis-a-vis the third world (vide Lomé) than we do by trusting to our own chances of selfishly picking up cheap parcels of food from time to time.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
ASHER WINEGARTEN, Deputy Director General,
National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
May 19.

Links with Iran

From Professor P. N. Campbell

Sir, I have just spent two weeks on an intensive tour of Iran as the guest of the Iranian Biochemical Society. Not only was the hospitality of the highest order but I and my colleagues were very sincerely welcomed by the staff and students of various universities. In this letter I would like to strike a small note of optimism in among the general gloom of your columns.

It became very clear to us that the aim of very many Iranian students is to come to the United Kingdom to further their education. They hold our universities in very high regard and readily acknowledge that we have an important role to play in overcoming the desperate shortage of highly trained people in Iran.

The university teachers were of the same opinion, but what was especially impressive in their case was the way in which those who had secured their postgraduate education in the United Kingdom, either in science or medicine, acted as ambassadors for our country. They seemed genuinely full of praise not only for the way they had been treated here but also for our way of life.

In creating contacts between the people of this country and Iran the British Council is playing a most important role. It was most impressive to see the high regard in which all members of the universities that we met in Iran held the officials of the British Council. Surely a unique organization from which we must now be reaping tremendous rewards from years of careful and sustained effort.

Last but not least I should like to give credit to those who are working to bring to fruition joint commercial projects between Britain and Iran. As I understand it, Iranian society is rather different from our own in that it depends very much on personalities so that in order to effect a deal one has to be continually on the spot making personal contacts and this requires great patience and determination. Not only this but the good hotels in many towns are booked up until the end of 1976 so that even to get a bedroom for a night may be a major achievement.

Add to this the problems of getting a flight, travel at an unearthly hour, the unaccustomed food, the traffic problems of Teheran, and one realizes that trade can be an exhausting business. Imagine then how pleased I was to read in a Teheran newspaper that trade with the United Kingdom had increased tremendously and that we were now about equal third in the league with France, trailing behind the United States and Germany. No doubt the officials of the commercial department of the embassy deserve much credit for this.

I wonder sometimes whether the armchair critics in this country realize how hard our people are working in places like Iran and how successful they are being as they battle away on our behalf. It is a good thing that our colleagues in Iran cannot regularly read your columns for they might give up in despair.
Yours faithfully,
P. N. CAMPBELL,
Department of Biochemistry,
University of Leeds.
May 16.

National museum acquisitions

From Professor John Hale

Sir, In expressing his pleasure at the news that Britain's national museums are to get less money for new acquisitions than they want, Mr Douglas Cooper (May 24) ignores their purpose. Unlike the Frick and the Wallace, which are private institutions displaying collections amassed by individuals, the national museums and galleries guard, display and acquire on behalf of the nation.

With a continuing educational role, they buy to make their collections as representative as possible. To keep abreast of changing tastes and interests they buy objects which have hitherto been undervalued or neglected. They buy to prevent national treasures from leaving the country altogether. To claim that to cut expenditure on acquisitions is "in the best interest of the public and the museums themselves" is to denigrate the former and misconceive the function of the latter.

Finally, Mr Cooper's claim that national institutions should be restrained from making acquisitions because they have objects "which the public is never allowed to see", ignores the fact that the National Gallery has shown all its possessions for many years, that other collections have extensions planned or due to open in the near future, and that all are actively concerned to make their most interesting and important possessions freely available.
Yours sincerely,
JOHN HALE,
Chairman of the Trustees,
The National Gallery,
Trafalgar Square, WC2.

From Mr Francis Cheetham

Sir, My Society has urged me to express our considerable concern about the cut in real terms in the purchase grant which is administered by the Victoria & Albert Museum for provincial museums and galleries, as reported in The Times of May 12, 1975. This fund is used to provide Government grants-in-aid of up to 50 per cent for approved purchases by museums in the provinces. The provincial museums' own purchasing funds are notoriously insufficient and the grants-in-aid from the V & A are vital to us, even though they usually run out about half way through the year.

The V & A purchase grant for last year was £400,000 and the same amount is being made available by the Government for this financial year but, if we take the present rate of inflation into account, this is an effective decrease of over 20 per cent.

If the proposed wealth tax releases more collections on to the market, as is confidently predicted, how can we possibly cope? Items will leave the regions where they rightly belong and may go abroad if provincial museums cannot buy them. Clearly, these are difficult times for the country, but can such a mean reduction, which affects an already under-financed public service, really be justified? Could not the Minister for the Arts look at this again?
Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS CHEETHAM, Chairman,
Society of County Museum Directors,
Castle Museum, Norwich.

Motorway spending

From Mr R. H. Phillipson

Sir, Christopher Hall, Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, appears to derive a great deal of pleasure from the reduction in government spending on motorways and trunk roads (your report on May 17). But does Mr Hall's organization really dismiss the economic consequences of this repeated disruption of the road programme?

In transport there has been a serious misallocation of resources. In 1974 the Government directed more than £1,900m to British Rail as support for the next five years. This year the railway deficit will be about £450m and rising, of which £370m will be accounted for in operating subsidies, so that the £1,900m is likely to be used up in three years instead of five. Yet, with this financial prop, there has been no significant effect on passenger and freight traffic. In addition, there will be further subsidies of £110m for local transport. This represents an increase of 250 per cent on transport subsidies over the past four years, outstripping all other sectors of public expenditure including housing and social services.

The CPRE policy booklet published last year advocates "a gradual but decisive switching of resources away from road construction and improvement towards rail and waterway transport". Perhaps it should be reiterated that the pattern of endless subsidy has so far produced nothing but an increasing debt which appears to be quite out of control.

We would ask whether the level of resources devoted to that relatively minor section of transport can be justified. We believe that a re-ordering of priorities within a smaller total public expenditure would show that investment in roads would improve the efficiency of trade and industry and allow the very desirable social and environmental benefits of better roads to be achieved.

There is surely a certain irony, where the CPRE is concerned, in the fact that approved road schemes of strong environmental benefit have been delayed for more than a year. The success of the "lobbying groups" is shown by past road schemes which have given relief to a number of historic towns. An interesting contradiction has appeared more recently where projected schemes in various parts of the country have been specifically supported by the CPRE: the M16 section of the London outer orbital road between Waltham Cross and Brentwood, and the Tamworth, Staffordshire section of the M42.
Yours faithfully,
R. H. PHILLIPSON, Director, British Road Federation,
26 Manchester Square, W1.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Edinburgh will open the Page High (Roof Top Village), Wood Green Haringey, on June 9

Princess Anne will visit RAF Stanbridge, Bedfordshire, on June 3.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a reception given by the British Boys Movement for Australia at Australia House on June 23.

A memorial service for Sir Jack Westrup, formerly Heather Professor of Music at Oxford University, will be held at St Mary's church, Oxford, on June 14 at 2.30 p.m.

A memorial service for W. H. Harrison will be held at St James's church, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, June 3, at noon.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Sir Edward Caffyn, 71; Lord Erroll of Hale, 61; Lord Fulton, 73; Sir Derek Greenaway, 65; General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall, 88; Sir Harold Parker, 80; Mr Leslie Prince, 74; Sir Robert Shone, 69; the Right Rev Dr M. Stockwood, 62; Mr Frank Woolley, 87.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Watercolours by Turner, a sequel to the Royal Academy bicentenary exhibition, British Museum, 10-5.
Exhibition: Augustus John as painter, his life and work, National Portrait Gallery, 15 Carlton House Terrace, 10-5.
Lecture: British wildlife, lecture hall, British Museum (Natural History), 3.
Lunchtime music: Stereo recorded music by Vaughan Williams, Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, 1.15
The Queen's Life Guard, mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, 11.

Dinner

Mrs G. Webster
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Sir Hector MacLennan and Mrs Gordon Webster entertained at dinner yesterday evening at the Palace of Holyrood House. Among the guests were:
The Very Rev Lord and Lady MacLeod of Fuinary, Lord and Lady Cameron, Lieutenant-General Sir Chandos Blair, Dr and Mrs M. Webster, and Chief Constable and Mrs John H. Orr.

University news

Oxford
The Mrs Claude Beddington prize in modern languages has been awarded to Hilary R. Fisher, exhibitioner, Lady Margaret Hall.
Elections:
MAGDALEN COLLEGE: To an official fellowship as tutor in politics, from October 1, Dr Frank Parkin, PhD (London), MA (British Columbia), BSc (London).
ST PETER'S COLLEGE: To a professorial fellowship, A. R. Davis, MA; St John's College, to a Domus scholarship, J. H. Sneridan, commoner of the college (formerly of Rydal School).

Cambridge
Elections:
GIRTON COLLEGE: To a lectureship in anatomy and an official fellowship, Dr A. M. de Bono, MB, BChir; to a lectureship in anthropology, Miss D. A. Swallow, BA, assistant curator in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. J. Seyfried and Miss J. A. Bishop
The engagement is announced between David John, elder son of Mr J. B. Seyfried, of Badgers Farm, Idlicote, Warwickshire, and Lady Cathleen Hudson, of The Old Rectory, Stanford Dingley, Berkshire, and Jane Angela, elder daughter of Dr I. F. Bishop, of 69 Rosebank, London, SW6, and daughter of the late Mrs Claire Bishop.

Mr B. V. Boase and Miss S. J. E. Peppé
The engagement is announced between Bernard, son of the late Captain R. B. O. Boase and of Mrs R. M. Taylor, and stepson of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Taylor, of Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, and Susan, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. H. Peppé and of Mrs Peppé, of Clun, Shropshire. The marriage (family only) will take place in September at Clun.

Mr J. M. S. Drew and Miss A. E. Hawkins
The engagement is announced between Martin, eldest son of the late Charles Drew and of Mrs Drew, of Steyning, Sussex, and Anne Elisabeth, daughter of Mrs E. Hawkins, of 47 Montpelier Square, London, SW7, and Captain R. Hawkins, of Everdon Hall, Daventry.

Dr T. R. Moss and Miss W. J. Bradley
The engagement is announced between Timothy Roger, son of Mr and Mrs B. M. Moss, of Thorneyford House, Kirkley, Northumberland, and Wendy Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. K. Bradley, of The Nook, Morley, Yorkshire.

Marriage

Mr B. Hirst and Mrs M. Dewhurst
The marriage took place quietly in London on May 23 between Mr Brian Hirst, Hollin Hall, Honley, Huddersfield, and Mrs Maggie Dewhurst. The marriage was blessed later at Gatcombe church, Isle of Wight.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, May 26, 1950

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh, May 25.—Church law on divorced persons dating back to 1566 was repealed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland today after the Rev Professor J. Pitt Watson, of Glasgow, member of a special committee on the subject, told members that the forbidding of re-*marriage by a minister of a per*son divorced for adultery could not be maintained at the present day. The Assembly approved the recommendation that guilty parties seeking readmission to the Church should be subjected to Church discipline aimed at ensuring repentance before being restored to the fellowship of the Church.

The proposals amending the attitude of the Church to divorce will now be embodied in the law of the Church for an experimental period of five years.

Price record beaten at Monte Carlo sale

From Geraldine Norman
Monte Carlo, May 26

Sotheby's held the first part of their sale at 10 o'clock last night, in a vast art déco pillared hall, the perfect site for selling on behalf of the very rich to the very rich. They were selling superb antique silver and gold, together with objects of virtu and richly wrought trifles for Baron Alexis de Redé and Baron Guy de Rothschild.

The rich and those dealers who cater for their taste had turned up in such force that it was necessary to include an annexe and a small gilded theatre as supplementary salerooms. Among the glittering crowd were Mr Edsel Ford, *Mme Hélène Rochas*, Mr Philip Niarchos, M Yves Saint Laurent and Mrs Loel Guinness.

M Saint Laurent purchased an Augsburg mid-seventeenth century ewer and basin, a mannerist fantasy with entwining monsters and allegorical figures in the auricular style. It cost him 70,000 francs (£7,770) (estimate 40,000 to 60,000 francs).

Otherwise the purchasers were mostly remaining anonymous—bidding through dealers, associates or commissions left with Sotheby's.

The highest price of the evening was 640,000 francs (estimate 200,000 to 300,000 francs) for a late Gothic silver-gilt cup and cover, its foot and stem formed as a many-tendrilled vine inhabited by birds and animals. The design is based on a Dürer drawing and the piece is thought to have been made in Strasbourg by Erasmus Krug in the early sixteenth century. A Spanish dealer was the underbidder—there were four people after it—but the actual purchaser remained firmly anonymous.

The gold and silver ran to exceptionally high prices, doubling or trebling Sotheby's expectations on some lots. There were several sets of silver dinner plates—symbolic of the luxurious lifestyle of buyers and sellers at this auction.

Sotheby's achieved something of an international coup in Monte Carlo this afternoon with the sale of a massive Renaissance bronze model of a horse, standing 3ft high, for 1,500,000 francs (£155,550) to the Iranian collector Habib Sabet.

It is an anatomical study, with all the muscles of the horse indicated, and is believed to be a part of the preparations made by Giovanni da Bologna and his pupil, Antonio Susini, for the equestrian statue of Cosimo I dei Medici erected in the Piazza della Signoria, in Florence, in 1594. Three somewhat similar horses are known but are all now in museums.

The horse used to decorate Baron Alexis de Redé's apartments in the seventeenth-century Hotel Lambert in Paris. It had been estimated to fetch 400,000 to 700,000 francs, and the price is a comfortable auction record for any Renaissance bronze.

A seventeenth-century Flemish bronze, a seated Venus, once in the French royal collection, also ran well beyond expectations at 380,000 francs (estimate 120,000 to 150,000 francs). The bronze is by an anonymous artist known as the Master of the Genre Figures. There is another version in the Wallace Collection and one in the Louvre.

Baron Guy de Rothschild had contributed a massive wrought and chiselled iron strongbox to the sale. It dates from 1733 and is decorated with classical warriors, lion masks, columns and scrolling decorations. The lid is dominated by rampant dogs. The price was 370,000 francs (estimate 150,000 to 200,000 francs).

The fact that every lot in the first session of the sale was sold is an indication of the buoyant level of prices, especially as the buyers in Monaco are required to pay 10 per cent commission in addition to the commissions charged to sellers.

A set of 30 plates made between 1718 and 1721 for the English court, engraved with the Hanoverian royal arms, made 160,000 francs (estimate 100,000 to 150,000 francs).

A collection of 33 walking sticks or canes with handles elaborately wrought in precious metals was an unusual feature of the sale.

A much later (1776 to 1777) silver-gilt set of 18 plates with an untraced coat of arms made 130,000 francs (estimate 50,000 to 60,000 francs).

Snuffboxes commanded some of the highest prices. An exquisite French rococo confection in gold and mother of pearl with enamelled fruit and flowers made 260,000 francs (estimate 120,000 to 150,000 francs), selling to a Spanish dealer.

A German box by Daniel Baudesson, the exterior encrusted with paste diamonds, the interior with a miniature of Madame Adélaïde after Nattier, went at 165,000 francs (estimate 70,000 to 100,000 francs), to S. J. Phillips, the London dealer.

Consummate trifles included a single two-coloured gold teaspoon of 1784 to 1787 of French neo-classical design, with husks and garlands of laurel, and an elegantly pierced handle, at 4,000 francs (estimate 2,000 to 3,500 francs).

A Florentine figure from the Bologna-Susini workshops which fetched 1,500,000 francs (£155,550) at an auction held by Sotheby's in Monte Carlo yesterday.

Latest pamphlets

A guide to town history for the footloose

Town Trails. All who feel footloose, whether they be holidaymakers, tourists or teachers in charge of school parties, should arm themselves with a copy of this booklet. It lists more than 250 "town trails" and other urban walks or tours of an educational or special interest in 150 cities, towns and villages in Britain. And more: it lists their availability and sources of information about them.

The walks are of varying length, duration and interests, ranging from architectural to historical, taking in industrial archaeology as well; others deal with contemporary buildings. All will broaden understanding of a place to the visitor. Some car tours are included, together with details of the availability of the latest aid for the inquiring tourist, the cassette guide.

British Tourist Authority, 64 St James's Street, London, SW1. 30p (postage 8p).

Origin of a Nation. By Michael *Phillips*. "The Abbey and Town of Battle were the direct results of the greatest battle fought in England. . . . The Abbey was William the Conqueror's commemoration of his decisive victory, the town arose naturally round the creation of the Abbey. But the battle had more far-reaching consequences. It not only made possible the last conquest of England, it thereby infused a spirit which, with easier Anglo-Saxon virtues, enabled the country to exert remarkable influence upon world history."

Thus Mr Phillips sums up the historic importance of Battle in this very readable and dramatic account of the battle of Hastings and its consequences. Granted that he has the benefit of material and facts in plenty, the result of his labours is an object lesson in how to turn out a town guide that is also an intensely readable little book. The volume is enhanced by a fine collection of line and wash drawings by Angus McBride.

Battle Bookshop, High Street, Battle, Sussex. 40p (postage 8p).

Charms of Waltham Forest. By John Howes. Waltham Forest is less well endowed in either attraction or historical significance. The author of this well produced publication, for which Sir Nikolaus Pevsner has written a preface, frankly admits that what may be regarded as interesting buildings locally are probably quite minor in comparison with other areas with a richer heritage. But those that stand favourable comparison should not be underestimated because they are in an othewise barren land.

This personal collection of "charms" has been selected by the author, who obviously has a great affection for the architectural gems that remain in a district in which William Morris was reared. His commentary is entertaining and the booklet is illustrated with some fine drawings. It should encourage travellers along the North Circular Road to make a profitable detour.

London Borough of Waltham Forest, Central Library, High Street, Walthamstow. 30p (post free).

Camden History Review. The second issue of this periodical look at aspects of local history in the Camden district of London maintains the standard set by the initial publication. A feature on Edwardian Camden surveys the social scene from transport to suffragettes and from musical Hampstead to an interesting account of Roger Fry's workshops in Fitzroy Square, set up to popularize post-Impressionist design in decorative art.

Camden History Society, 28 Willoughby Road, NW3. 75p (postage 9½p).

Cyril Bainbridge

OBITUARY

MR DONAL MORPHY
A founder of Morphy Richards

G.W. writes:

Mr Donal Morphy, who died on Sunday at the age of 74, should be immortalized with his partner Charles Richards in the hearts of many millions of women whose lives were made easier by the household appliances which he designed and produced and which his partner marketed.

Morphy, a qualified engineer, had cut his teeth on an independent venture in the 1920s, making components for the infant radio industry, and lost his shirt. When he took employment he met as a fellow employee Charles Richards. With a capital of £1,000 of which part had to be contributed by a third party, they started in 1936, in an oasthouse in Kent, to make electric fires.

Within months they added electric irons to their range. Although subsequently "pop-up" toasters and refrigerators as well as other products followed, irons were the best known of all their products. Morphy's genius lay in designing graceful, good looking products and organizing the production of their components by suppliers.

He preferred to collaborate with his suppliers, much as did Marks and Spencer, rather on the basis of what each part *should cost*, than by competitive buying; and having got measure of the suppliers [illegible] could meet his standards *delighted to share with them* the fast expanding prosperit[y of] the enterprise.

He picked on a forewo[man] who found the same pleasur[e as] he did in seeing happy face[s on] the assembly benches; an[d if] any workplace in England [con]tradicted Blake's phrase of [dark] satanic mills, it was in the [en]larged factory of Mo[rphy] Richards, surrounded by [lawns] and flowers. Its indeper[ndent] existence was too short to [count] as a family business, unles[s the] phrase can be stretched to [mean] a place where there were [two] successive generations of w[orkers] working at the same time.

Both Morphy and Ric[hards] were idealists with their [feet] firmly planted on the gro[und;] the latter finding scope f[or his] idealism in children's c[harities,] Morphy in the well-being [of his] workpeople, and both in [prod]ucts which were as good t[o look] at as they were labour s[aving.]

He was an enthusiastic y[achts]man and few things can [have] given him as much pleas[ure as] the marriage of his only [daughter] to a distinguished racing [yachts]man, Pat Dyas. Their friends will share in the [sorrow] of his widow, Margaret [who] played no small part in h[er hus]band's success.

BRIG-GEN GEORGE LINCOLN

Brigadier-General George Arthur Lincoln, an American General Staff strategist in the Second World War, died on April 24 at the age of 67.

During the war he served on the staff of General George Marshall, one of the ablest American strategic thinkers, and, with him, was instrumental in planning the American campaigns in the European and Far East theatres.

He was also involved in the settlement which followed the Korean War, and became known to his fellow officers as the man who drew the 38th parallel.

In 1971 as Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness he was in charge of running the 90-day wage-price freeze ordered by President Nixon.

At the time of his death Brigadier-General Lincoln was Adjunct Professor at the Denver University Graduate School of International Studies.

Nikolai V. Kulesov, Deputy Director-General of the Soviet News Agency, Tass, has died at the age of 53. He had worked on several Soviet newspapers, including the Communist Party organ, *Pravda*.

SIR LEWIS HUTCHINSO[N]

Sir Lewis Bede Hutc[hinson,] KBE, CB, died on May [...] the age of 76. He was a Deputy Secretary a[t the] Ministry of Supply.

Educated at Leyton High School, he served [in the] First World War an[d was] wounded.

In the Second Worl[d War] he was at the Ministry [of Air]craft Production in 1[9..] the Ministry of Supp[ly in] 1941. He was Deputy S[ecretary] at the Ministry from [...] 1959 when he retired.

He was made a CB [...] KBE in 1952.

Jackie "Moms" Mal[...] American comedienn[e who] starred for years on t[he] night club circuit died [on May] 23. She was believed [...] She was named Comed[ienne of] the Year in America [...] and 1968 and had fini[shed her] first feature film, *Grace*, which was [...] earlier this year.

Clive Turnbull, the [Austra]lian journalist and [...] died in Melbourne at [the age] of 68.

Leningrad salutes a queen

Moscow, May 26.—Queen Margrethe of Denmark arrived in Leningrad today to become the first reigning Western monarch to make a state visit to the Soviet Union since the 1917 communist revolution.

The Queen and her husband Prince Henrik, sailing into Leningrad on board the royal yacht Dänneborg, were greeted by an artillery salute from the Peter-and-Paul Fortress lying across the Neva river from the residence of the former Tsars.

Tass, reporting the Queen's arrival, said the couple were met by Mr Georgy Dzotzenidze, Soviet Deputy President, and the mayor of the city, Mr Vasily Kazakov

Queen Margrethe, who shared close family ties with the last of the Romanov Tsars, flies to Moscow on Wednesday for a two-day stay in the Kremlin and a full state reception.—Reuter.

Heavenly advice brings peace to neighbourhood

From Peter Strafford
New York, May 26

An unusual conflict in Bayside Hills, a residential part of the New York borough of Queens, has now come to an end. Agreement has been reached that Mrs Veronica Leuken, a housewife who claims to have visions of the Virgin Mary, should hold her late-night prayer vigils elsewhere.

Mrs Leuken has been having her visions since 1970, and has become a considerable celebrity. *Thousands of pilgrims have been* coming in busloads to take part in her vigils

They have not been deterred by the decision of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn that Mrs Leuken's claims of conversations with the Virgin Mary were the "product of a fertile imagination", and that she had a "scare theology".

The people who suffered were Mrs Leuken's neighbours, who said that the area was constantly disrupted by singing, chanting and candle-lit ceremonies.

Miles wins Ilford open chess easily

Tony Miles scored an easy victory in the Ilford open chess tournament, which ended yesterday, winning all six of his games (a Chess Correspondent writes). Tied for second, with five points, were Bellin, Doney, Holland and Povah. With 4½ points were Blackstock, Fuller, Linton, Phillips, Taylor and Watson.

The major tournament resulted in a three-way tie between Franklin, Lawson and Warren, each with 5½ points out of six.

The procession of the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, in Norfolk, approaching the altar for Mass yesterday.

Science report

Population biology: Kangaroos' survival

The survival of diverse animal species depends on their having an efficient strategy for producing young; but what constitutes efficiency is bound to vary according to the conditions which the animals have to survive.

Population biologists have tried to construct general theories about the most efficient reproductive strategy in different environmental conditions, but it is not always easy to find suitable examples against which to check the theoretical predictions. Kangaroos and wallabies, however, present a clear example of closely related species which have to contend with quite different conditions, and Dr B. J. Richardson, at the Australian National University, has been able to use them to compare fact with theory on the question of what is the best breeding pattern for survival.

The particular theory Dr Richardson has in mind is due to the population biologists, Dr R. H. McArthur and Dr E. O. Wilson, at Princeton. They have suggested that while crowded conditions favour what they call K selection, in which economy in resources is the most important consideration, in uncrowded conditions there is a premium on a high rate of reproduction and what they call R selection prevails.

They have made detailed predictions about the conditions in which *the two types of selection are* likely to predominate. Dr Richardson has found that those predictions fit remarkably well with the observed facts on red and grey kangaroos.

The two species are very closely related and quite often interbreed. They are also much the same size. But whereas the red kangaroo is most often found in central Australia, which is dry and unpredictable, grey kangaroos live in the eastern forests, which are more stable, but are also more densely populated. Theoretically, red kangaroos should be subject to R selection and grey kangaroos to K selection.

Dr McArthur and Dr Wilson propose that R selection is the rule where there is little competition for resources of food and water either between animals of the same species or from those of different species, but where the availability of the resources is subject to violent and unpredictable fluctuation.

In those circumstances, the mortality rate should not depend on fluctuations in the population but on outside factors whose effects should be extremely dramatic. That is in fact the case for the red kangaroo, for which either nearly all the young survive or, in drought conditions, almost none survive. The theory also predicts that the animals will be mobile, which they are in times of drought, and that they will follow a specific pattern of reproduction, to which again red kangaroos seem to conform.

The animals start to produce progeny while still very young, and breed continuously without any particular breeding system. The young develop rapidly, leaving the pouch at five or six weeks old and continuing to be suckled until about 14 months.

Grey kangaroos, by contrast, live in the stable but crowded conditions of the forest and are sedentary. *They suffer a steady mortal*ity rate of at least 50 per cent among the young and are less prolific breeders. Many do not reproduce until a year or two after they have reached sexual maturity: they are seasonal breeders and carry and suckle their young for longer than the red kangaroo.

The different reproductive strategies of the two groups have implications for their future. Both species of kangaroo are increasing in numbers. Since the grey kangaroo is adapted to crowding and the red kangaroo is not, the grey should be at an advantage. However, Dr Richardson suspects that culling will limit both populations before they come into direct competition.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, May 22 (255, 323; 1975).
© Nature-Times News Service, 1975.

Archaeology report

Hoxne: Palaeolithic man's environm[ent]

The status of the physical and cultural evolution of Man at particular times, and the sequence in which it occurs are the two main interrelated aspects of Palaeolithic archaeology. Past geological and climatic events have so disturbed the buried evidence that collection of information is hindered and limitations are placed on interpretation.

The evidence in Britain is plentiful, although rarely anything but near-imperishable flint tools and the bones of slaughtered animals. For the whole of the approximately 500,000 years from the Middle Pleistocene to the latter part of *the Last Glaciation* (c *20,000* years ago) no skeletal fragments of the hunters themselves have been recovered, other than three pieces of a single skull at Swanscombe, Kent.

The greatest factor in the destruction of old land surfaces or contemporary sediments has been the drastic fluctuations in climate, causing a series of glacial and interglacial periods. The present landscape bears little resemblance to that preceding the Last Interglacial; ice-sheets, permafrost, *floods, drainage diversions and* changing sea levels have scoured away the topography of Palaeolithic Britain. Very rarely does the depositing of fine sediments seal an old surface with a scatter of archaeological material upon it, *in situ*, and chance allow it to survive the destructive erosion of a later stage. Hoxne is one of those rare examples.

The site in the old brickworks at Hoxne has a long history of investigation and study, from the first astute observations of John Frere at the end of the eighteenth century to the detailed stratigraphical and palaeobotanical work of Dr R. G. West, of Cambridge University in the 1950s. Recently the Department of Anatomy of Chicago University has spent four seasons conducting excavations to clarify the context of the archaeological material at the site and obtain ecological and chronological information. That was made possible only by the assistance and collaboration of a team of specialists in Britain and elswhere, and by the cooperation and per*mission of the* owners of the site, W. A. Banham and Sons, and the Suffolk county council, as well as research funds from the United tates National Science Foundation and Chicago University.

The general stratigraphy at Hoxne has been well established by Dr West, but the recent work has added considerable detail to the upper part of the sequence, where there has been no adequate exposure since before the war. Lake clays fill a hollow in the glacial till of the Anglian Glaciation, thought to have ended about 220,000 years ago. At that time the lake would have been bounded by low slopes and hills, but most of the original lake margins vanished during the later moulding of the landscape. The lake beds contain fossil pollen, and constitute the palynological type site of the Hoxnian Interglacial. During the latter part of that interglacial the water level of the lake dropped and alder carr vegetation developed around the edges. Peaty mud formed and in drier places men who made elegant hand axes frequented the lakeside.

Detailed information on the history of the lake at that stage is being obtained by Dr Russell Coope, of Birmingham University, from beetle remains found in the peat. Animal bones mixed with the flints suggest that horse was the predominant meat eaten, with red deer and Bos/Bison to supplement it. A few elephant and rhinoceros remains reflect the mixed but mainly forested environment, and water-fowl and fish bones probably indicate the lake's main attraction for hunters.

Those hunters were not the first to visit the site, for some flint flakes found lower down in the lake clay are at the precise level shown by Dr West by pollen analysis to be associated with deforestation. Possible specks of charcoal, coupled with this presence of men, heighten the suspicion that the hunters may have been responsible for setting fire to the forest, either intentionally to drive game, or accidentally from a camp fire. Fires from lightning cannot be ruled out.

The flint tools of that stage are as *fresh and sharp* as the day they were made. They appear to have moved slightly as the water level of the lake rose towards the close of the interglacial and the muddy banks oozed gently over the old peaty surface. That heralded a deterioration in the climate, and the lake began to fill with more clay, which gradually gave way to coarser sands and gravels. The drainage pattern in the locality had altered, possibly through the greater precipitation or snow melt-waters caused by the climatic deterioration, and a river system was superimposed upon the silted lake, perhaps a precursor of the present River Waveney, now flowing about a mile to the north.

The upper part of those river-borne sediments contains a rich microfauna of small mammals, fishes and amphibia. The presence of arctic voles and lemmings emphasizes the cold conditions. More than a thousand identifiable bone fragments from them have been laboriously extracted from the tenacious matrix by Mr P. Saunders, archeological assistant to the project, and they form one of the largest assemblages of its kind from a British palaeolithic site. All the faunal remains are being studied by Dr R. Wolff at Florida University, and Dr R. Singer, Chicago University.

The river gradually stabilized and developed a flood plain. Periodic flooding over the banks on to this otherwise dry plain brought alluvium over surfaces on which lay evidence of further human occupation. The hunters of that period used pointed hand-axes and a number of specialized tools called side-scrapers. This is a marked typological contrast to the flint industry of ovate and cordate hand-axes at the lower, earlier level. Both industries are virtually in primary contexts and cannot have been washed into the sediments containing them, so there can be no doubt that they are in their correct sequence.

At Swanscombe there is another rare instance of flint industries being stratified in relation to each *other, but there the typology is* reversed, showing that during much of the Palaeolithic period in Britain groups of people with differing cultural traditions co-existed. However, Britain then was no island, but the north-west tip of the European continent, and allowing for the space, the great span of time and the very small population, contact may have been limited. It is also interesting to reflect that those traditions, and many others, are all to be found in Africa at much earlier periods.

Animal bones are less well preserved with this upper industry, but the same species are represented: horse, deer, Bos/Bison, elephant, rhino. Some unusual bone clusters and collections of stones remain from the hunters' activities. That period may have been a slightly milder phase of what was the beginning of a major Glaciation. Further deterioration of the climate caused serious flooding, and gravels and sandy silts filled the swollen channel. Any further human occupation would have been restri[cted to the] margins of the expan[ded ...] not revealed in the pres[ent investi]gations and probably e[...] in any case.

Also, ice-wedges indi[cate a cli]mate too inclement [for human] occupation. The geolo[gical prob]lems are being studied [by Dr B.] G. Gladfelter, of Illino[is Univer]sity at Chicago Circle C[ampus, who] has spent three seasons [...] He is finding evidence that the very uppermo[st ...] at Hoxne do relate to [the ... gla]ciation.

Further extensive p[...] has been undertaken [by Dr R.] *Mullenders, of Louvain* but its full interpret[ation must] await some final results [...] have been recovered [by ...] Robinson, of London U[niversity].

The most likely fram[ework into] which the events at Ho[xne can be] fitted is that supplied [by the cli]matic oscillations sho[wn by the] analysis of deep sea c[ores. It is] not yet possible to e[quate with] confidence these terres[trial events] with the known marin[e ones, but] when that is done it [will be a] great advance for *archaeologists*.

One line of evidenc[e ...] of the kind of time [...] by the deep sea core [comes] from a study of the [palaeomag]netism of the Hoxne [sediments] by Dr Aitken, Dr Gib[bons and Dr] Thompson. Measurem[ent of the] remaining magnetis[m at the] Geophysics Laborato[ry in Edin]burgh has shown that [the direction] of the Earth's ma[gnetic field] during the first h[alf of the] Hoxnian interglacial [differed from] those measured from [the end of] *the Last Glaciation* t[o the present] day, which can be as[...] about half an interg[lacial, or] 10,000 years.

The results obtaine[d from this] kind of wide-scale ex[cavation and] the combined work [of so many] specialists may not [have the] spectacular appeal of [a royal] tomb, but it is at last [yielding posi]tive information whic[h may help] us eventually to ass[ess how] our ancestors adapted [...] so successfully.

By J. J[...]
R[...]
Chicag[o ...]
© Times Newspapers [Ltd, 1975]

...ning to keep
...ooperative
...ocracy
...e 16

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

...overnment plan ...pay groups ...r loss of North ...ea revenue

...r Vielvoye
...Correspondent

...ompanies which accede ...nment claims for 51 per ...te participation in their ...cial North Sea oilfields ...ect to be reimbursed for ...r-tax revenue they could ...xpected had the field ...d entirely under their ...

...is the Government's ...hinking on terms for ...ation as outlined to ...ompanies with substan- ...rth Sea holdings last ... The payments, equiva- ...the post tax revenues ...e 51 per cent govern- ...are will be made from ...ional Oil Account.

...tions on this theme have ...rawn up to cover the ...differing situations of ...y companies operating ...orth Sea.

...ument containing these ...ls was presented to ...ntatives of British ...m, Gulf and Burmah ...ially when they met ...ent officials last week. ...the next week or so, ...her companies will be ...into these early talks ...ce the proposals have ...digested within the ..., the Government ...detailed bargaining to ...

...act that the Government ...en forced to make its ...oposals to the companies ...etback for its original ... of inviting North Sea ... to make suggestions ...rily on how the Govern- ...ould acquire a majority ...n their offshore opera- ...

...ugh companies are not ...ting on the Govern- ...proposals, at first sight ...pear to be generous and ...lement the statements ...y a number of ministers ...e past few months that ... cent state participation ...ot involve the companies ...financial loss.

...ehall sources say that ... should be surprised that ...rms might look to be ...us, since it was never ...vernment's intention to ...additional revenue from ...ation. The object of a majority state holding is to gain physical control of a national asset, and oversee the detailed strategy of companies in the North Sea.

State participation in the offshore business could also strengthen Britain's hand if at some time in the future the EEC attempted to win greater influence in controlling North Sea oil. This would only be useful if there is a "yes" vote in the referendum.

But despite the apparent generosity of the terms, the Government cannot expect an overnight change of attitude from the companies on participation.

Many are still resolutely opposed to the concept of a partnership with the state, and for this reason the Department of Energy is hoping to conclude reasonably quickly a basic agreement with one of the less hardline companies.

Spelling out the detailed terms could then help to soften some of the more uncompromising opponents.

The simplest example quoted by the government document involves a field like the Forties, where the company has made all the investment or does not require the state to contribute to the development costs. Here the company would get its after-tax revenue made up from the National Oil Account.

Where the Government gains participation midway through the construction of production facilities on a field, it would pay its share of future costs but would not reimburse the developer for money already spent. In this case the Government would want a return on its capital which would be deducted at commercial rates before payments were made from the Oil Account.

The most complex situation would emerge where companies wanted the Government to meet their full share of past development costs. Again the Government will want a proper rate of return on any money it invests, but it has assured the companies that each participation deal will be negotiated separately, taking into account all the characteristics and circumstances of individual fields.

Exhibition Centre manager resigns

By Clifford Webb

A boardroom dispute which has been simmering in private for some months broke into the open last night with the resignation of Mr Richard Cunningham, general manager of Birmingham's £25m National Exhibition Centre project.

It is the second resignation within two months. On March 26 Mr Frank Cole, founder chairman of the National Exhibition Centre Company, and one of the project's earlier supporters, announced his resignation from the chair and the board.

At the time he denied that the break resulted from a boardroom row. He said he had found that he could not spare the increasing time required.

Now Mr Cunningham's surprise resignation after only 11 months with the NEC strengthens recent rumours that the smooth run-up to the opening of Britain's first national exhibition centre is being threatened by boardroom dissension.

Mr Cunningham was not available last night.

Mr Cunningham, who is 38, was formerly managing director of Brintex Exhibitions, a company specializing in the organization of exhibitions and trade fairs. He was chosen from a long list of applicants for the £10,000-a-year job as chief executive of the NEC.

An official statement from the company last night confirmed that he had resigned. His duties will be shared by Mr Robert Booth, the director of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce—who also doubles as chairman of the NEC—and Mr Francis Graves, project controller.

When the Prime Minister visited the site a few weeks ago he was told that the work was running ahead of schedule. The opening is provisionally set for next February and it has been reported that the Queen will perform the opening ceremony.

Bank rejects FHA funding scheme

By Christopher Wilkins
Banking Correspondent

Finance Houses Association efforts to obtain Bank of England support for a scheme to reopen the market for medium-term funds to some finance houses have failed.

The FHA had approached it with a proposal that the Bank should lend its backing to issues of negotiable loan stocks by individual houses which have encountered difficulties raising funds in recent months and have been forced to depend upon the support operation of the Bank and the clearers.

The Bank is believed to be broadly sympathetic towards the FHA's objectives, and alternative solutions to the funding problem are still being explored. Nevertheless it has rejected the FHA's suggestion for various technical reasons.

Most finance houses recognize that the process of restoring general depositor confidence must involve some internal restructuring so that typical loans of two or three-year maturities can be seen to be matched more closely by deposits or borrowings than they have in the past.

It has been hard enough for independent houses to generate even short-term deposits, let alone anything longer, however, and the FHA has evidently concluded that it would be unable to sell medium-term negotiable loan instruments to the public without outside support.

The FHA approached the Bank to discuss the possibility of finance house loan stocks being classified as eligible for discount at the Bank, which would have made them highly attractive instruments to investors.

But while the Bank is as eager as anybody to see the houses refunding, the proposal raised difficulties which have proved insurmountable. One was that the FHA was in search of two or three-year funds while the sort of bills eligible for rediscount at the Bank are of much shorter maturity.

A further problem would have arisen if finance house paper was to have been accepted as eligible by the Bank while clearing banks continued to be denied the same facility.

The FHA's proposal is the first visible move to have emerged so far from the review being carried out by a working party into what steps would be needed to free houses from dependence upon the "lifeboat" committee.

The working party has been investigating three possible approaches. One is the adoption of a policy of much greater disclosure by houses to potential borrowers about their affairs.

Another relates to the question of establishing minimum standards in respect of gearing, liquidity and matching; and a third concentrates on ways in which a market for medium term funds can be stimulated.

Financial Editor, page 16

Co-operative Union submits case for state-aided expansion

By Maurice Corina

Leaders of the Co-operative Union yesterday disclosed that they had submitted an official document to the Government outlining ways in which state financial assistance can be channelled into their movement. The paper suggests that Labour's proposed Co-operative Development Agency be empowered to make both loans and cash grants.

Delegates to the annual congress which opened in Edinburgh yesterday were told by Mr Ben Parry, chairman of the union (central link for Britain's 230 retail societies), that his executive was now awaiting a response from Whitehall. The Government was being asked to consider issuing a consultative document before any details on future legislation are completed.

Mr Parry recalled that it was 12 months ago when the Labour Party and the Co-op negotiated a joint statement on the case for a taxpayer-financed agency to promote Co-op enterprise. The matter was included in the election manifesto.

The contents of the discussion paper submitted for ministerial consideration, Mr Parry said, rested on the belief that it was desirable to help the movement in this way.

Provision of public capital for both new and existing Co-op development would be valid as the movement acted for consumers and not solely in pursuit of profit.

He said that the development agency, would assist an independent socially responsible sector of the economy. It would go beyond present retail activities to embrace other forms and newer types of Co-operative enterprise. Delegates took this as a reference to Mr Anthony Wedgwood-Benn's worker cooperative.

Mr Parry said the Co-op saw grants and loans being granted according to agreed criteria. These would cover provision of financial aid and advice to new societies, or the conversion of limited companies to co-operatives. He also said the agency and its money ought to help promote mergers among retail societies as well as supporting technical improvements of existing Co-ops.

State funds could also go into protecting services provided in outlying rural areas and in new towns. Research into development and training needs could also be supported.

While there had to be monitoring of funds vested by the state in this way, interference in day-to-day management "sometimes would not be accepted". Only bona fide co-operatives subscribing to specific principles on voting and participation should qualify for the agency's services.

At yesterday's congress, Mrs Eva Dodds said in her opening presidential address: "The Government's acceptance of the relevance in 1975 of co-operative principles promises new and exciting developments in social ownership by means of the co-operative development agency."

She singled out the case for workers' co-operatives as needing considerable investigation.

Some lame duck enterprises could in future be taken over by the Co-op, rather than by the Government, Mr David Wise, secretary of the Co-operative Party, told the congress.

"Instead of the Government always having to take over lame ducks, they might well transfer some sections and areas of economic activity where the Co-operative Movement had an interest, and hive them off to our own Co-operative Movement."

Mr Wise said afterwards that he had no specific field in mind. He did suggest that Court Line might have been saved by the Co-op's travel service.

Lord Aldington: Discussions with major shareholders.

Spheres of interest defined for actuaries

By Margaret Stone

Actuaries' first responsibility is to policyholders, the actuarial profession and the Department of Trade, rather than to the directors of the company which employs them, according to new guidelines, published today.

A committee set up jointly by the Institute of Actuaries and its Scottish counterpart, the Faculty of Actuaries, has been examining the role of the actuary in long-term, or life insurance business for nearly a year.

There is nothing specifically new in the committee's report, but the guide does make plain a number of matters "which in the past may have been implicit rather than explicit". The guide, however, is to be seen as providing an operating framework for actuaries and failure to comply with it "will be regarded as prima facie evidence of unprofessional conduct".

The necessity for more tightly defined rules has been highlighted by the upheavals which have shaken the insurance sector in the past 18 months. There have been several failures or near-failures among insurance companies and only recently the Institute took the unprecedented step of suspending one of its members.

It is, however, likely that without such a backdrop the profession would not have been moved to conduct this investigation into its role. The present guidelines would not have been considered necessary—or, in some instances even relevant—only a few years ago.

The report is primarily based on the Insurance Companies Act, 1974, and the regulations it lays down for actuaries, who have to provide quarterly actuarial certificates as to the financial soundness of the company's long-term insurance business.

Getting down to basics the new guidelines indicate that before taking up an appointment with a company, an actuary should discover from his predecessor "whether there are any professional reasons why he should not accept the appointment". Having taken up the job, the actuary must have "a right of direct access to the board" which must be made explicit from the outset.

The guideline acknowledges the many masters of the actuary, who has a duty to his profession with which his responsibility to his principal must be consistent. In addition he has direct responsibilities and obligations to the Department of Trade arising from the DoT's supervisory functions; if this aspect conflicts with his job, the responsibility to the DoT is stronger.

Another element in the actuary's role which is clearly spelt out for the first time, is that the actuary has an ongoing responsibility to be satisfied "at all times" as to the financial condition of the office, not merely at the specific intervals laid down by the law. This clause is primarily aimed at consulting actuaries.

The guide provides a detailed framework upon which the actuary should base his judgment about the financial soundness of the company. These range from premium rates; the nature of contracts; type of investments; marketing and expenditure and of course the relationship between assets and liabilities.

It is also precise in defining just where the actuary's responsibility stops. It is the directors of the company "who have and cannot avoid responsibility for the conduct of the company's business". It is up to the actuary to monitor that conduct; not create it.

Citibank to raise stake in Grindlays

By Our Financial Staff

Grindlays Bank is today expected to reveal details of the first part of its capital reconstruction, following the £14m loss provisions announced last month by Brandts, its merchant banking subsidiary.

Initially, the package is expected to entail an injection of capital by First National Citibank, which will increase the New York-based bank's shareholding in Grindlays from 40 to 49 per cent.

The second part of the package, which might not follow for several weeks, will involve raising funds from other sources. Details have still to be worked out, but the most likely outcome will be a rights issue by National and Grindlays Holdings, which at present controls 60 per cent of Grindlays, or an issue of loan stock, or a combination of both.

Lord Aldington, Grindlays' chairman, has indicated that he is hoping to raise a total of between £15m and £30m.

Discussions have been taking place between Grindlays and its major shareholders, Citibank and Lloyds Bank, which has a 42 per cent stake in National & Grindlays Holdings, for some two months.

Citibank is reported to have made it clear it would not be prepared to put up new funds without an increase in its shareholding. It is expected to seek new representation at senior level on the board.

Lloyds is believed to have been unhappy at the prospect of Citibank acquiring 49 per cent of Grindlays

...arning on cartels ...Mr Richardson

..., May 26.—Mr Gordon ...son, Governor of the ...England, gave a warn- ...e today that the oil ...g countries' example ...courage other groups to ...tels.

...ing at the opening of ...glo-Japanese seminar ... The World Economic ... said the situation was ...ous.

...ly solely on the econo- ...es of supply and de- ... the future could have ...effects on world pros- ...nd employment.

...id it was reasonable to ...he present world reces- ...ich he called the worst ...he 1930's, had now ...d.

...nited States and West ... have started reflation- ...es, and others may fol- ...is helpful lead, Mr ...on said.

...gued that the world ...be encouraged by the enlightened way in which the oil producing countries had handled their petrofund surpluses.

Mr Christopher McMahon, executive director of the Bank of England, said the danger of a flood of petrodollars damaging banking stability had now passed.

He told the seminar that banks have emerged from the trials of 1974 stronger than before, having strengthened their internal disciplines. Official banking supervision has been intensified.

At the same time, he said, there were signs that oil exporting countries were now using a wider circle of banks. They were placing deposits at rather longer terms, as well as by-passing the banking system to a greater extent through medium-term lending direct to governments and through investment in foreign and international bonds.—Reuter.

...ks on Japan car imports

..., May 26.—Mr Toshio ...ra, managing director of ...an Automobile Manu- ...s Association, is likely ... discussions with British ...ndustry representatives ... soaring rising imports ...hese cars into Britain ... car makers' conference ...

...ry sources said Mr ...ra is in Paris for the annual conference of the Bureau Permanent International de Constructeurs d'Automobiles, which opens today.

Mr Nakamura is expected to explain to his United Kingdom counterparts the background to the increasing volume of car exports to Britain, which Japanese makers consider a "temporary phenomenon", the sources said.—Reuter.

BETA cites slow-paying councils

By Kenneth Owen

The Business Equipment Trade Association has warned its members against local authorities who have failed to pay for goods supplied, and insisted on extended delays in deliveries.

Writing in the association's newsletter, BETA News, Mr Richard Harington, director-general, says that different member-companies have complained to the association about the "extreme difficulty" they are having in obtaining payment for goods supplied to some local authorities.

"From the information they have given", he continues, "it would appear that some authorities are continuing to order goods, knowing full well they do not at the time have the funds available to pay for them.

"They are then accepting the goods and using various pretexts to delay payment."

The director-general warns BETA members to be on their guard against such authorities, and advises companies which are suffering in this way to instruct their solicitors with a view to instituting proceedings for the recovery of money outstanding.

"Whilst some local authorities are, not surprisingly, having difficulty in collecting their rates", Mr Harington continues, "this does not in any way justify or excuse their failure to pay for goods ordered and delivered.

"We also understand that some authorities are insisting on the delivery of goods, previously ordered, being delayed for extended periods. Where this occurs, the supplier concerned should very seriously consider instructing his solicitors with a view to securing both performance of the contract and the recovery of any additional costs in storage or transport, or loss of interest on capital which he may have suffered as a result of a local authority's action."

National Savings gained almost £16m in April

By Tim Congdon

National Savings benefited from a net inflow of £15.9m in the four weeks ending April 26, according to figures released yesterday by the National Savings Committee. After adding accrued interest of £28.4m, the amount remaining invested increased by £44.3m.

This represents an increase in new saving as compared with the same period of 1974. In April last year, net dissaving amounted to £6.6m.

The National Savings Committee notes that the relative competitiveness of National Savings has improved with the general easing of interest rates in the fixed-interest market and refers particularly to the better performances by British Savings Bonds and by the investment departments of the National Savings Bank and the Trustee Savings Banks.

National Savings have traditionally experienced a strong inflow of funds after large increases in personal disposable income, such as those caused by the recent wage explosion.

However, the present increase in saving seems to have been dominated by the building societies to an unusual degree and National Savings have not been building up funds on the same scale as in 1972 and 1973.

CEI meets this week to finalize new structure

By Derek Harris

A special meeting of the Council of Engineering Institutions will be held on Thursday in a move to end the 10-month controversy over the structure of the engineering profession.

The CEI, umbrella body for 15 chartered engineering organizations, has been the centre of the controversy since its federal structure was attacked last August by its three senior members, the Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Particular criticisms centred on its lack of decisiveness.

While the Mechanicals have now largely accepted the CEI's latest restructuring proposals—in which direct elections change the federal structure—a major questionmark still hangs over whether the two other senior bodies will give their support.

A major issue at the meeting would centre on what role, if any, in the reorganized CEI should be played by members of non-chartered bodies—of which there are more than 30—and especially technician engineers.

Earlier CEI suggestions for giving some voting power to technician engineers brought strong reactions from the three senior bodies. There were fears that the numerically-stronger technician engineers—regarded as the second tier of the profession—would virtually take over CEI.

CEI present thinking has been that non-chartered organizations, including those representing technician engineers, would under certain conditions have the option to become affiliates. Members of those organizations reaching requisite chartered engineer standards would then, as individuals, have a route into the chartered club.

If the 15 chartered bodies are unanimous in giving broad support to the CEI restructure proposals the reconstituted body could officially come into being in July.

French acquire 9.5pc share in Honeywell-Bull

Paris, May 26.—A decree published in the Official Journal today authorizes the government to acquire a 9.5 per cent interest in the 1,046m-franc capital of Compagnie Honeywell-Bull. Of the total capital 66 per cent is already owned by Honeywell Incorporated of America.

The move results from last week's decision to merge Cie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), the French computer group, with Honeywell-Bull.

Under the plan, the government and private French interests will acquire a total 19 per cent of Honeywell's share—reported to be $60m (about £26m).

Together with 34 per cent of the company currently held by Cie des Machines Bull, French interests will own 53 per cent of the merged concern, to be called CII-Honeywell-Bull.

Meanwhile, Mr Robert Guest was appointed president director-general of CII, following the resignation of M Michel Barre, who opposed the merger.—AP-Dow Jones.

...S in determined search for accord on gold

...rank Vogl
...Economics
...ondent

...gton, May 26

... and perhaps desperate ... will be made in Paris ...next two days to effect ...ciliation between the ...States and France on the ... gold in the monetary ... and the size of the ...n quota within the ...ional Monetary Fund. ...Jack Bennett, Under ...y for Monetary Affairs ...United States Treasury, ...re that the ministerial ... meetings of the ...ation for Economic ...tion and Development, ...ek will give finance ...s a chance for informal ...fore the interim council ... of the IMF in Paris ...nth.

...ennett considered that ...ce of reaching solutions ...y monetary reform ...s was less than 50 per ...

The Treasury appears to believe that unless agreements are made now they will not be agreed before next year, which explains why the United States will be striving for progress on the key issues in informal talks around the OECD meeting this week.

Mr Bennett, explaining where the main differences lie, indicated that the strongest opponent of the United States position was France.

He said the United States still insisted on a transitional period to phase out gold from the monetary system, with possibly agreement on "a promise to review in depth the transitional agreements after two years".

The French basically still seem to want an immediate end to restrictions on central banks buying as well as selling gold.

Resolving the gold question is essential for agreement on increases in IMF member quotas. Mr Bennett felt that there had been agreements in principle that the shareout of quotas would be changed to allow a doubling of the Opec share to 10 per cent, maintenance of the present situation for non-oil-producing developing countries, and reductions in quota shares of developed countries, including Britain, with the Americans moving down to 22.42 per cent from 22.95 per cent.

But now there were proposals from the IMF and some European countries that America should take a cut to 19.5 per cent. Such a cut was out of the question and would misrepresent the powerful role of the United States and the dollar in the international economic system.

The suggestion had been put forward to change the IMF rules so that major decisions could be made only on the basis of approval of 85 per cent of IMF members, based on quota shares, rather than on the present 80 per cent level. This would still leave the United States in a position of being able to block decisions even if it took a quota percentage reduction to 19.5 per cent.

In the light of this suggestion the United States might agree to take a quota of less than 22.42 per cent, but would not agree to as little as 19.5 per cent.

Inflation ending: A prediction that the American economy was now in "the turning zone" towards solid recovery was given here yesterday by Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Dr Burns, head of the nation's independent Central Banking System, rebutted criticism that the Fed has been the villain in the recession by its inept handling of the money supply.

He outdid even the most optimistic of the President's economic advisers in predicting a second-half gross national product growth of more than 5 per cent.

On other pages

Lending rate 10 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 10 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications £499.4m Allotted £240m
Bids at £97.63½% Received 34%
Prev week £97.63½% Received 33%
Average rate £9.4766% Prev £9.4747%
Next Friday £300m Replace £60m

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Looking beyond the Referendum

Just after the Budget I suggested that while equities were capable of going still higher the market was moving into new and possibly unsound territory. Since then the market has indeed gone better on the conviction there will be a "yes" vote at the referendum and that soon after the Government will act to either revive or produce a successor to the social contract and at the same time take more positive steps to cut public spending.

Evidence now suggests that Government strategy will be more gradualist than abrupt. So, while there may be some pre-referendum froth left in the market this week, a period in *the doldrums may follow June* 5. From then on investors should be watching not only the domestic economic and political scene, but also that in America.

Remember that the Chancellor's Budget was looking firmly to a 1976 revival in world trade. That in turn depends on whether American hopes of starting to pull their economy out of recession in the final quarter of this year materialize. Evidence piling up now points to the United States recession being more drawn out than this, and that sort of view must ultimately have a bearing on what happens to the London market this summer.

Mr Humphrey Oliver, chairman of the Finance Houses Association: a rebuff from the Bank must have been half-expected.

Bankruptcy law
Moves toward reform

Lawyers and accountants appear to be making common cause in favour of some reform of the law as it affects receiverships in this country. Both favour the legal enablement of a moratorium where this could prevent the trauma of a full liquidation. Given the economic situation, and the rising rate of company failures, the subject is obviously topical, as were the reforms in the bankruptcy laws advocated recently by *Justice*.

The Bar Association for Commerce, Finance and Industry—representing barristers employed in industry and commerce—made reference to "receivership and the illiquidity problem" in its report on company law reform published last week.

Our experience as advisers of trade creditor companies, said the association's working party, "leads us to believe that there is a case for an overhaul of the law relating to the activities of receivers. Over and over again we have found that when a receiver is appointed in a situation of illiquidity (as opposed to real insolvency) the result is a rapid deterioration.

"The secured creditors are paid (because all the easily realizable assets are taken to pay them) whereas the unsecured creditors are left with assets whose value has shrunk to almost nothing.

"We think that the system in operation in Germany to deal with this kind of illiquidity situation by a species of moratorium would well repay study. We urge a future government to consider the problem very seriously. Often the illiquid company can be saved, jobs secured and all creditors receive payment in full."

On the subject of moratoria, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales would broadly agree with the Bar Associaton. Indeed it appears to have made similar recommendations in its recent submission to the EEC Insolvency Convention. But there are numerous obstacles in the way of such solutions in this country at present.

First, should the major creditors of a company favour granting a moratorium, to ensure an orderly and favourable realization of assets or a restoration of normal trading, they will often have difficulty persuading the smaller creditors to go along. If those small creditors represent large sums in aggregate they can easily rock the boat. Arguably, the only way in which the large creditors can prevent this is by paying off the smaller ones, or at least by holding out the hope of a favourable settlement eventually.

Even more intractable, as the law stands at present, is the problem of directors' liability under section 332 of the Companies Act which rules against trading while insolvent. Creditors can persuade directors to carry on trading under the shadow of insolvency but the question of a legal dispensation to do so is clearly quite different and one which accountants as well as lawyers feel might be met by the enshrinement of a moratorium in law.

However, accountants oppose the principle of a moratorium being carried out under the supervision of the courts, as apparently is the case in Germany. The objection of receivers here to this is that it allows creditors to obtain in the courts "attachments" over assets, regardless of the notional status of the creditor in relation to others. Thus, the case is quoted of a British receiver in Germany with goods hypothecated to him by a bank he represented and which held bills of exchange against the goods. An unpaid seller obtained an attachment over the goods and thus effectively leapfrogged over the secured creditor.

There is also the desire to avoid encouraging "court creepers"—lawyers who will "sniff out" creditors and act for them, presumably on a contingency basis where they take a part of the realization to the client. Such practices are not unknown in the United States. Receivers here, moreover, do not readily accept the criticism that the receiver will not generally try hard to save something for the creditors. Strictly, the receiver has no duty to them and is in breach of his duty even to pay the postage on communications with them.

What German law does appear to offer of possible interest to this country is a special provision for the avoidance of bankruptcy. And, as German law makes no distinction between bankruptcies and receiverships this applies as much to companies as to individuals. Under the "Vergleichsordnung" (1935) an application can be made by a debtor to the courts in charge (provided no bankruptcy proceedings have been begun) to enable him to continue trading under the supervision of a special administrator. Among other things he must be able to guarantee 35 per cent of all claims and grant equal rights to all creditors. The general Bankruptcy Act (Konkursordnung) in Germany does not allow a company to continue trading, however.

The Government is currently being urged by one of the leading life offices to consider a review of liquidation procedures applying to the life offices—as an alternative to the provisions of the Policyholders' Protection Bill—and the time might be opportune to widen the debate to embrace companies generally.

Finance Houses
If the Bank can't help...

It is one thing for the Bank of England to sympathize with finance house aspirations to raise medium-term funds, and quite another for it to bend all the established rules and put its own name underneath a house's issue. So the Finance Houses Association must have half expected a rebuff when it stepped up to propose that this was what the Bank should do. For all that, it is not hard to see the FHA's logic in making the approach, even though some of its weightier members disapproved.

The question at issue is no longer whether there will continue to be an independent finance house sector. The clearing bank/Bank of England rescue operation is fully committed to ensuring that there is, even though one or two smaller institutions may still have to go. The question is how long it will take the independent houses to free themselves of dependence on the "lifeboat committee" and what measures they must take to satisfy the public that they are again relatively risk-free as homes for deposits.

Improved information flows will help, but it is clear, too, that some fundamental restructuring is required. In part, this must involve a rigorous pruning of all interests peripheral to instalment credit, a process already underway, but one which will take time. Secondly, the FHA believes it must involve a lessening of dependence on volatile short-term money market deposits and the building up of medium-term funds

However, one has a classic chicken and egg situation. The houses need medium-term funds under their belts to show the world they are worthy of confidence, yet until they have got that confidence they cannot raise the medium-term funds they need. The only solution, it is argued, is that in the first instance the repayment of any medium-term deposits placed with the houses must be underwritten by an institution whose ability to repay cannot be in doubt. Hence, the approach to the Bank. Thereafter, it is hoped, the combination of a general return to profitability by the houses and the strengthening of balance-sheet structures should enable them to stand on their own feet.

Whether the Bank is the appropriate institution to lend this support is a source of some contention within the FHA. As the Bank's response has already demonstrated, there are serious limitations to what it can do, even with the greatest of willingness.

An alternative school of thought is that the initiative should come from the lifeboat committee itself. On this view, the lifeboat is locked in for a long haul anyway and would be acting with enlightened self-interest if it were to convert some of its short-term deposits on to a two or three-year basis. That could hardly involve a longer commitment than the lifeboat presently faces and in the meantime would help the industry to stand on its own again.

In pursuit of a national strategy for preserving Co-operative democracy

Smartly hatted and gloved, Eva Dodds yesterday looked every inch some elegant regular of a fashionable London store nourished on the carriage trade. As the first female president of the annual Co-op Congress for 53 years, she did not lose the opportunity to explain why the movement claims her loyalties. She said all the right things at the opening session in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh.

Yet references to women's rights, consumer power, profound quotations, and the traditional remarks about the admittedly astonishing scale of Co-op trading activities could not obscure her concluding appeal, in the presidential address, for a professionally devised national strategy to ensure the future of what she called "the co-operative democracy".

Mrs Dodds did not spell out what that strategy should be, which was tactful when in the next few days delegates from 233 retail co-operative societies could rebel against their central executive. These societies, with a combined turnover of £1,700m last year, are independent but belong to the British Co-operative Union, whose future is now in doubt.

It is the union, with congress authority, that has been seeking to regroup the societies into about 25 big regional enterprises. They also own the powerful Co-operative Wholesale Society, the movement's main banker, supplier, and manufacturer.

Rebellion is threatened because the CWS, in whose boardroom Mrs Dodds sits, now dominates the union's central executive, which this week wants the retail societies to set up a special committee as a prelude to merging their national union with the CWS to form an as yet unspecified single federal organization. First reactions from the "grass roots"—the local, neighbourhood retail co-ops that battle for survival in the High Streets—appear to be hostile.

There are suspicions that the CWS leadership, egged on by its professional management, wants to steamroll over their cherished independence to make the path easier towards national control from factory to shop. The average retail society, under the control of its member-shopers, concedes readily enough that the CWS has effectively wrought some necessary changes.

The CWS has given strong leadership on trade reforms, helped smarten up shops, and organized buying on a more national scale. The wholesale society thought up the now-familiar uniform blue-and-white Co-op logo, improved quality control on house brands, launched cash stamps to replace expensive dividend systems, and much more. Some 200 new Co-op freezer food centres demonstrate a new willingness to innovate in a way not seen since the movement pioneered self-service shops as early as the 1940s.

In the process of pushing through these and other changes, the CWS has re-emerged as a powerful business institution. Its banking operation shortly gains clearing bank status. The insurance society has even annexed Mr Harry Hyams's property empire. The counterpart Scottish CWS has collapsed into its waiting arms—and with it came voting control on the central executive of the Co-op Union.

But above all the CWS, in spite of many mistakes (the worst being an unwieldy and too large board afraid to challenge those mistakes), has demonstrated the virtues of more unity in Co-op trading systems. Both sales and profits have markedly improved, if nowhere near the levels promised by the reformers in the 1960s.

Ironically, the considerable success in winning back shoppers has boosted the confidence of retail societies. This makes it possible for them to reassert themselves at this year's congress. The CWS leaders face, as a consequence, an unexpected test of wills as they seek to persuade the delegates—through the central executive—that another constitutional upheaval is required, at some possible cost to the retail democracy which distinguishes the Co-op from other shops.

Mr Arthur Sugden, CWS chief executive, understands the potential conflict between his requirement for more national planning and the movement's deeply rooted local retail structure. Last year, he excited the activists among the movement's 12 million members by suggesting one way in which structure might be remodelled.

His idea was that the CWS might be reshaped to take over trading operations clearly suited to nationally organized chains and CWS skills. Neighbourhood societies would then specialize in the business they can run well under local shoppers' control, but drawing on the profits from separately run national operations.

After the excitement, all

Mr Arthur Sugden: restructuring suggestion.

that has happened is that the CWS has come to the annual congress, as a member of the union, supporting a vague plan for a new federal organization, which would appear to be the CWS Mark II bent on forcing through its own ideas free from present democratic sanctions.

Mr Lloyd Harrison, CWS chairman, wants an integrated national organization to follow Swedish lines. He says: "The alternative to the present loose structure of the movement and the present tendency of the various organizations and bodies composing our movement to go off at tangents, makes nonsense of our claim to call ourselves a co-operative movement."

It seems sound sense to the outsider. But more than a few retail societies say a fancy structure and promises are no substitute for the hard slog of local retail managements close to their customers. Mr Ron Edmonson, able chief executive of Ipswich Society, for example, suggests it would be more dynamic if delegates "nip round the corner and take another look at that scruffy old grocery branch". That sounds very sensible, too.

Whoever is right or wrong, the Co-op needs this week's debate about future structure. This policy-making conference, the 106th, will obviously vanish if some within the CWS get their way. The fate of the union, where managers and lay co-operators presently participate together, will surely depend on whether delegates demonstrate its value with a fair and open exchange of their ideas. Those who run the CWS these days may have forgotten that their own internal reforms were originally derived from a grass-roots rebellion that began within the union.

If they feel the CWS is in danger of becoming an insensitive self-perpetuating management bureaucracy that finds democratic control inconvenient, then they can say so now. No-one can blame the CWS for questioning the union's value if delegates stay silent. Some say the case for constitutional upheaval may be strong, but that it should wait. The reason is that once again the Co-op may be facing short-term problems. Inflation looks like severely testing past reforms, many half completed (such as mergers into regional societies).

Results for last year are pressive evidence that the C has done better. The inde dent Nielsen research unit cently said that Co-op gro bested the multiples with 1974 sales results and rega their share of nearly 14 cent in this sector of retai Overall trade results have good.

Some typical returns of increases are North Midl (up 37 per cent), Harrogate 47 per cent) and the Raunds, Northants (up 34 cent). The big boys—Lo Royal Arsenal, CRS, and sea Island—produced handsome figures, too.

Yet there has to be a about whether all this can tinue as inflation ram from manufacturing into ing. Liquidity problems beginning to return—and a few weeks back one society, Birkenhead, had rescued by Eva Dodd's n ally run Co-operative Services Ltd (in which the has a one-third share), r less of the regional soc plan. The CWS's own have fallen for the first for some years.

Integrated or not, the and the CWS fear a per strained cash flows and shortages, holding back redevelopment schemes. bad retail society failur movement's recurring mare, could produce a n run on capital even thoug people's money is safe en

In such a situation Co-op, like private ente may have to turn to Mr wood Benn. The Secret State for Industry is a working on Labour's e pledge to set up a Co-op Development Agency wi payer funds. After mor 100 years of voluntary tition with allcomers, the may yet turn to the st money. It would be no historic decision than ing the Co-operative Uni

Maurice C

Giving teeth to energy agency through a test run of oil-sharing procedures

As the second anniversary of the 1973-74 oil supply crisis rolls nearer, 32 of the world's largest oil companies are planning to mark the occasion by simulating yet another substantial cutback in oil supplies. Most of the companies would be more than happy to forget the crisis but they will be staging a new embargo and production cutback situation at the request of the International Energy Agency (IEA) to test the efficiency of the organization's emergency oil sharing scheme.

The IEA was set up six months ago largely as a response to the Arab decision to cut off oil supplies to the Americans and restrict deliveries to most other major industrial customers during the Arab-Israeli war of 1973. Its immediate objective has been to devise a method of sharing available oil supplies among its 18 members should supplies ever be interrupted in the future.

The fact that the IEA feels able to flex its muscles for the first time with a demonstration of physical strength is a measure of the confidence within the organization that it will be able to fulfill its role in any new emergency and in the longer term will be able to provide the basis for coordinating the development of existing and new energy resources.

Simulating the situation where oil supplies are for some unspecified reason cut back by more than 10 per cent is also an indicator of the way in which the IEA plans to make use of the expertise of the international oil companies in running the emergency oil distribution scheme through its oil industry advisory board.

Not only will the companies act as agents for carrying out the IEA's emergency sharing plans but these plans themselves will be drawn up largely on the advice of the companies. Until recently the role of the advisory board was confined to giving the IEA information on how the oil industry was run throughout the world.

Anti-trust problems prevented the 10 largest American oil companies from taking an active part in organizing an oil sharing programme or taking part in a dummy run to prove the efficiency of the system. Recently, however, the United States government cleared the way for the companies to take part in all the proposed activities of the advisory board by guaranteeing them immunity from any anti-trust procedures.

The power and knowledge available through the members of the advisory board is considerable. As well as the 10 biggest United States companies, Shell and BP from Britain, ENI from Italy, Petrofina of Belgium, Veba-Gelsenburg of Germany and the state oil companies of Norway and Austria are cooperating with the major Japanese oil companies.

How the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) will react to their principal customers taking a more active part in the IEA emergency plans is uncertain. Since the inception of the IEA, Opec has mounted a virulent campaign describing the IEA as an "agency for confrontation".

Opec members have always known that the companies would be intimately involved in any oil sharing plan, but some Opec sources have been surprised at the degree to which the companies are prepared to become involved in the IEA's plans, even to the extent of organizing a full-scale oil sharing simulation.

The IEA's confidence seems to have fully recovered from the buffeting it received at last month's abortive attempt in Paris to fix the agenda for a dialogue between the world's major oil producers and consumers and the Third World countries. Although the French invited the agency and Opec as observers, Opec ignored the invitation. The four oil producers invited to the meeting independently of Opec, objected to the presence of the IEA and reluctantly its members had to withdraw to the sidelines.

While it was not present physically at the deliberations, the representatives of the consumers made no secret of the fact that they were using the IEA as the organization for discussing their strategy during the conference. Producer governments' attitudes to the organization will figure highly on the agenda of the agency's first ministerial level meeting being held in Paris today.

After last month's Paris debacle, it appears that both the consumers and the producers are prepared to make concessions in order to get a world dialogue off the ground. According to British sources the inclusion of commodities on the dialogue agenda is no longer a problem and the word from the Opec camp is that it is prepared to be more accommadating. And in their public statements both Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and the Shah of Iran have provided hopeful signs that the impasse over the agenda can be overcome.

In context of the more moderate mood that is prevailing, the IEA must decide how far it will go in pressing for an invitation as an observer. Now that the agency is showing cohesion and strength, there is a growing lobby for insisting that Opec faces up to the reality of the IEA and accepts it as a bona fide negotiating body. Naturally, IEA members feel that the Opec contention that is is an "agency for confrontation" has proved groundless and that confrontation will only come if the oil producers refuse the ing nations the same r collective bargaining th enjoy.

Against this they mu up the possibility that zealous campaign to r the IEA could weak chances of renewing t ducer / consumer / Thir contacts. In the situatio most of the 18 IEA n accept that Opec is raise prices when th month freeze on crude ends in September, tl hopes that the three sid least be in some kind liminary contact befo takes the decision on much prices will rise.

Whether the French able to regain the init bringing all three parti conference table again uncertain. It was the who sent out the invita the agenda fixing co and while M Giscard d the French President, h considerable efforts to b producers and the Thir closer together, he m himself overtaken by t pressure from IEA n possibly acting outs framework of the agen

Roger Vi

Parker mad

investment

Business Diary: The long goodbye

Anti-Marketeers who argue that Britain could leave the European Community swiftly after a "No" vote in next week's referendum will have some of the wind taken out of their sails by a signing ceremony which takes place in Brussels tomorrow and on Thursday.

The Community and six members of the European Free Trade Association will sign a series of legal documents formally abrogating parts of the free trade agreements the latter countries still have with Norway in its former capacity as a prospective EEC member state.

Indeed, it will have taken Norway, never a fully fledged EEC member, nearly three years to sever itself definitively from the Nine. It was in July, 1972, that the then proposed Community of the Ten signed free trade agreements with the Efta countries. This was two months before Norwegian entry to the Community was rejected by a referendum.

Part of the reason for the long delay in holding this week's signing ceremonies has been the difficulty of finding a mutually acceptable date. But if it takes Norway nearly three years to cut itself off definitively from the Community, how long would it take a virtually integrated Britain?

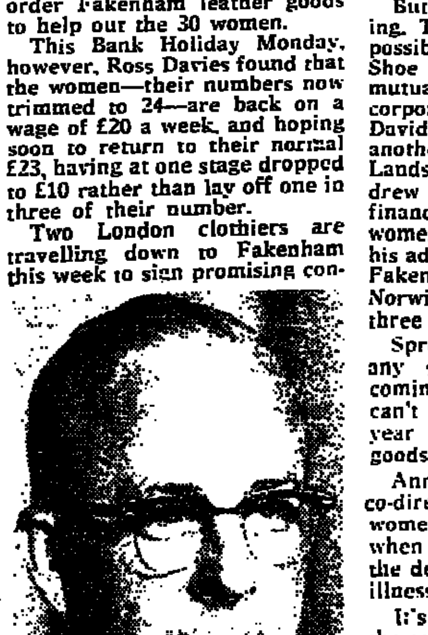
Fakenham now

The women of Fakenham Enterprises, the tiny textile machining cooperative operating above a garage in the Norfolk village of the same name, had a more cheerful time of it this Bank Holiday than at Easter.

When Business Diary's Ross Davies spoke to them on Easter Monday the women, whose main work is subcontracting, were in trouble through a fall-off in orders. That day, the Co-operative Congress, to which they are not affiliated, unanimously asked local branches to order Fakenham leather goods to help our the 30 women.

This Bank Holiday Monday, however, Ross Davies found that the women—their numbers now trimmed to 24—are back on a wage of £20 a week, and hoping soon to return to their normal £23, having at one stage dropped to £10 rather than lay off one in three of their number.

Two London clothiers are travelling down to Fakenham this week to sign promising con-



George Shultz: reformer.

tracts for leather jackets, and there is stronger demand for the women's staple, shoe uppers.

Nancy McGrath, the women's spokesman, says that the publicity surrounding the Co-operative motion generated some work from companies who had assumed that the little firm was doing well. A local firm sent in some upholstery. The London branch of the Co-operative Party chipped in with £250 to help through the worst, while the Luton CWS sent in £50 to buy leather for preparing samples.

But it has not been plain sailing. Talks broke down about a possible takeover by the British Shoe Corporation—probably by mutual consent—although the corporation still sends in work. David Spreckly, chairman of another co-ownership firm, Landsmans Caravans, then withdrew from his role as part-time financial adviser when the women—after a sit-in—rejected his advice to go into liquidation. Fakenham was founded when a Norwich shoemaker went bust three years ago.

Spreckley says he can't see any substantial Co-op orders coming in, either because they can't order until the end of the year or because Asian leather goods are cheaper.

Anne Hunter, Mrs McGrath's co-director, is unwell. Two women were forced to withdraw when the pay fell, the rest of the departures being because of illness or pregnancy.

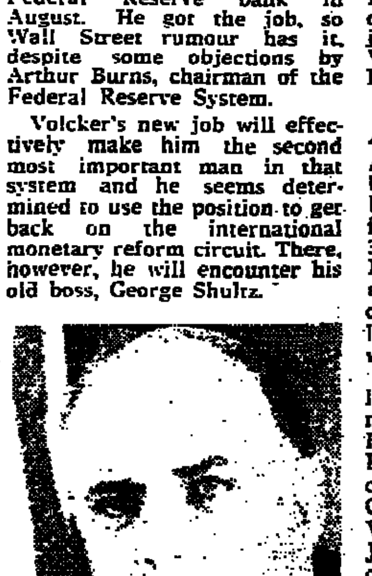
It's still touch and go with the women—like any other subcontractor—subject to the hazards of delayed payments and the lapsing of unrenewed contracts. Unlike other small firms, however, Fakenham Enterprises is more or less a labour force with no sales or management force. But also unlike many small firms, they're still in business.

Quiet return

George Shultz and Paul Volcker left the United State Government last summer for what some thought would be quiet lives in business and at universities, but the former Treasury Secretary and Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs now appear to be making a quiet comeback.

As predicted by Business Diary, Volcker is to become president of the New York Federal Reserve bank in August. He got the job, so Wall Street rumour has it, despite some objections by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve System.

Volcker's new job will effectively make him the second most important man in that system and he seems determined to use the position to get back on the international monetary reform circuit. There, however, he will encounter his old boss, George Shultz.



Paul Volcker: objections.

The Treasury has quietly announced that Shultz is to join its influential advisory committee on reform of the international monetary system. The committee now appears to be looking into the operation of the $25,000m OECD oil facility fund, Henry Kissinger's brainchild.

And as if former Treasury officials did not have enough of a say in the United States economy these days, the Treasury's advisory committee is chaired by yet another former Treasury Secretary, Henry Fowler, whose present offices at Goldman Sachs are just down the road from Volcker's billet at New York Fed.

Air talk-in

Almost everybody who is anybody in world aerospace will be arriving during the next few days in Paris where the 31st aviation salon opens on Friday—to be preceded today and tomorrow by a conference on the current spate of problems affecting the air business worldwide will be thrashed out.

The list of speakers looks like a who's who of international aerospace, from Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce, to Gilbert Perol, chairman of Air France, from Gerrit Klapwijk, chairman of VFW-Fokker to Thomas V. Jones, chairman of the American Northrop Corporation.

But when they go on to the salon after their talk-in, some of them may be a little disappointed, as for the first time in 20 years the number of exhibitors has declined—even though the number of aircraft on display is expected to be about the same as at the last salon in 1973. When the gates at the Le Bourget showground open on Friday there will be some 570 aerospace companies laying out their wares from 19 countries.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Answering Mr Campbell Adamson

ichael Meacher, MP

sad that Mr Campbell 's reflex rejection of | qua agent of public p blinds him to a solu- *tome of Britain's most* ed industrial problems s eluded all other es.

routinely reject the a major new source stment capital for when Britain's level of at per worker is less that of all our lead- petitors and still rela- leclining? Or why ally reject it as a of regional imbalance ge amounts of incen- private industry have ced the excess unem- of Britain's poorer

pecifically, on each of points:

damson alleges that s powers are excessive, ithout saying in what But surely he must d that curing Britain's ital and chronic prob- massive under-invest- w productivity and ustrial relations *will* xtensive powers when means have so far le then complains that 3's accountability is *after* the event. But when is ICPs *or Lonrho's except* after the event, if indeed at all to the wider community?

2 On disclosure of information, Mr Adamson apparently believes that "no convincing reason has been given to justify additional legal powers". Let him simply reflect on *The Times* own report on January 14 this year of a sample survey of 2,000 employees by the Opinion Research Centre. It said "again and again in the survey what comes out is the communications gap between management and worker . . . what they do want is *information*, information about what is happening and why. A bigger say in the day-to-day running of things and how their own work is planned and organized".

No doubt the nub of the CBI's case on disclosure is Mr Adamson's view that it will "make it very difficult for management to manage". But this completely misses the point that today management can only manage successfully if it has the wholehearted consent of employees, and much fuller information disclosure will make that task easier, not more difficult.

3 It is regrettable that the CBI is still prejudiced against letting the NEB make acquisitions like any company in the private sector, neither more nor less, by *buying shares from shareholders* willing to sell. His suggestion that the NEB would simply bid up the price indefinitely is refuted, not only on grounds of improper use of taxpayers' money, but also by its limited budget.

4 Mr Adamson claims that CBI "criticisms on unfair competition could be met only if the NEB had to earn a commercial rate of return on its investments, both singly and taken as a whole". Yet he must know perfectly well that no company in private industry is required to do this on *each* of its investments, so why discriminate against the NEB? He also asks for an appeals procedure on unfair competition, yet ignores my answer already given on this point that the NEB will be as subject to the Fair Trading Act and other relevant laws as any private sector company. So again why does he discriminate *against* the NEB?

Lastly, Mr Adamson says the Industry Bill is "quite unacceptable to industry". I accept he speaks for the boardrooms, but has he asked the workers?

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL MEACHER,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.
May 23.

ng the bill AC

A. Waller

is letter published on Ir Stuart expressed his hat a recent statement nder-Secretary for the ent held out no hope ance to owners of roperty who find them- th HAC problems. His n that HAC problems part a government ility seems fully

gs about HAC were being sounded by the then Ministry of ust have been aware The Ministry must been aware that the *industry in this* s organized in such a anyone can design and a building. He has obtain planning and regulations approval n often be done by with very little tech- wledge. Construction (such as precast floor be bought "off the people with no know- discussions at the engineering institu-

ment has an obliga- ensure either that the system "fails safe" laces on them the duty *nding* quickly to warn- *n they* are sounded, as responsible engineers) system should be so that every structure ponsibility of a quali- neer. I make no plea system, only that we e one or the other. As present system falls he two stools and in science government k up the HAC Bill.

hfully,
ER,
orse Hill,
st,

Community insurance wants us in

From Mr H. Millaard

Sir, The letters of Mr Francis Perkins and Mr Robert S. Meyerstough published in your issues of April 29 and May 5 give me rise to comment upon.

It is certainly not my intention as a foreigner to suggest what your countrymen would have to vote for on June 5 but I should like to make known the attitude of the continentals in the insurance world belonging to the Common Market to the definite joining of Great Britain.

We, in this part of the world, have always considered the British insurance market as one of the leading markets of the world which have set an example to many others. Not only because London is one of the most international insurance centres, both at Lloyd's and with companies, but also because the way in which business has been effected in that market has always been *of the highest standard*. We should welcome this important market as a part of the Community and we consider that the close cooperation within the *framework of the Common* Market would create profitable possibilities for all parties concerned.

We should extremely regret if the British insurance market would no longer form a part of the European Community as that might result in a severing of ties that have been built up over periods of many decades. We, on this side of the Channel, sincerely hope that we shall be able to consider your countrymen as our colleagues within the European Economic Community.

We look forward with the greatest interest to the outcome of the referendum of June 5.

Yours faithfully,
HANS MILLAARD,
Chairman of the BIPAR Common Market Committee in Brussels.
May 15.

Paying for faulty calls

From Mr R. Musgrave

Sir, Following my own experience with a faulty coinbox, when the operator demanded a further 2p to connect my call, I queried the matter with the general manager of my telephone area.

In his reply he explained that the 4p charge applies to calls connected through the operator "for any reason". Including, apparently, those cases where the sole reason is the failure of the Post Office's own equipment!

He also explained that the charge has been imposed with the approval of the Post Office Users' National Council—a body which is supposed to look after consumer interests.

In my view the extra charge is not only an appalling example of inept customer relations; it also comes dangerously close to what Bernard Levin referred to yesterday as "sharp practice on the part of the authorities".

Now that this matter has been aired in public, dare one hope *that the Post Office and POUNC* will reconsider its implications?

Yours sincerely,
ROGER MUSGRAVE,
208 Somerset Road,
London, SW19.
May 22.

s appointments

Cyril Parker made Lloyds nk chief investment manager

Parker is to become estment manager of nk. He succeeds Mr Holder who is retiring. D. Canning-Jones has a director of Incledon rts. Mr H. G. Incledon from the board.

neth Clarke and Mr ward have retired as f Reckitt and Colman. Benn has been elected g director of Benn

n P. Lee-Warner is to and general manager vian Far East, a sub- candinavian *Bank*, Lon- onny Bech Pedersen is gn exchange manager. Pocock becomes man- a.

ny Potter, managing *TV Times*, has been airman of the council neral Periodical Press rcus Morris, managing National Magazines, ded Mr John Perry, irector of the Condé zation, as deputy chair- e council. After two airman of the council e and Technical Press, *Copeman*, managing Maclarens has retired ceeded by Mr Brian anaging director of

Barrett is to become f Lloyd's Register In- rvices in succession to ndrews, who is retiring ars with Lloyd's.

Basov has been named irman of the Moscow nk. Mr V. A. Drovos- etired as deputy chair- appointment as deputy f the Bank for Foreign he USSR, Moscow.

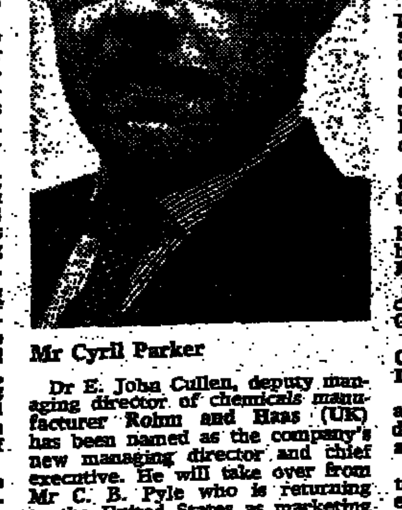
d Smith has been *made* eting director of Oriel

Allright is to join the ivestock Commission as *f the Meat Promotion* Committee.

strong, chairman, Mid- ; Lord Barber, chair- rd and Chartered Bank- and Mr T. H. Bevan, irman Barclays Bank an, Barclays Bank UK t, have all been elected nts of the Council of of Bankers.

Glenn, secretary *and* manager of The utual Life Assurance retiring after 42 years will also leave the *continue as a* consult- P. Jackson, is to be ecretary of the society s subsidiary, the St urance Co. Mr Alan becomes investment

eadows has been made ices and frozen food SPD.



Mr Cyril Parker

Dr E. John Cullen, deputy managing director of chemicals manufacturer Rohm and Haas (UK) has been named as the company's new managing director and chief executive. He will take over from Mr C. B. Pyle who is returning to the United States as marketing manager of the plastics division in Philadelphia.

Mr G. E. Yates has become personnel director of Firth Brown.

Mr R. W. C. Colvill has joined the board of Colonial Securities.

Mr R. K. Ledson is now a director of Triplevest.

Mr M. A. Vaughan-Lee joins the board of Dualvest.

Mr B. J. Bartlett and Mr J. V. M. Keenan are to become associates of Jones Lang Wootton.

Mr D. J. D. Unwin has taken up a new appointment within the Duport group's steel division as technical director. He has relinquished his appointment as general manager of Duport steelworks but will continue as a non-executive director.

Mr J. A. Kiernander has been appointed to the board of Third Mile Investment.

Mr M. W. Butterwick joins the board of Jokai Tea Holdings.

Mr E. C. Trinder and Mr G. W. Matthews have gone on to the board of Henry Bath & Son.

M J. C. Haas and Mr M. J. Hare have been made directors of Lazard Brothers.

Mr Robert Sorbie, Acrilan marketing manager, UK, is to be Monsanto's marketing director, UK, Apparel and Home Furnishings. The new manager, Acrilan marketing, UK, will be Mr David Sykes, until now Acrilan home furnishings manager.

Mr Peter J. Molony is joining Scottish & Newcastle Breweries on June 2. After the annual general meeting in August, he will be *appointed to the board and will* take over as finance director from Mr H. Renwick. Mr Renwick will be the board member responsible for internal audit, pension schemes and insurance.

Mr Takuji Matsuzawa, deputy president of the Fuji Bank, will succeed Mr Kunihiko Sasaki as chairman of the board and president. Mr Sasaki will become honorary chairman. The managing directors, Mr Ryuzo Shibata and Mr Yoshiro Araki, will become deputy presidents.

Mr J. G. Sanger has been appointed financial director of Blyth, Greene, Jourdain.

Mr Edward Ellery, Mr Geoffrey Kneen and Mr Brian Melrose have become directors of Blackwood Morton & Sons.

Mr Paul Engstrom is the new chief actuary for Excess Insurance Group.

Mr John Rose and Mr Anthony Clemo have joined the board of Lookers.

Mr R. W. Pulford has been appointed a deputy managing director of Furness-Houlder (Insurance).

Mr Alan Wood, managing director of Guinness Overseas has been elected vice-president of the International Union of Advertisers Associations.

Mr Neil Procter, who is retiring as managing director of Provincial Insurance, will be succeeded by Mr George Randall.

Mr W. E. Yeomans has become marketing director of SKF (UK) Dr W. K. Bolton becomes chief technical executive.

Mr Ray *Thompson* has been elected president of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy. He is chairman of Ray Thompson Associates of Milan.

Mr N. J. Flower has succeeded Mr G. A. Bloxam as president of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Mr J. M. Aubrey has been elected vice-president.

The new chairman of ITT Creed is Mr K. G. Corfield, deputy chairman and managing director of Standard Telephones and Cables and senior officer for ITT in the United Kingdom. Dr F. W. Stoneman, managing *director* of ITT Creed, has additionally been elected deputy chairman. Lord Penney and Mr D. A. Kennedy have joined the board.

Mr D. R. Stevens has been appointed to the boards of City and Commercial Investment Trust and Fundinvest.

Mr Robert Jones has been appointed by Occidental Petroleum Corporation as executive vice-president, corporate development and planning.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Exports the bright ray for Hawker as nationalisation simmers

By Terry Byland

In his annual report which shareholders of Hawker Siddeley will get this morning, Mr Arnold Hall, the chairman, assures them that as the nationalization issue *develops* the board will do everything in its power to safeguard the interests of all those concerned.

At present, however, Mr Hall has nothing to add to his previous comment that a realistic view of nationalization prospects cannot be made until there has been further assessment of the likely effects of these proposals.

The year 1974 was one in which Hawker probably wholly pleased "few of its customers", said Mr Hall. But the board sees many fresh opportunities for the group

Export demand was strong throughout, and while there have been some signs of a reduction here and there, the overall position remains very firm, shareholders are told. In the past year direct exports from British companies in the group represented some 42 per cent of total sales.

At home, the chairman makes reference to demand exceeding *supply last year because delivery* programmes were seriously disrupted. Indications of a fallback in the economy towards the end of 1974 have continued into 1975.

The disagreement between Hawker Siddeley Aviation and the Government arising from cancellation of the HS 146 civil aircraft project continues. Mr Hall says that these differences are the subject of negotiation

It is disclosed in the accounts that the group last year subscribed £12,500 to Aims of Industry as well as £500 to the Centre for Policy Studies, which, says the report, is associated with the Conservative Party. Neither group received any sum from Hawker in the preceding year.

Reference is made in the chairman's report to the "strong underlying position of the group" which enabled it to take up some opportunities presented last year. At the year end, net bank loans and overdrafts of the group (excepting Hawker Siddeley Canada) totalled £5.9m, against a comparable credit position of £33.4m.

Hudson's Bay shrug off big drop in first quarter profit as inflation presses

While profits of the Hudson's Bay Company for the quarter ended April 30 are sharply off, they are somewhat better than the board had forecast. In any case the opening three months represent only a small part of the year's tally.

Net earnings were only $723,000, against $2.47m a year earlier. Yet revenue was 17.8 per cent greater at $254.7m. As Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas is now paying quarterly dividends, last years figures have been adjusted to include one-half of that company's half-yearly dividend paid in July, 1974.

Mr D. S. McGiverin, president, does not think that business conditions will be greatly changed in the second quarter, but is optimistic about consumer attitudes in the latter half of year, based on rising "discretionary income".

However, he gives warning that with current strong inflationary pressures on costs, sustained strength in sales is essential to the achievement of last year's earnings.

Fitzroy and Reliable

Losses at pretax level and the omission of their *interim* dividends were announced by Fitzroy Investment and Reliable Properties at the weekend.

In the year to June 30, 1974, no final dividend was paid by Fitzroy and taxable profits slumped from £288,000 to £6,700. Now in the first half of 1974-5 the group incurred a pretax loss of £269,000 against a *profit of £47,000 previously*. The figures have been arrived at after writing off all interest on bank and other borrowings during the period. While some *improvement was seen in the* third quarter, it is insufficient to enable the board to recommend any final.

Reliable Properties' half year loss to December 21 was £129,000 (£5,700) after interest of £429,000 (£417,000).

Sanderson Kayser

It has been necessary for the Sanderson Kayser steel group to cut back production and introduce further short-time working in a number of departments. This, explains Mr Niall Macdiarmid, chairman, is because the tendency towards suspension of deliveries and generally reduced ordering for a wide range of the company's products caused by pressure on the liquidity of some customers.

Although raw material prices are now easing, they are still relatively very high (steel scrap is still more than double its price at the beginning of 1974). The cost increases to be faced in the current year will be substantial, and it will be more difficult than in 1974 for the company to compensate by raising the selling prices of its products.

Duport's dividend should be safe from looming recession

By Our Financial Staff

Shareholders in Duport, the steel and engineering investment group, are told in the annual report that indications *of an impending recession in* demand were building up during the closing weeks of the financial year. Mr Eric Sayers, chairman, confirms the warning that a significant reduction of earnings against last year's record 15.41p a share is "inevitable", although present *indications are that the* dividend will be maintained on the capital increased by the proposed rights issue.

The worldwide downturn in trade has created a substantial surplus of steel, and the group's facilities have been materially affected. The chairman says that the present recession appears likely to continue at least until the end of the year. However, trading to *date supports* the view that Duport's range of interests provides a "considerable source of strength" in these difficult circumstances.

Repayments on the £10m loan over 10 years from the Midland Bank will be made by half-yearly payments beginning six months after the fourth an*niversary of the loan. Midland* has confirmed the group's existing overdraft facilities.

Duport has undertaken investment projects amounting to some £25m over the next five years.

Lyle Shipping moves into N Sea services

Lyle Shipping, the Scottish-based group, has formed a new company, Lyle Offshore Group, to venture into the offshore service industry of the North Sea, with the backing of a number of financial and commercial companies in Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Issued share capital will be *£5m of which Lyle Shipping* will hold 40 per cent, and the rest will be subscribed by three main shareholders.

Lyle Offshore will initially *concentrate on the oil industry* in the North Sea but will expand to service other offshore operations in other parts of the world.

The chairman of *Lyle Offshore* Group will be Mr Herbert

Portals cutting its capital investment plans

The board of *Portals Holdings*, the water treatment engineer and security paper manufacturer, has decided to curtail its capital investment programme "*significantly*" because of ravages of hyper-inflation and the generally uncertain economic outlook in Britain.

However, shareholders are told in the annual report by Mr John Sheffield, chairman, that he expects profits this year to be at least greater than in 1974, when the pre-tax total reached £4.35m.

The paper manufacturing side will be fully occupied for *the rest of the year*, he says. Water treatment and engineering is benefiting from the strong order-books built up over the previous two years.

Export sales amounted to over 60 per cent of the group total of £45m in 1974—including indirect exports of banknote and security paper. Pre-tax profit of the two trading companies which comprise the group has increased by about 23 per cent over the past two years.

Hunting Gibson

As a result of the sharp break in the tanker market the board *of Hunting Gibson fear that the* near-record trading results of 1974 will not be maintained this year. As an act of policy Mr Clive Hunting, chairman, says they are expanding deeper into fields connected with the oil industry. The setting up of Alene Oil and the investment in Oceanwide Submersible Services are the first steps.

Consolidated Commercial

Unravelling a £95,100 payout to Mr Gordon

Shareholders in Consolidated Commercial, the finance-to-food group headed by Mr Andrew Gordon, should study very carefully the documents sent them last Friday relating to the proposed one-for-one share swap takeover by Rubislaw Investments.

One of the documents discloses a £95,100 payment made by CC to Mr Gordon in June last year as part of the group's acquisition of a United States company, Paris Equities, whose main asset—now, unfortunately, in receivership—is a hotel in Manhattan, New York. Transactions where directors have an interest fall into Class 4 of Stock Exchange regulations—eg, they must be presented for shareholders' approval in advance.

At a meeting early next month CC shareholders are being asked to ratify the payment in lengthy retrospect, following what the company describes as an "inadvertent oversight". This has a particular irony since the value of the investment has fallen subsantially since. Mr Gordon was owed the money by the vendor of Paris Equities, Hotel and Finance Corporation Inc. What is apparent from the tortuous prose in which the transaction is described is that the vendor's liability to pay him what *amounted* to introduction fees was transferred along with the hotel.

CC purchased the investments for a total of £458,516, *including Mr Gordon's payment*, but the value in the group's forthcoming accounts—selected highlights of which are provided in the offer document—stands at only £100,516 after write-offs and provisions.

The offer document, to which merchant bank Edward Bates and stockbrokers Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar lend their names, state that Mr Gordon has no material interest in the hotel or its vendor company Hotel and General Finance. Mr Gordon described his officially-filed directorship in a non-United Kingdom group that goes by the similar name of Hotel and General Finance Establishment (understood to be domiciled in Liechtenstein) as a mistake.

The past year has been a *singularly* unsuccessful one for CC's management. The 1974 accounts promise to include write-offs and provisions of some £750,000 (excluding the hotel interests) relating to backfiring property deals, lost deposits and loans to the residential property-dealing empire of Peter and David Kirch. Events also include two lawsuits and the lending of some £119,000 to a private company (£100 nominal capital, £2 paid up) secured on shares.

Shareholders may wish to query in general the handsome consultancy agreements awarded to three directors (including Mr Gordon) following their expected resignation upon takeover by Rubislaw; and they may wonder how Mr John Davies, one of them, will be able to "assist in the rationalization of the non-food interests" from the confines of the United States gaol where he is in residence for the next six months following conviction on a technical offence in the United States securities market as part of the National Student Marketing fiasco which alledgedly cost investors $400m.

And while it appears that the alliance of large holders, Edward Bates, the CC board and Simon & Coates will automatically ensure a share majority in favour of the merger, effective control of Mr Gordon's strategic 14 per cent holding in CC is now with the Bank of Scotland, to whom it was pledged as security.

Margaret Drummond

W. R. Grace may cut stake in Borel to 20 pc

Paris, May 26.—W. R. Grace and Co of the United States is negotiating the sale of a large part of its 60.4 per cent ownership in Jacques Borel International, the holding company of a group that owns and operates a chain of restaurants and motels in Europe.

M Jacques Borel, chairman and general manager of the group, said that in the event of success, Grace would reduce its stake to less than 20 per cent *in the* company's capital of 102.7m francs. "We have been negotiating for the past two years, but we haven't reached agreement yet. I can't even say whether *the talks* will succeed", he said.

M Borel said it is planned to place the shares purchased from Grace with European financial institutions and industry. M Borel and his wife have first refusal rights.

He added that his talks with a number of Arab oil-producing countries, designed to sell them a stake in the Jacques Borel Hotels, a subsidiary of Borel International, were progressing and that agreement might be reached before summer.—AP-Dow Jones.

Greening stand firm

Talks have now started between N. Greening, the Lancashire wire products group, and Johnson & Firth Brown, now making a one-for-two share offer for the 85 *per cent* of the equity not already owned. Lazards represent J & FB and Samuel Montagu act for Greening.

Pending the outcome of the talks the Greening board reiterates its view that the offer is totally inadequate.

BARTON TRANSPORT

Traffic receipts for six months to March 15, £1.47m (£1.2m). Pretax loss, £45,000 (profit of £29,000).

MERGER CLEARED

Proposed merger between Ethyl Corporation and Edwin Cooper division of Burmah Oil not to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under Fair Trading Act, 1973.

DAWSON & BARFOS

Keyser Ullmann, which has major stake, say approaches have been made which may lead to an offer being made for Dawson. Shareholders asked to sit tight.

AGB RESEARCH

AGB Research has bought, for £96,800 cash, 40 per cent of the capital of two companies engaged in market research in Italy and *in other European countries*: LCM Graman SPA and Organization Graman SA.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Courtaulds Coats, BP are reporting this week

Major company profit statements are still in spate, and this short week promises to help keep stock markets lively and chartists occupied.

British Petroleum's figures for the March quarter (Thursday) may not show up quite so well as "Shell's", because of the differing market trends in North America and Europe. Other features of the week include two textile giants—Coats Patons and Courtaulds—whose finals also come on Thursday, and Bass Charrington and Marley, who make interim reports tomorrow.

House of Fraser reveals quarterly figures today.

TODAY: Finals: Brown Shipley Holdings, Chubwa Tea, C. E. Heath, Wm Mallinson & Denny Mott, Quality Cleaners, Teacher (Distillers) and Transparent Paper. **Interims:** Gomme Holdings and House of Fraser.

TOMORROW: Finals: Ayrshire Metal, Beaver Group, Dunhill, East Midland Press, Highlands & Lowlands Rubber, Morrison Supermarkets, Premier Cons Oil, Spink & Son and Wettern Brothers. **Interims:** Bass Charrington and Marley.

THURSDAY: Finals: Amal Power Engineering, Capper Neill, Coats Patons, Courtaulds, Exchange Telegraph, Grampian Television, International Paint, Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers, Wm Press, Robertson Foods, Scott & Robertson, United Engineering, and Wheatsheaf Distribution. **Interims:** Assoc Engineering, Matthew Brown, Caravans Int, Freshbake Foods, K Shoes, Ley's Foundries, and Morland. **First-quarter figures:** British Petroleum.

FRIDAY: Finals: Charterhouse Group, Geers Gross, Lankro Chemicals and Normand Electrical. **Interims:** Allied London Properties and Roan Cons Mines.

Goldberg payout short-earned

Pre-tax profits of A. Goldberg and Sons, the Scottish based department stores group, fell by 41 per cent in the second half of the year to February 19, 1975, knocking profits for the year fell from £2.31 to £1.35m. Turnover finished slightly ahead—from £13.87m to £14.3m.

However, the final dividend is 4.07p (3.94p) making 5.72p (5.51p). Earnings per share were 5.2p (8.2p). The board is to close down the Rutherglen warehouse complex and sell the plant and building.

SPOONER INDUSTRIES

Turnover for half year to March 31, £3.9m (£4.3m); pre-tax profit, £210,000 (£240,000) after interest of £35,600 (£22,400). Interim dividend 0.8p (same); board expect turnover in second half to be about same as in first.

LYNDALE ENGINEERING

Turnover for half-year to December 31, £2.69m (£1.83m). Pre-tax profit, £204,000 (£105,000). Year's results should not be less than previous year's, board reports.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	9½%
C. Hoare & Co. ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust ..	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¼%, up to £25,000 6¾%, over £25,000 7¼%.

Wall Street

Wall Street was closed yesterday.

New York, May 23.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange gained today following a new prime rate cut. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 12.99 points to 831.90.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines widely throughout the session. Volume was 17,870,000 shares, compared with 17,610,000 yesterday.

As the stock market opened for trading, First National City Bank of New York announced a cut in its prime rate to 7 per cent from the prevailing 7¼ per cent. Analysts expect other big banks to follow soon.

Most of the market's gain came in early trading. Although turnover slowed after the early gain, the market stretched its gains further.

Brokers said some buying was encouraged by the market's resistance yesterday to earlier profit-taking that had produced some sharp losses.

Lockheed was one of the most active issues, climbing 2⅛ to 11⅛. The company said in its form 10-K annual report to the SEC that it expects a large profit increase over the next two years.

	May 23	May 22
Allied Chem.	37¼	37¼
Allied Stores	30⅝	30¼
Allied Supermkt.	3¼	3½
Allis Chalmers	11¼	10⅞
Alcoa	48	48½
Amax Inc	47¾	47½
Amerada Hess	16⅝	19⅝
Am. Airlines	6¾	6¾
Am. Brands	39⅛	39
Am. Broadcast	25⅞	25½
Am. Can.	31¼	31¼
Am. Cyan.	29⅛e	29⅛

	May 23	May 22
Gen. Instr.	10½	10⅝
Gen. Mills	48¾	48⅛
Gen. Motors	45¼	44⅞
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	14¼	14⅛
Gen. Tel. El.	22½	22¼
Gen. Tire	14¼	13¾
Genesco	3⅜	3⅞
Georgia Pac	42¼	41⅛
Getty Oil	171	168⅝
Gillette	33	34
Goodrich	18⅜	18¼
Goodyear	18¼	18
Gould Inc.	25	24⅞

	May 23	May 22
Schlumbgr.	87⅞	87¼
Scott. Paper	17¾	18
Seaboard Coast	22⅞	22⅞
Seagram	29⅛	28⅝
Sears Roe.	67 •	67¼
Shell Oil	49⅝	45⅞
Shell Trans.	30¼	30⅝
Signal Co	16⅞	16¼
Singer	14⅝	14⅜
Sony	11	10⅝
Str. Cal Edison	19¼	19¼
Southern Pac.	35⅞	36

	May 23	May 22
Du Pont	127½	123⅞
Eastern Air	5½	5⅝
East. Kodak	107½	104½
Eaton Corp.	29½	29⅝
El Paso G.	11⅞	11⅜
Equitable Life	17½	17¼
Esmark	29¾	28⅝
Evans P. D.	6¼	5⅞
Exxon Corp	91⅞	90⅞
Firestone	15½	15⅝
Fst Chicago	20⅝	20
Fst. Nt. Boston	28⅝	29⅝
Fst. Penn Corp	17⅝	17⅜
Ford	37⅞	37⅞
G.A.F. Corp.	11½	11⅞
Gamble Skogmo	22⅝	22¾
Gen. Dynam.	41	39⅝
Gen. Electric	46	45¾
Gen Foods	24½	21⅞

	May 23	May 22
Philip Mor.	54	54
Phill. Pet.	51⅛	50¼
Polaroid	37⅞	32½
P.P.G. Ind.	28⅛	29⅛
Proc. Gamble	96¼	95
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	15⅝e	15⅝
Pullman	56⅞	55¾
Rapid American	6	5½
Raytheon	44⅞	44⅜
RCA Corp	19⅜	19⅛
Repub. Steel	29⅝e	30¼
Reynolds Ind.	53½	53½
Reynolds Metal	21⅞	21
Rockwell Int	23¼	23
Royal Dutch	34⅞	34⅞
Safeways	48⅝	48½
St. Regis	26¾	26⅞
Santa Fe Ind	25⅛e	25
SCM	12⅝	12⅞

	May 23	May 22
Falconbridge	36¼	35¾
Gulf Oil	32⅞	32½
Hawker Can.	5.37	5.25
Hud. Bay Min	18⅞	18⅞
Hud. Bay Oil	30¼	29⅞
I.A.C. Ltd.	18½	18⅞
Imasco	30¼	29⅞
Imp. Oil	25⅛	25⅛
Int. Pipe	13	12⅞
Mass.-Fergsn.	17⅞	17¼
Power Cp.	9	9⅞
Price Bros.	14⅞	14¾
Royal Trust	23¼h	23⅞
Steel Co.	28¾	29
Tex. Can.	30⅞	29½
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10½	10½
Walker H.	32¼	31⅞
W.C.T.	22⅞	22¾

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

—Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3260 ($2.3275); three months, $2.2990 ($2.2981); Canadian dollar, 97.45c (97.20c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity price index was up 1.88 to 279.85. The futures index was down 0.73 to 259.78.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 831.90 (818.91); transportation, 167.98 (166.87); utilities, 77.17 (77.23); 65 stocks, 253.16 (250.34). New York Stock Exchange index, 48.05 (47.63); industrials, 53.58 (55.10); transportation, 32.19 (32.05); utilities, 31.05 (30.76); financial, 50.70 (50.08).

Silver gains two cents

New York, May 23.—COMEX Silver closed with minor gains of 2.00 to 1.30 cents. Volume was reduced to 6,415 contracts. May, 471.20c; June, 471.30c; July, 474.50c; Sept, 481.10c; Dec, 491.00c; Jan, 494.00c; March, 500.50c; May, 506.90c; July, 513.20c; Sept, 519.40c. Handy and Harman $468.50 (previous $476). Handy and Herman of Canada, Can$4.820. (previous Can$4.913).

COPPER. Futures closed steady between 10 points down and 10 point up on 641 lots. May, 56.30c; June, 56.30c; July, 56.80c; Sept, 57.80c; Dec, 59.80c; Jan, 60.00c; March, 61.00c; May, 61.90c.

GOLD. New York COMEX. May, August, $176.90; Oct, $179.20; Dec, $174.40; June, $174.70; July, $175.80; $181.50; Feb, $183.80; April, $186.20; June, $188.60; August, $191.00. CHICAGO IMM. June, $174.80-175.00; Sept, $178.30-178.70; Dec, $181.90 asked; March, $185.00 asked; June, $188.50 asked; Sept, $191.90 nominal.

SUGAR.—World Sugar futures on No 11 contract closed steady, 0.35 cent a lb higher to 0.01 cent lower.—July, 17.50-31c; Sept, 16.65-60c; Oct, 16.25-20c; Jan, 15.55c nominal; March, 15.60-55c; May, 15.25-23c; July, 14.90c; Sept, 14.62-67c; Oct, 14.55-70c. Spot, 17.50c, up 25.

COTTON.—Futures closed the week on a quiet note, with prices tending lower under pre-holiday evening-up.—July, 45.20c; Oct, 46.30c; Dec, 46.98-7.05c; March, 47.80-90c; May, 48.40-55c; July, 49.10-20c; Oct, 49.50c bid.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady, up 0.70 cent a lb to unchanged.—July, 50.20c; Sept, 48.15c; Dec, 48.25c; March, 48.50c; May, 48.70c; July, 49.00c; Sept, nil c. Spots, Ghana 64¼c, Bahia 57¼c.

COFFEE futures in "C" contract closed steady on 353 lots. July, 54.60-75c; Sept, 56.30-40c; Nov, 57.10c; Dec, 57.60-50c; March, 58.15-20c; May, 58.50-90c.

WOOL.—Futures were unchanged at the close while Crossbred futures were off 2.0 cents. GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 134.0c nominal. July, 133.0-5.5c; Oct, 136.1-9.0c; Dec, 138.0-42.5c; March, 140.0-2.5c; May, 141.0-5.0c; July, 141.0-5.0c; Oct, 141.0c bid. CROSSBRED.—Spot 81.0c nominal. July, 79.0-81.0c; Oct, 83.0-6.0c; Dec, 85.0-94.5c; March, 87.0-94.5c; May, 87.0c bid; July, 87.0c bid; Oct, 87.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil closed off 0.43 to up 0.12 cents a pound and Meal fell $1.70 to 0.70 cents per ton. SOYABEANS.—July, 520½-18c; Aug, 516½-17c; Sept, 511-12c; Nov, 511-12c; Jan, 517-18c; March, 524-26c; May, 531c; July, 537c; Aug, 539c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $123.00-5.50; Aug, $124.00; Sept, $125.00-5.50; Oct, $126.00-7.00; Dec, $128.50; Jan, $130.50-1.50; March, $134.00-5.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 23.10-23.00c; Aug, 22.30-35c; Sept, 21.75c; Oct, 21.15c; Dec, 20.45c; Jan, 20.00c; March, 19.65c; May, 19.40-45c; July, 19.05c; Aug, 18.70-75c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed easier 3¼c to 3c lower. July, 322-321c; Sept, 327-327¼c; Dec, 335½-336¼c; March, 344c. MAIZE closed easier 1¼c to 3c lower. July, 274-274¼c; Sept, 261¾-263¼c; Dec, 248½-248¾c; March, 253¾-254c; May, 257¼c. OATS closed easier ¼c to 2¼c lower. July, 162¼-162½c; Sept, 146½-146¼c; Dec, 146½-147c; March, 148c.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND

Issue price of 150m florins 8¾ per cent debentures, 1981-85, has been fixed at 100.

HAMBROS INVESTMENT TRUST

Revenue for year to March 31, 1975, £1.93m (£1.69m). Announcement on final dividend on "A" ordinary deferred until position under Finance (No 2) Bill has been clarified with regard to new points of law on rights of shareholders.

STANDARD FIREWORKS

Taxable profit for year to March 31 down from £224,000 to £191,000. Dividend, 5.73p (5.1p).

ANGLO-AFRICAN FINANCE

Pre-tax profit for the year dived from £645,000 to £36,000. Loss a share 2.59p (2.79p earned). Dividend held.

More share prices

The following will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial:
Garnar Scotblair
Toye & Co.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Best week for tanker markets

Freight report

The tanker markets had their busiest and most encouraging week so far this year. Perhaps the best performance came from Exxon who, apart from maintaining its interest in the spot voyage market from the Persian Gulf, also booked very large crude carrier tonnage on 12-month charters.

While the rates paid for the latter were disastrous so far as the owners were concerned—at 28-50 cents a ton a month—they nevertheless equated to 10 Worldscale points ($1.47 a ton) above the going rate for Persian Gulf-to-Europe voyages, where the owner is liable for the bulk of the shipping expenses.

It was impossible, however, to determine the reasoning behind Exxon's actions. One suggestion was that it was an accounting exercise, allowing Exxon to profit on the difference between slow steaming and laying-up savings on its own tonnage and paying the current low rates for chartered tonnage.

Brokers admitted this yas a possibility especially with Exxon's immense tanker fleet, but, in view of recent reports of major oil companies' accelerating oil stock depletion, it was also considered that this may just be a smokescreen.

It is doubtful whether Exxon will ever be able to snap up cheaper tonnage. One vessel, chartered at 50 cents, was the Polynesia, which is on long charter to Japan Line at $2.90 per ton, thus repr ing a $2.40 per ton per cash loss to that company.

Meanwhile, there was al in the spot trades—more 2.5 million tons of tankers booked one one voyage other last week—and o did have hopes of boosting a few point about the c low of Worldscale 15 ($ ton) for vlccs.

The dry cargo trades also active but, it app mainly because of the st of demand for May loade mand for June ships has far come up to expectati

In timechartering the pect of cargo liner own ceiving below $2,000 d average was getting s closer.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 19. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 10.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
34.4m	Algoma Cen Rly	£10½	+½	26.0	2.5	16.9
801,000	Antofagasta	£15½	−1½	..	..	..
960,000	Calcutta Elec	23	..	..●	..	..
—	E Surrey W 7½%	£37	● −4½	700	18.9	..
1,074,000	Essex Wtr 5%	£30	−1	500	16.7	..
2,514,000	Felixstowe Dock	72	+3	3.7	13.5	9.2
126.3m	Imp Cont Gas	370	−13	10.2	2.5	29.1
1,322,000	LET Hldgs	136	h +6	3.1	2.3	..
—	Mid Kent Wtr	£30	−1	500	16.7	..
546,000	Milford Docks	70	+2	..	..	13.2
936,000	Nigerian Elec	90	+1	11.8	13.1	..
10.7m	Perak Rvr Hydro	345	..	24.6	7.1	12.5
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	−1½	500	17.2	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 23.05.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Chnge over week
The Times Industrial Share Index	146.46	6.47	12.91	+7.70
Largest Coys.	145.26	6.23	12.58	+7.96
Smaller Coys	150.27	7.22	14.16	+6.85
Capital Goods	145.55	6.90	14.17	+6.04
Consumer Goods	164.79	6.43	12.01	+9.13
Store Shares	137.56	6.97	7.35	+5.38
Largest financial shares	103.38	4.99	—	+5.73
Largest financial and industrial shares	154.49	6.06	—	+7.54
Commodity shares	246.21	3.66	13.35	+12.60
Gold Mining shares	702.21	4.64	7.06	+51.91
Industrial debenture stocks	74.24	5.55*	—	+0.34
Industrial preference stocks	45.73	16.11*	—	+0.28
3½% War Loan	23⅝	14.79*	—	+⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

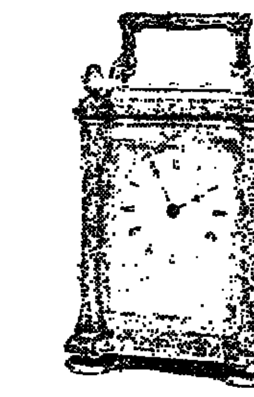
	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.08.72)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1975	146.79 (20.05.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.13 (29.03.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	169.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	198.47 (15.08.72)	171.46 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (02.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	110.75 (26.06.70)

* Flat interest yield.
● Ex-dividend.

SALEROOMS

Christie's

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1.



English gilt-metal time piece carriage clock, signed Dent, 82 Strand, London, No. 543; 6¾in. (17cm.) high. To be sold on Wednesday, June 11th, in a sale of Fine Watches, Carriage and Table Clocks.

TODAY,

TUESDAY, MAY 27th at 2.30 p.m.

Fine Early Wedgwood, English Pottery and Delftware. Catalogue (30 plates) £1 post paid.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th

Old Master Drawings. Catalogue (25p post paid)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Fine Historical Steam Engine Models and Ship Models. Catalogue (35 plates) £1.40 post paid.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th

at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Valuable Printed Books. The Properties of Brigadier F. P. Barclay, D.S.O., The Earl of Dundonald, Sir William Pennington-Ramsden, Bt. and others. Catalogue (1 plate) 25p. post paid.

THURSDAY, MAY 29th

at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

English and Continental Oak, Pewter and Metalwork and The Charles G. Shaw Collection of Tobacconists' Figures. The Properties of Sir Christopher R. P. Beauchamp, Bt., The late Major A. F. Clarke-Jervoise, D.L., J.P., The late Captain F. F. F. Spicer, D.S.O., The Trustees of the late Lady Margaret Spicer's Deed of Settlement and others. Catalogue (10 plates) 41p. post paid.

THURSDAY, MAY 29th at 2.30 p.m. and FRIDAY, MAY 30th

English and Continental Pictures of the 19th and 20th Centuries. Catalogue 25p. post paid.

THURSDAY, MAY 29th and FRIDAY, MAY 30th

Burgundy, Hock and Inexpensive Wines. Catalogue 25p. post paid.

JUNE

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd

Fine Early Wedgwood, English Pottery and Delftware. The Properties of Pamela, Lady Glenconner, Hensleigh C. Wedgwood, Esq., F.R.S.A., The late Captain F. F. F. Spicer, D.S.O., and others. Catalogue (30 plates) £1 post paid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd

Studio Pottery, Art Nouveau and Cameo Glass. Catalogue (7 plates, including 1 in colour) 35p post paid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd

Fine Japanese Screens, Porcelain, Lacquer and other Works of Art. Catalogue (17 plates, including 1 in colour) 58p post paid.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated, and are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant catalogues.

Christie's South Kensington

85, Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3JS Tel: (01) 589 2422

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th at 10.30 a.m.

Furniture, Rugs and Carpets.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th at 10.30 a.m.

Modern Paintings, Watercolours, Drawings and Prints.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th at 2 p.m.

Watercolours, Drawings and Prints.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th at 10.30 a.m.

Old and Modern Silver and Plate.

THURSDAY, MAY 29th at 2 p.m.

Ceramics and Works of Art.

JUNE

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd at 10.30 a.m.

Old and Modern Jewellery.

Catalogues 25p each post paid.

Christie's South Kensington, is open until 7 p.m. every Monday evening

York Office: Nicholas Brooksbank, 46 Bootham, York YO3 7BZ Tel: York 30911

Edinburgh Office: Michael Clayton, 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HH Tel: (031) 225 4757

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

TUESDAY, 27th MAY, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.

ENGLISH POTTERY

including the property of Sir John Wedgwood, and other owners

Cat. (64 illustrations, 1 in colour) £1·50

WEDNESDAY, 28th MAY, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

Cat. 15p

WEDNESDAY, 28th MAY, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia

IMPORTANT ARTS AND CRAFTS FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, ENGLISH, FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN BRONZES, 1830-1930

Cat. (65 illustrations) 55p

THURSDAY, 29th MAY, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.

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including the property of the late C. R. Rudolf, Mr. Joseph Klein of New York City, and other owners

Cat. (12 plates) 45p

THURSDAY, 29th MAY, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE*

including the property of the late Auberon Herbert, Lady Mary Grosvenor, and other owners

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THURSDAY, 29th MAY, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia

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FRIDAY, 30th MAY, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.

ENGLISH FURNITURE, FIRE MARKS, BIRD PICTURES, TEXTILES, RUGS AND CARPETS*

including the property of Sir John Molesworth-St. Aubyn, Bt., C.B.E., the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Chandos, and other owners

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MONDAY, 2nd JUNE, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.

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Part A

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Wednesday, 28th May at 11 a.m.

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Thursday, 29th May at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, including a pair of Victorian walnut marquetry dwarf display cabinets; a George III mahogany sofa table; an Italian olivewood commode, circa 1770; a rare George II urn shaped wine cooler; a French amboyria breakfront side cabinet, circa 1850; and a Jennens and Bettridge claret papier mache inkstand. Cat. 20p.

Thursday, 29th May at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS, including works by P. Bradley; L. Corsini; C. R. Dowell; P. Duclere; T. Hold; H. Midwood; I. Ostade; T. K. Pelham; P. Van Schendel; W. Waite; W. Woodhouse. Cat. 25p.

Friday, 30th May at 11 a.m.

PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART. Cat. 20p.

Wednesday, 4th June at 11 a.m.

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Wednesday, 4th June at 11 a.m.

SELECTED WATERCOLOURS, DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. Cat. 40p.

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at Phillips

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Thur., May 29, 10 a.m.	Furniture, etc., at Marylebone.
Thur., May 29, 12 noon	Baxter Prints.
Fri., May 30, 11 a.m.	Silver and Plated Ware.
Fri., May 30, 11 a.m.	Postage Stamps. Ill. Cat. 30p.
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Mon., June 2, 2 p.m.	Oil Paintings.
Tues., June 3, 11 a.m.	Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.
Tues., June 3, 2 p.m.	Arms and Armour.
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WEDNESDAY, 4th JUNE, 1975, at 9 P.M.

VIEWS: Friday, 30th & Saturday, 31st May, 1975, & Sunday, 1st & Monday, 2nd & Tuesday, 3rd June, 1975, from 9 a.m. to noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Evening view: Monday, 2nd June, 1975, 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Harrods Estate Offices

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Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.

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in a marquee on the premises

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Rare pair of early 18th century Jager Flintlock Holster Pistols: late 16th century German Black and White Suits of Armour: early Japanese Helmet: Oriental Chain Mail Shirt: Ceremonial Swords: African Hunting Weapons: etc. Fine French Mantel Clock: several items of Antique Furniture including a mid-eighteenth century Dutch marquetry Display-Writing Cabinet: fine late eighteenth century Sofa Table in rosewood with brass inlay: Dutch marquetry Secretaire: set of six tapestry-back French walnut Drawing Room Chairs.

Viewing Wednesday, 18th June, between 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.

Catalogues 25p from the Auctioneers:

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The bales will be opened for inspection from 9.30 a.m.

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22 rue Drouot, Paris 9

tel. 523.39.66

Monday, 2nd June, at 2 pm

Hôtel Drouot—Room No. 6

18th century PAINTINGS, FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART

Friday, 6th June, at 2 p.m.

Hôtel Drouot—Room No. 8

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at CHAUSSY, in the Manor of VILLARCEAUX

(a few kms from MAGNY en VEXIN, Val d'Oise) France

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belonging to the Château of VILLARCEAUX

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Public view. Thursday, 5th from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday 6th & Saturday 7th, 10.30 a.m. to noon & 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN THE BALLROOM, THE SPA HOTEL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT

on THURSDAY 5TH JUNE 1975 at 10.00 a.m.

On view: Wednesday, 4th June 1975 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Illustrated catalogues price 25p from

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Consisting of basement, ground floor, 4 floors and one attic... The premises are used for business purposes by "Hotel Es... (having 100 rooms) and others.

The property is the object of an expired non-re... commercial lease with offer of compensation for ev...

Price ... (not including charges) 3,500,0... The price could be reduced by 1/5 twice in the event of ... being made.

Further information can be obtained afternoons only from ... address.

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PERIOD COUNTRY HO... four bed, one acre... within eighty miles ... let. Every guarant... honesty, against ... Acts. Particulars ... 21 St. Leonard's Te...

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AGE 22-30 YEARS

QUALIFICATIONS	—	H.N.D. minimu... least eighteen... practical exper...
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LOCATION	—	Based in the ... but complete... required throu... U.K.
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Apply Box No. 2671 M, The T...

Camden Council of Social Se... Citizens Advice Bureaux Se...

We need a well-informed and adaptable person to ... community-based Citizens Advice Bureau in North C...

He/she must have CAB experience, including adm... interviewing skills, knowledge of the structure of loc... government and ability to lead and train paid and v... Salary on scale £3,953-£3,448, including London ... threshold payments, 4 weeks' holiday, Pension Fun...

There is also an opening for a CAB interviewer with si... Training will be given. Salary scale £3,299-£2,884, inc... Weighting and threshold payments.

For further details and application forms please w... Tope, Camden Council of Social Service, 11, Tavistock ... WC1H 9SH, or ring 01-388 2071. Completed app... should be returned by 6th June, 1975.

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Our client, a major Publishing House, requires several trainees, age 18/20, to join their present team. The successful applicants will have good "O/A" level education and have the motivation and flair to tackle a hard and demanding job in this field. Those interested should contact Mike Purtell of C.L.A. Management on 353 9183 for a preliminary interview.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires an Assistant to work in the Research Department to handle case work concerning Africa (but excluding South Africa, Rhodesia and Zambia). Applicants should be familiar with the politics and social conditions of the region. Secretarial experience an advantage, good typing and fluent French essential. Salary £2,476 (under review). Appointment for late August.

Application forms from Administration Manager, 53 Theobalds Road, WC1X 8SP. 01-404 5831, ext. 35.

ALANGATE AGENCY

As a result of expansion and promotion a key Interviewer/Managerial position now exists within the group. If you want a career appointment, are an experienced, ambitious self-starter and can command a basic salary of up to £3,000 plus commission

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A secure future above average salary and exceptional fringe benefits are offered by a leading British company to graduates who are articulate and have confidence in their own ability. The successful candidates will be groomed thoroughly by top management and be expected to take early responsibility.

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Our client wishes to recruit a smart, articulate young man, either with good O or A levels or a graduate to complete full management training course. After one year applicant will specialise in management, buying or marketing, excellent Co. benefits, age 18—28, salary a.a.e. neg.

Ring Andrew Charteris on

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MANAGERS, male and female, required for busy Regent St. stores. These positions carry earning capacity of £4,000-£5,000 p.a.—Write in confidence, giving full details of previous experience to Box 2580 M, The Times.

OPENINGS at all levels in the Profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington, 01-937 9521.

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WELL EDUCATED young men will find a choice of good careers through Covent Garden Appointments.—53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

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educated to "A... ard wanted by w... of Average Adj... in Shipping... throughout the F... America and Eur...

Applicants wil... all aspects of ... business and wil... opportunity of ... management lev... abroad.

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I am currentl... to offer exceller... tunities to smar... young men in ... commerce. Pas... the fields of ... banking, sales ... desirable but ... Ambition and ... main qualities I... Contact me dire...

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...xpanding Commercial Selection ... additional staff ... for permanent or ... ments. Successful ... must be able to ... ges in markets ... e world and be ... pand into new ... many different ... nd technologies. ... perts for people ... Experience in Industrial and ... ering preferred ... il.

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WEST END CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

require young articled transferee or ACCA with at least one year's experience. ALSO semi-Senior required not qualified, with good all round experience, to help train as personal assistant to partner. Very good salary will be offered to the right applicants. This is an ideal opportunity to plan for your future. Write immediately to S.G. & Co., 45 Gloucester Pl., London, W1 HPD.

TEMPING is Tempting with Pembroke & Pembroke. 01-235 0011.

ACCOUNTANT required for specialist West End Stores. Salary not less than £4,000 p.a. Write giving details of previous experience to Box 2579 M, The Times.

ST. MARTIN'S COLLEGE, Lancaster, requires Bursar. See £4,000 + Appts.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

of medium sized Industrial Company has opportunity for

GRADUATE

in early 30s, preferably with chemical knowledge, some languages and commercial experience. Hand written applications giving full information regarding education and background will be considered by

ALGINATE INDUSTRIES LIMITED, 22 HENRIETTA STREET, LONDON WC2E 8NS.

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MARKETING ASSISTANTS TO £3,250, LONDON, W.1

Brand leader in fast moving consumer goods seeks career orientated young Marketeers to join small H.Q. team, employing sophisticated techniques to plan and evaluate international campaigns.

Candidates should be educated to Degree level, numerate. Age 22/27yrs. with a minimum 12 months' marketing experience. For full information tel. Geoff Fox

01-637 0781

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... (16 copies), ... the names of ... should be ... later than 30th ... the under... whom further ... be obtained. ...rseas may send ... by airmail). ...484 T.

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St. Andrews

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...are invited for ...LECTURER IN ...MATICS. Appli... (or should ... of completing) ...ould be actively ...earch in some ... Mathematics. ... £2,118-£4,896 ...ayments: initial ...robably not ...285: F.S.S.U./

... (two copies, ...typescript) with ... three referees ... by 20th June. ... Establishments ... University, St. Andrews. ... from whom ...rs may also be

...ity of ...clyde

...s invited for a ... ASSISTANT

...RTMENT OF ... to undertake ...asurements on ... newly con... ...nic, adiabatic ... work is part of ... programme of ... Alloy Thermo...

... salary £2,118 ... threshold pay... ment after one ... it is as soon as ... 31st March.

... (quoting R21/ ...lum vitae and ...eferees to Dr. ... University of ...epartment of ...ville Building, ...reet, Glasgow.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

RESEARCH FELLOW

in the TISSUE MECHANICS DIVISION of the BIOENGINEERING UNIT to join a team investigating the causation and prevention of bedsores. The appointee will be responsible for coordinating day to day activities in the hospital environment.

Applicants should have an engineering, physical science, life science or medical background preferably with a higher degree. Biomedical or clinically oriented research experience would be an advantage.

Salary within range £2,412-£3,290 plus threshold payments and F.S.S.U./U.S.S. benefits. Appointment for three years from 1st August or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications (quoting R20/75), including curriculum vitae and names of two referees to Professor R. M. Kenedi, University of Strathclyde, Bioengineering Unit, Wolfson Centre, 106 Rottenrow, Glasgow, G4 0NW.

University College Dublin

TECHNICAL PROCESSES LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from professionally qualified graduates with appropriate experience for the post of Technical Processes Librarian.

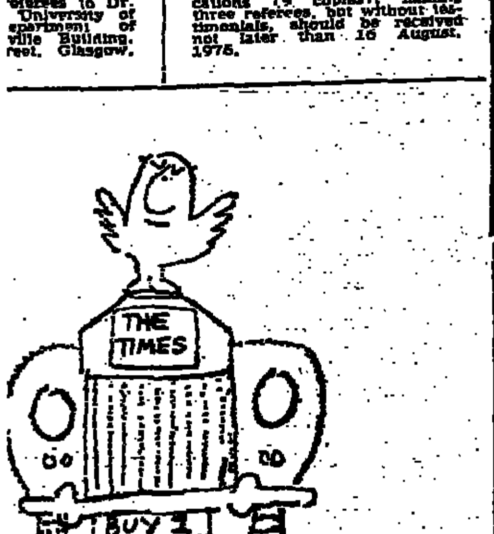
The duties attached to this post shall be as assigned by the Librarian. These may include assisting the Librarian in regard to the planning and operation of technical processes and Library automation. The post is tenable from 1st October, 1975, and basic salary will be on the scale £4,492 to £6,224 (June '75 rates). This scale will further increase in September 1975 in accordance with the National Wage Agreement.

Further particulars may be obtained from: The Secretary and Bursar, University College, Administration Building, Belfield, Dublin 4, who will receive applications (one copy), including names of three referees, until 16 June, 1975.

University of Oxford

PROFESSORSHIP OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Professorship of Inorganic Chemistry, which will fall vacant on 1 October 1975. The stipend of the professor will be £7,098 a year, plus threshold payment of £229, and a pensionable allowance of £1,014 a year in respect of the professor's duties as head of the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Registry, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BD, by whom applications (9 copies) naming three referees, but without testimonials, should be received not later than 16 August, 1975.



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...es classified motor columns appear daily. ...her you're buying or selling, advertise in ...ng 01-837 3311) (or Manchester 061-834 1234) ... buyer. Or the car you've always wanted. ...sement rates: £1.75 per line.

THE TIMES

SINGAPORE RESIDENT CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS

Internationally recognized firm specializing exclusively in Environmental Engineering seeks a Chief Resident Construction Engineer and an Assistant Resident Construction Engineer for Assignment in the Republic of Singapore starting about July, 1975.

Fully experienced senior engineers are required for these positions with a proven capability in the inspection of construction of major wastewater treatment facilities.

The Chief Resident Construction Engineer will take responsible on-site charge of the inspection of the construction of the Bedok Wastewater Treatment Plant in the Republic of Singapore. This is a 13.5 MGD activated sludge plant with an estimated cost in excess of $40 million. He will report directly to the firm's Boston office.

The ideal background for the Assistant Resident Construction Engineer would include experience in Mechanical/Electrical/Instrumentation engineering.

The length of this assignment is thirty months for the Chief Engineer and twenty-four months for the Assistant Engineer.

The positions offer an attractive starting salary indexed to the Singapore cost of living, and generous allowances for housing, living, school, medical insurance, relocation and travel.

For immediate consideration send resume of education, experience, salary history and requirements and professional references in confidence to:

CAMP DRESSER & McKEE Inc.
Environmental Engineers
One Center Plaza
Boston, Massachusetts 02108 U.S.A.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

CDM

PERSONNEL MANAGER—BRISTOL

A leading Mutual Life Assurance Office requires an experienced personnel practitioner to head their Personnel Department located in Bristol.

Applicants for this appointment should be between age 35 and 45 and must have had considerable and recent experience in personnel services, administration, recruiting of staff and all aspects of salary policy and administration. A *relevant degree and/or I.P.M. membership is desirable but the main* requirement is to ensure the effectiveness of the personnel function and its acceptability to management and employees.

Minimum salary, depending on qualifications, will be £4,500 plus £99 per annum Location Allowance. Fringe benefits include free pension scheme, generous holidays and eligibility to participate in House Purchase Loan Scheme.

Please write giving age, details of qualifications and experience to :

CM &G

T. J. Hanlon (T.T.28)
Staff Controller
Clerical, Medical and General
Life Assurance Society,
15 St. James's Square,
London SW1Y 4LQ.

SOLICITORS

PRIVATE CLIENT DEPARTMENT

Freshfields have an opening for a young Solicitor in their Private Client Department. This post involves demanding but rewarding work dealing with a wide range of clients' legal and financial problems: in particular, problems arising from Capital Transfer Tax, including the impact of the tax on a large number of family trusts.

We are looking for a lawyer with *ability* and energy, who expects work which will make demands on both. He should have a good academic record, and some experience in the trusts and personal taxation field.

Please write, with brief personal particulars in the first instance, to Mr. Hugh Peppiatt, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, *London* EC1A 7LH.

Social Work in Berkshire

HEALTH DIVISION

PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKERS

(2 posts) SO 1/2 Scale £3,555-£4,170 (including threshold payment)

Social work support to the Berkshire Area Health Authority is provided through a Principal *Health Social Worker in each* Health District. The post of Principal Social Worker involves acting as deputy and taking responsibility *for the local management of services to selected* Hospitals in the district.

Successful applicants for both posts will have a *number of* years' post qualification experience, *skill in staff supervision* and knowledge of hospital social work.

Removal and disturbance allowances paid and car user at casual or essential user rates. Local weighting, where appropriate.

Informal discussions prior to interview may be arranged through :—

Miss Margaret Richards, Principal Health Social Worker, West Berkshire. *Reading* 85111.

Mrs. Dorothy Ogilvie, Principal *Health Social Worker, East Berkshire.* Maidenhead 32444.

Patrick Oakley, Assistant Director (Health), Social Services Department, Abbey Mill House, *Abbey Square, Reading.* Reading 585801.

Further details and application *forms* can be obtained from Patrick Oakley to whom *applications should be returned* by June 16, 1975.

EDITOR

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC DIGEST

Applications are invited for the *Editorship* of this London based weekly news magazine, the Leader in its field.

Applicants must have proven journalistic ability, the confidence to head a small specialist Editorial Team and a good knowledge of the Middle East and its *economy.*

For more details, write in confidence to :
Elizabeth Collard,
Chairman, M E A D Limited,
84 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1DL.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dundee

Applications are invited for a post of

LECTURER

IN THE CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Salary scale: £2,118-£4,896 (plus threshold supplements), with placing according to qualifications and experience; U.S.S. or continuance of F.S.S.U.; grant towards removal expenses.

The lecturer will be expected to teach civil engineering undergraduates and to conduct research and supervise postgraduate students. Applicants should possess an Honours degree in science or engineering and have appropriate experience in one or more of the following fields: hydrology, surveying, construction, structural design, civil engineering materials.

The Head of Department, Professor A. R. Cusens, would welcome informal enquiries.

Applications (6 copies) containing the names of three referees and quoting reference Est/47/75C should be lodged by 23rd June, 1975 with The Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

NOTICE

All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on ...

S. Martin's College, Lancaster

BURSAR AND CLERK OF THE GOVERNORS

Owing to the retirement of the present holder, the post of Bursar and Clerk of the Governors of this Anglican voluntary college of education will become vacant at the end of the present year. An overlap is envisaged and the new appointment should date from 1st November 1975. Applications are invited from persons experienced in the finance and administration of a large *institution*. The salary will be within the NJC Principal Officers Ranges 1/2. Details and a form of application may be obtained from: The Bursar, S. Martin's College, *Lancaster* LA1 3JD.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Sheffield

CHAIR OF CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the CHAIR of CIVIL and STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING which has become vacant on the appointment of Professor B. *Rawlings to a senior post with* CSIRO, Australia. The field of candidates is not restricted to any particular branch of the subject. Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, *The University, Sheffield* S10 2TN, to whom applications (one copy only) should be sent by 30 June 1975. Please quote Ref. R/226/A.

Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority

PAYROLL MANAGER

Treasurer's Department, *Kingston & Richmond AHA*, 106/114 London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames KT2 6QX.

Salary scale (currently under *review*; *rising to over £4,600* p.a. Managerial and mechanised payroll experience essential. Temporary housing accommodation available. Visit or ring 01-546 2181, Ext. 30 or 41. Written applications to Area Personnel Officer, Kingston & Richmond AHA. Closing date: 2nd June, 1975.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

required by busy firm in East England; scope for keen advocate; wide area, car essential; salary £5,000-£6,000 according to experience; good prospects for right man.

Reply to Box 2577 M, The Times

Measuring the way we live

Preserving and developing a good living environment for Britain's people is a priority for Government. But planning for a better future can only be based on hard facts. Statistical expertise is therefore a key factor in environmental planning at national and regional levels.

There are vacancies in the Department of the Environment in London whose responsibilities include the following areas of work:

Transport

All forms of transport—both passenger and freight—are studied. Urban and inter-urban passenger travel, traffic censuses, and road accidents are typical fields of study. Technological and social change make the forecasting of future transport requirements particularly challenging.

Housing

How much housing do we need—and what types? Should we improve existing housing or build anew? How widespread is homelessness? Statisticians are currently working on these questions as well as monitoring prices, rents and building costs.

Natural and Physical Environment

"The environment" has become an area of considerable concern. The Department has responsibility for monitoring pollution and statisticians are involved in this and in *environmental surveys. Other areas of work* concern water supply, land availability and the preservation of recreational and leisure facilities.

Statistician (salary range £6090 – £7860). You should normally be at least 27, with an honours degree in Statistics, or another subject involving formal training in statistics, and several years' relevant experience.

Senior Assistant Statistician (salary range £4310 – £5110). You must be at least 24, and normally have at least 3 years' postgraduate experience.

Starting salaries may be above the minima. All appointments are pensionable, and can be permanent or for a fixed period. And the expanding need for Government statistics ensures *an organisation large enough to* offer variety. There are prospects of promotion to £11000 and above.

For full details of these and other openings *and an application form (to be returned by* 25 June 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote A(2)619/1

Environmental Statistics

INSTITUTE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY

Research on the effects of pollutants on animal physiology and behaviour

The Institute has a vacancy at the Monks Wood Experi*mental Station for an experienced senior research* scientist to study the physiological and behavioural responses of animals, especially birds and mammals, to selected pollutants. Work will focus on sublethal effects on thyriod, adrenal and neuro-hypothalamic systems. Applicants should be well versed in endocrinology and have a wide interest in normal animal physiology and behaviour. The successful candidate will lead a small team (including a biochemist) undertaking both laboratory and field investigations.

QUALIFICATIONS :

1st or 2nd class honours degree (or equivalent) and at least four years' relevant post-graduate experience.

Appointment will be to the Senior Scientific Officer or Principal Scientific Officer grade, according to qualifications and experience.

SALARY SCALES :

SSO £4,185-£5,778

PSO £5,514-£7,205

Starting salary may be above the minimum. Non-contributory Superannuation Scheme.

For further particulars and application forms please contact :

Establishments Section.
Institute of Terrestrial Ecology,
68 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LA.
(Telephone 0223 69745)
Quoting reference 8/75.
Closing date for applications **20 June, 1975.**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

East Sussex

EAST SUSSEX COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Re-advertisement)

Appointment of Director

The County Council wish to appoint a Director of this new College of Higher Education in Eastbourne, which has recently been approved by the Secretary of State for Education and Science and which will come into existence in September, 1976. The new College of 1,300 students will be formed from three existing Colleges of Education :

Chelsea	(Physical Education)
Eastbourne	(General)
Seaford	(Home Economics)

Salary : £9,192 per annum (related to a Group 7 college) plus threshold payment.

The County Council are looking for a Director with vision and imagination to establish this new College. The successful candidate is expected to take up post in advance of the formation of the College so that he or she may play a full part in planning the College.

Application forms (with further particulars) may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer (Ref. PX) and should be returned to him at the Education Department, P.O. Box 4, County Hall, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, Sussex GN7 1SG, by not later than 5th June, 1975.

Public Relations Officer

c £4,750

The Housing Corporation has a new and enlarged role to stimulate the expansion of the housing association movement to provide more homes where they are most *needed. A new and challenging post has been created* for someone who will be responsible for the development of a comprehensive public relations service.

The successful applicant will be about 30 and will have several years' successful experience in the public relations field. He or she must be able to achieve good relationships with the press and other media. Writing ability of a high standard is, of course, necessary.

The Public Relations Officer will also be responsible for publications, exhibitions, conference arrangements and other promotional work of the Corporation and should have experience in these spheres.

Excellent conditions of service include a local government linked superannuation scheme, and removal expenses may be paid.

Curriculum vitae to : **The Assistant Secretary (Ref. Q4), The Housing Corporation, Sloane Square House, London SW1W 8NT.**

The Housing Corporation

ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Assistant Architect

£4,293-£4,815

Preferably RIBA, with considerable experience of the particular types of building required by the County. To be responsible to the Principal Architect in charge of a Section for major works and to act in his capacity in his absence.

The Council may offer relocation expenses and up *to £250 disturbance allowance in approved cases.*

Application forms, available from the County Architect, County Hall, Beverley, HU17 9BA, should be returned by 12th June.

Humberside County Council

INTERNATIONAL LAW

The International Recording Industry's world wide Federation, I.F.P.I., needs a Barrister/Solicitor (or equivalent in other countries) for its London Head Office, to specialize in a stimulating field of private international law concerned principally with copyright and related rights. Sound knowledge of French or German essential.
Overseas travel involved.

Salary negotiable. Excellent benefits including non-contributory pension scheme.

Send details of education, career and availability, marked confidential to :

Executive Secretary,
I.F.P.I. (International Federation of
Producers of Phonograms and Videograms),
123 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5EA.

CITY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

(Sole Practitioner), St. Paul's area

requires young C.A. as PERSONAL ASSISTANT with view to *Partnership*/succession. Capital not required. Nucleus of own clientele an advantage. Knowledge of German useful but not essential.

Please telephone (Private) 01-902 1517
or write Box 2545 M, The Times.

E·I·U

REGIONAL PLANNER

The E.I.U. has a vacancy *for a regional planner* to join its team of consultants engaged in overseas assignments, often on major metropolitan planning projects.

Generally the work involves reviewing national and regional population forecasts, studying aspects of urbanisation and making recommendations on regional *settlement* strategies.

A postgraduate planning qualification and previous developing country experience would be decided advantages.

Remuneration is by negotiation and can be either on a contract or permanent staff basis.

Please contact
The Manager (Planning Projects) (T)
The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd
Spencer House, 27 St. James's Place,
London SW1A 1NT.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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138 Cowbridge Rd., East Cardiff CF1 9ND.

BRISBANE.—Gentleman leaving UK June 10 accepts commissions. Day. 01-836 5123. Ext. 55.

TRANSFER BOOKS

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
CAPITAL STOCK

In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly dividend due 15th July, 1975, on the above stock, the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED at 3.30 p.m. on 20th June and will be RE-OPENED on 24th June, 1975.

R. H. PAUL,
Assistant Secretary.
5 Waterloo Place,
Pall Mall,
London, SW1Y 4AQ.
27th May, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001722 of 1975
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CURZON MOTOR COMPANY (LONDON) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 16th day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by Lex Service Group Limited, whose registered office is situate at 5 Burlington Gardens, London, W.1, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

A. BARONE, 19 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4EB. Solicitor for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June, 1975.

No. 001678 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of FREEZAMARKET Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 15th day of May 1975, presented to the said Court by Gordon, Kanter & Co. (a firm) of Chartered Accountants whose place of business is at Charter House, 138 Station Road, Edgware, Middlesex, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June, 1975, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

BUCKERIDGE & BRAUNE, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than [illegible]

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of HARCKE Limited [illegible]

[illegible]

12.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MULTIKNIT Limited Nature of Business: Textile merchants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th June 1975, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BROADWAY BAKERS (HACKNEY) Limited Nature of Business: Bakers.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th April 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th June 1975, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6NP at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001701 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of WITTEM PLANT Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 15th day of May 1975, presented to the said Court by M. C. Plant and Equipment Limited whose registered office is situate at 545, Raleigh Road, Benfleet, Essex, a creditor of the above named company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ASHLEY KALMS & CO., 56, London Road, Southend on Sea, Essex, SS1 1QQ Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

No. 001702 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of WITTEM DEVELOPMENTS (CONTRACT SERVICES) Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 15th day of May 1975, presented to the said Court by M.C. Plant and Equipment Limited whose registered office is situate at 545, Rayleigh Road, Benfleet, Essex, a creditor of the above named company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 9th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ASHLEY KALMS & CO., 56, London Road, Southend on Sea, Essex, SS1 1QQ. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

No. 001677 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of ROLKARN Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 14th day of May 1975 presented to the said Court by Oracle Advertising Limited whose Registered Office is at Epatra House, 58 60 Berners Street, London W1P 3AE, and that [illegible]

In the Matter of G.M.T. ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY Limited.

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 21st January 1975 MR BRIAN MILLS of 1, Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AT has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated the 19th day of May 1975.

B. MILLS,
Liquidator.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENSHAM HEIGHTS SCHOOL

Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey

PUPILS 11-16 YEARS

A co-educational boarding and day school of liberal traditions where the individual matters. Emphasis on creative arts and realistic approach to O and A levels. Informal entrance examination every term: private interviews: a sixth form entry. Some scholarships.

Write or phone
Frensham 2134

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

POPULAR AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WATER

DIRECTORATE OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING AND PROJECTS

WEST DAMS DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

International tenders are invited for the main structures of the SIDI ABDELLI dam, to be built on the wadi ISSER (TLEMCEN Wilaya).

The main work to be undertaken is:
- — the creation of a zoned soil embankment, maximum height 65 metres, involving approximately 4 million cubic metre soil filling operation;
- — construction of an open air spillway on the right bank designed for a flow of 3,500 m³/sec, involving approximately 60,000 cubic metres concrete;
- — miscellaneous structures such as the intake tower, side road from the access route, grouting and drainage curtain, etc.

Public works contractors interested in tendering for these works should apply to the following address for the tender files:

DIRECTION DES PROJETS ET REALISATIONS HYDRAULIQUES
DIVISION DES BARRAGES OUEST
Oasis St Charles—Birmandreis—ALGIERS (Algeria)

Tenders, together with all documents required, should be received by the Director of Hydraulic Engineering and Projects at the above address by 5 p.m. on 1 August, 1975: tenders must be in sealed envelopes.

The tenders will be binding upon the tenderers for a period of 120 days.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

MARRIED COUPLE

Butler/Steward and his wife required to be resident in the Directors' Guest House situated in London, S.W.1.

The wife's duties will include assistance in cleaning and maintenance of the house and the preparation of light meals when required.

Applicants should have substantial relevant experience and be able to provide suitable references. Furnished accommodation is provided in a well appointed flat and attractive starting salaries will be offered together with all the usual large company fringe benefits.

Please apply, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, to Miss D. E. Leaver, Head Office Staff Section, IC House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED NANNY

Required for two girls, aged 2½ and 1½, to live in (based in London), aged from 27—35 years; preferably French speaking, excellent salary. Must be free to travel often.

Other permanent staff kept.

References required.

Please send resume.

Box 2469 M,
The Times

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

or Couple, 2 sisters or 2 friends to undertake all duties and cooking evening meal for business couple out 9.30-7.00 p.m. each weekday. Twin daughters aged 15 at boarding school. Beautiful newly decorated large Chelsea House. Every modern convenience and consideration given to conscientious experienced workers. Own bedsitting rooms, bathroom, T.V. and radio. Regret no accommodation for children of couple, but would consider 1 lady and child or couple with husband following own occupation.

Reply LAWSON
626 7773
Office Hours.

Box 2468 M, The Times.

TEHRAN. Trained or fully experienced nanny required A.S.A.P. for children aged 4 and 2. Excellent conditions with young cosmopolitan family; £35 clear; 3 weeks paid holiday with flights paid each way. Interview Tehran or London. Brompton Bureau 584 6342.

OUR NANNY has left after 6 happy years.—Affectionate girl wanted for children 9, 6, 3; lovely modern Hampstead home; *must drive, full-time use of car;* holiday villas St. Tropez; top salary plus yearly bonus.—For more details ring Mrs. Wilson, 01-458 6816.

ASSISTANT BUTLER required for Mount Congreve, Waterford, Ireland, until September, 4 in pantry. Afterwards, London—West End. Correspondence to: H. C. Broadfield, 22 Carlisle Place, London, SW1P 1JA.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

NANNIES, £25 WK. Mother's Helps, £16 p.w., for good families, London, Country.—Lines Agency, 165 High St., Kensington. 937 4165.

NANNY/MOTHERS HELP needed for energetic young family. One girl 7, one boy 3. Living London and Northamptonshire. Must drive. Own bed and sitting room. Car provided.—*Please apply with* photograph and references to: Lady Compton, 10, Netherton Grove, London, S.W.10.

RESIDENT HEAD COOK required September for prep. school with 142 boys. Apply with names of referees, Mrs. Syers-Gibson, The Downs School, Colwall, Malvern, Worcs.

TEMPORARY COOKS for Summer jobs, private, and catering, £25-£30 p.w.—Lines Agency, 165 High St., Kensington. 937 4166.

VIENNA: Mother's help required. British diplomatic family with small baby. Minimum 1 year. *Driver desirable. Tel. Mrs Alcock,* Harpenden 63092.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. £17 p.w. net. London. Family 3. Cosy qtrs.—British Agency (1880). Horsham. Tel. 5571.

REQUIRED

FROM PHILIPPINES. Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2-year contract.—041-887 7000. New World Agency.

MALE COOK/HOUSEKEEPER, single, seeks daily post. Sunningdale. Assist London flat if necessary.—Ascot 25168.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 1975

The ballot for the election of three Directors of Australian Mutual Provident Society held on Wednesday, 16th April 1975, resulted as follows:—

Candidates	No. of Votes
David Outram Anderson	280,699
Vincent Charles Fairfax	302,449
Douglas Alexander Smith	297,068
Edna Eileen Taft	73,985
William Glen Turner Wiggs	77,283

Pursuant to By-Law 31(h) of the By-laws of the Society I declare that Sir Vincent Fairfax, Mr D. A. Smith and Mr D. O. Anderson are duly elected as Directors of the Society.

V. C. FAIRFAX
(Chairman)

7th May 1975.

THE SAVAGE CLUB

I, ALAN WYKES, honorary secretary of the Savage Club give notice that on the 16th day of May 1975 application was made to the Bow *Street Magistrates'* court for a variation of the registration certificate of the Savage Club dated 23rd March, 1968, in respect of new premises at 9 Fitzmaurice Place, London, W.1.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

START A CAREER IN PUBLISHING

When you join the editorial team on this large W.1 magazine. Enjoy checking proofs, compiling indexes and dealing with people on the telephone. If you have typing ability and enjoy organizing, then here is your chance to get fast promotion in an expanding W.1 co. Don't hesitate.

Call Anne Morris.
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL,
225 Regent Street, W.1.

CAN TYPE—WILL TRAVEL

If you have a little secretarial experience then become secretary to the product manager of this large travel catering business. Enjoy a varied position which you can develop into more P.A. than secretarial. Excellent benefits, subsidised canteen, travel facilities. Salary £2,250.

Call Anne Morris
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL
225 Regent Street, W.1

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY

Required for Bond Street Showroom

Specialising in woollens, worsteds and Cashmere sweaters. Must enjoy selling.

Languages an asset, typing essential.

Salary £2,000 plus Luncheon Vouchers.

Telephone: 01-493 0940
HUNT & WINTERBOTHAM

STOP PRESS, £2,500

Meet loads of VIPs, arrange meetings and lunches, handle press releases as P.A./Sec. to this very considerate Mayfair property director. You'll amaze your super boss by the capable way you take it all in your stride.

Call Erica Bollau.
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL,
225 Regent Street, W.1.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE needs a Home Economist to take an active and responsible part in the Good Housekeeping Cookery Book programme. She must have experience in Recipe writing, development and creative food photography and preferably will have worked for a Cookery Book Publisher. Write with full details of experience to: Carol Macartney, *Good Housekeeping* Institute, Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, SW1V 1HF.

CHELSEA AGENCY offers really challenging job dealing with people, own records and correspondence, 25-40.—Jean Hamilton Bureau, 36 Walpole Street, SW3. 01-584 3901.

CHELSEA Housing Improvement Society. Secretary/Manager. Salary negotiable. Apply 01-352 8047.

MOVABLE FEAST *require young* girl, willing to work in kitchens, prepared to learn the catering. Tel. 01-607 1555.

GENERAL

WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT!

A wonderful opportunity here! W.1 Co. needs a responsible enthusiastic lady to literally run part of their business. Liaising with all customers, taking them to factories all over Europe, Dealing with all agents and administrative sides of the business, this is a *terrific* position to get your teeth into. Do all your own correspondence. Nobody to answer to. L.V.s 30p. Salary £2,000. Don't delay.

Call Jackie Mansfield,
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL,
225 Regent Street, W.1.

ASST. MANAGERESS S.R.N.

Required for well established Nursing Agency (not part of an Employment Agency), in Central London. Attractive and progressive position for SRN, aged 25/35 with Business Experience. Good Personality, Pleasant Telephone Manner, and Sense of Humour; Must be able to maintain high standards. Good conditions. 5 day week, salary negotiable.

FOR APPOINTMENT
PHONE 01-437 1953

ALANGATE AGENCY

As a result of expansion and promotion, a key Interviewer/Managerial position now exists *within the group. If you want* a career appointment, are an experienced, ambitious self starter and can command a basic salary of up to £5,000, plus commission

TELEPHONE MRS. TULL
01-405 7201

GET OUT AND ABOUT

and assist two super men. In this professional W.1 Co., you will enjoy P.A. work, lots of client contact and the chance to get out and visit properties. Definitely more than just a secretarial position. Salary, £2,400 neg.

Call Gina MacKenzie
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL
225 Regent Street, W.1.

COSMETIC PLASTIC SURGEON REQUIRES S.R.N.

To assist and do all duties concerned with practice. This is an interesting job. 5-day week, 9.30-5.30. 3 weeks holiday.

PLEASE ONLY SERIOUS APPLICANTS

935 0424

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT required within Marketing Department of major SW1 Company. Very interesting post for ambitious well educated girl, age 18-31, to £2,200—£2,550. Monica Grove & Assoc. 589 6601.

WELL ORGANIZED responsible girl with neat hand and sense of humour required for work on publication—no editorial content—possibly graduate—Ring Lynn, on 383 5617.

RECEPTIONIST *for* Knightsbridge Advertising Agency. A little bit of everything. £1,900. Jaygar Careers. 730 5148.

GENERAL

SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT

awaits the Secretary who joins this well known W.1 society. You'll be attending important meetings, dealing with agendas, correspondence and telephone enquiries. Just the job for an enthusiastic lady who enjoys a varied and busy day in delightful surroundings. £2,300 plus L.V.s and 4 weeks' holidays.

Call Stella Smith.
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL,
225 Regent Street, W.1.

BREAK INTO PROPERTY

Here's your chance! Enjoy being an Audio Secretary in this happy but busy property co. in W.1. Assisting one super man, with no chance to get bored, as you become involved with particulars of properties, correspondence, telephone *enquiries and other varied.* Interesting duties in a very friendly atmosphere. £2,300 plus 3 weeks holidays.

Call Stella Smith,
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL,
225 Regent Street, W.1.

STOP HERE!

W.1 Co. offer you a chance of a lifetime. Terrific atmosphere, young crowd. You will enjoy this responsible and interesting position while growing with the Co. Tons of client contact, unbelievable flexihours, and a *great chance to progress. All* you need is secretarial skills, and a salary of £2,800. Too good to be true? Well

Call Jackie Mansfield
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL
225 Regent Street, W.1.

T.V.

Want to be in the TV FILM LIBRARY of a large well known advertising agency? Lots of telephone liaison, sending out films and a little typing make your days whizz by. A salary up to £1,850 plus discount on a wide selection of their clients products means you can't afford to miss this one. Call:

Eileen Anderson.
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL,
225 Regent Street, W.1.

TELEPHONIST RECEPTION / TYPIST 20 PLUS

required for Chartered Surveyors. Fleet Street. Salary, £2,000+, 4 weeks holiday this ear.

Ring David Wiseman or Robin Dollar on 01-353 6162.

INFORMATION ASSISTANT. We are looking for a well organised girl with some experience of Librarian/Information work who is educated to at least "A" levels and capable of working on her own. Go-ahead company in W.1. Friendly atmosphere. Salary c. £2,200. Ring Stan Swinstead for more information on 493 8982 Career Girl Ltd.

BEAUCHAMP PLACE. Interviewer/P.A. for employment consultancy. Please ring 01-584 7738.

S.R.N.s, S.C.M.s earn £1.35 to £1.50 per hour commission already deducted, uniform provided. Miss G. Frank, S.R.N., Medical and General Agency, 6 Paddington Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-935 3059 or 01-486 1066.

SKI CLUB requires young lady over 21 with lively personality. Position entails dealing with phone and personal inquiries and bookings. We need a self motivated person really able to talk effectively. Interest in skiing, secretarial ability and clean licence would be definite advantages. 01-730 0451.

COOKERY TEACHER required in mid-September for Winkfield Place near Ascot. Cordon Bleu trained London or Winkfield Place. Must have some experience. Residential or daily. Salary according to age and qualifications. Write: Miss Hume, Cordon Bleu Cookery School, 114 Marylebone Lane, London, W.1. Phone: 01-935 3503.

£2,000. Telephonist for W.1 furnishing showroom. excellent working environment. Mature lady ideal. 734 5266, G.1.

EARLY BIRD? Miss the rush hours by working 8-4 as receptionist for small, friendly City Co. concerned with recruiting staff for overseas. Knowledge of 3 x 12 switchboard and typing useful. £2,000 neg. plus bonus and free lunch.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY—KNIGHTSBRIDGE c. £2,700

Small agricultural concern with Middle East interests seeks a presentable young Secretary/Administrator. The job entails running the office for the 2 directors, dealing with their secretarial requirements, and doing a certain amount of research work. Preference given to an applicant aged 22-30.

Call Ann Collett.
SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS
118, Kensington Church St., W.8.
01-229 2058 or 221 5173

ADVERTISING

Secretary required for busy Account Director in successful, friendly, W.1 Ad. Agency. Initiative and interest, plus good shorthand/typing essential. Salary c. £1,800-£1,850.

PHONE LIZ SHINGFIELD
637 1211

BE MORE THAN A SECRETARY

When you join this International W.1 professional Co. Run the office in the vice president's absence. Be involved in his personal work and provide a back-up service for the office. flexi hours, LV's, 3 weeks holidays, salary around £2,600.

Call Heather Postie
734 7186
OFFICE OVERLOAD
205 Regent Street, W.1.

SECRETARY/P.A.

to MD of International Fashion House in West End.

Must have flair and personality, coupled with good skills for this highly challenging post.

Salary, £2,500—£3,000

Bruce Norman,
734 3742
CHESS

A FASHION SECRETARY is needed by She Magazine. We want a happy, tidy girl with good shorthand and typing to join our lively, creative staff in modern offices by Victoria Station. Ring Beverlie Flower, 834 3331.

SEC./P.A. for newly appointed chairman of TV co. based close Piccadilly. Sound secretarial experience and a sense of humour will *be rewarded with £2,600 and* many fringe benefits. Centacom Staff. 937 6525.

TELEVISION PRODUCTION COMPANY need P.A./Secretary, £2,300 negotiable. Interested? Ring 01-730 5148. Jaygar Careers.

CHANGE YOUR PARTNER—£2,650 legal shorthand Sec/P.A. for senior Partner, W1. 405 1513. Premier Personnel.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY required by leading London hospital for one month. £47 p.w. Contact Curzon Bureau. 493 8834.

CAREER MINDED? Unusual opportunity for ambitious, educated girl with savoir faire as PA to charming young City Broker. Mostly own correspondence, though accurate shorthand essential. Genuine career opportunity, plus socialising. Strongly recommended. Neg. from £2,600 p.a. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

BANKING EXPERIENCE? Young secretary, 21 [illegible], with sound shorthand-typing and previous banking experience for Director of exciting new go-ahead City Bankers. Excellent career opportunity: knowledge of French useful. Varied admin. duties. From £2,500 p.a. plus excellent fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

WITH GERMAN! Secretary Admin. Assistant, 20s. English mother tongue and formal skills. Fluent German, to join team of S.W.1 Oil-Men. Intelligent with considerable initiative and interested in career opportunity. Super offices. £2,500 p.a., large bonus twice yearly, fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR/Secretary, 25-35 (no shorthand) for small organization close Charing Cross station. Numeracy, knowledge of audio and reliable, unflappable personality essential. Tremendous scope and responsibility. £2,700 p.a., a.a.e.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807. Fitzroy 437 5551.

TEMPS! Eve is desperate—please ring her on 730 5148. Jaygar Careers.

SECRETARIAL

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRA[ND]

High Level Secretarie[s]

Chairman, Commercial Co., W.C.2, requires Secretar[y] £2,750 p.a.

Managing Director, Stockbrokers, S.W.1, requires SEC[RETARY/] P.A., under 40. Salary c £2,700 p.a.

Managing Director, Exhibitions Co., W.1, requires SE[CRETARY] 25-35. Salary to start £2,500 p.a.

Director, major Company, W.C.2, requires SECRET[ARY] 30-50-ish. Salary from £2,500 p.a.

Financial Director of Financial Planning Consultants, E.C. SECRETARY, 20s. Salary c £2,700 p.a.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU,
110/111 Strand, W.C.2.
01-836 6644.
(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel).

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES,

2 SECRETARIES are required for the [illegible] DIRECTOR and MARKETING MANAGER o[f] H.Q.

The positions demand mature and capa[ble] ladies, and experience in either financial or [illegible] sides would be an asset. Hours 9.30-5.30; [illegible] holiday.

SALARY a.a.e. to £2,500.

Contact Jill Graham on 01-580 9021.

PERSONAL SCOPE. PLUS CLIENT CONTACT

Fast growing subsidiary of major City stockbrokers has top level spot for experienced young secretary with good speeds and an outgoing manner which would go down well with clients. Bags of variety, loads of personal scope. £2,450.

Miss Lloyd
LAURIE & CO.,
91 Moorgate, E.C.2
606 6301

CAREER, £2,500

For an ambitious lady with A level education, secretarial skills and bags of personality to join the sales department of this international Co. as sales correspondent/Secretary. You'll be working with the minimum of supervision, looking after some of the Co.'s many products, dealing with inquiries, clients orders, correspondence. Good promotion prospects for the right person.

Call Stella Smith.
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL
225 Regent Street, W.1.

SOUTH OF THE RIVER

Join this large famous publishing Co. as Secretary to the editorial department. Lots of contact with agents and other publishers, plenty of responsibility plus involvement for the right girl. Beautiful modern offices; 4 weeks' holiday plus a salary of £2,000.

Call Heather Postie.
734 7186
OFFICE OVERLOAD,
205 Regent Street, W.1.

£2,500?

Join this small friendly W.1 Co. as audio Secretary to the marketing manager. You will be involved in the marketing side of this fascinating business and also dealing with all sorts of super varied duties. LV's plus £2,500.

Call Sandra Gibbons
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL
225 Regent Street W.1

SECRETARY, LISTEN

Your top skills put you in line for a exciting post aiding two dynamic young bankers in EC3. Excellent salary and prospects of much better things to come.

PLEASE DIAL
629 4906

LISTEN, BUT DON'T SPEAK

OLD FATHER TIME

M.D. of world famous prestige company requires a responsible young lady with good skills. Friendly atmosphere in own office with electric typewriter, photo-copier, etc. Age 20 plus. Salary £2,750.

John Lowe,
236 5881
CHESS

PUBLISHING

You'll love the happy atmosphere in this small publishing Co. Your knowledge of shorthand and typing opens the door to this interesting varied position assisting the editor and advertising manager: enthusiasm is more important than experience. Run to the phone and

Call Eileen Anderson
734 0911
DRAKE PERSONNEL
225 Regent Street, W.1.

£2,500 plus bonus

SECRETARY TO JOINT M.D.

Import Co.: modern offices St. John's Sq., E.C.1. 30 staff. Driving licence/French an advantage. L.V.s: 3 weeks' annual holiday.

Apply Miss S. Millican.
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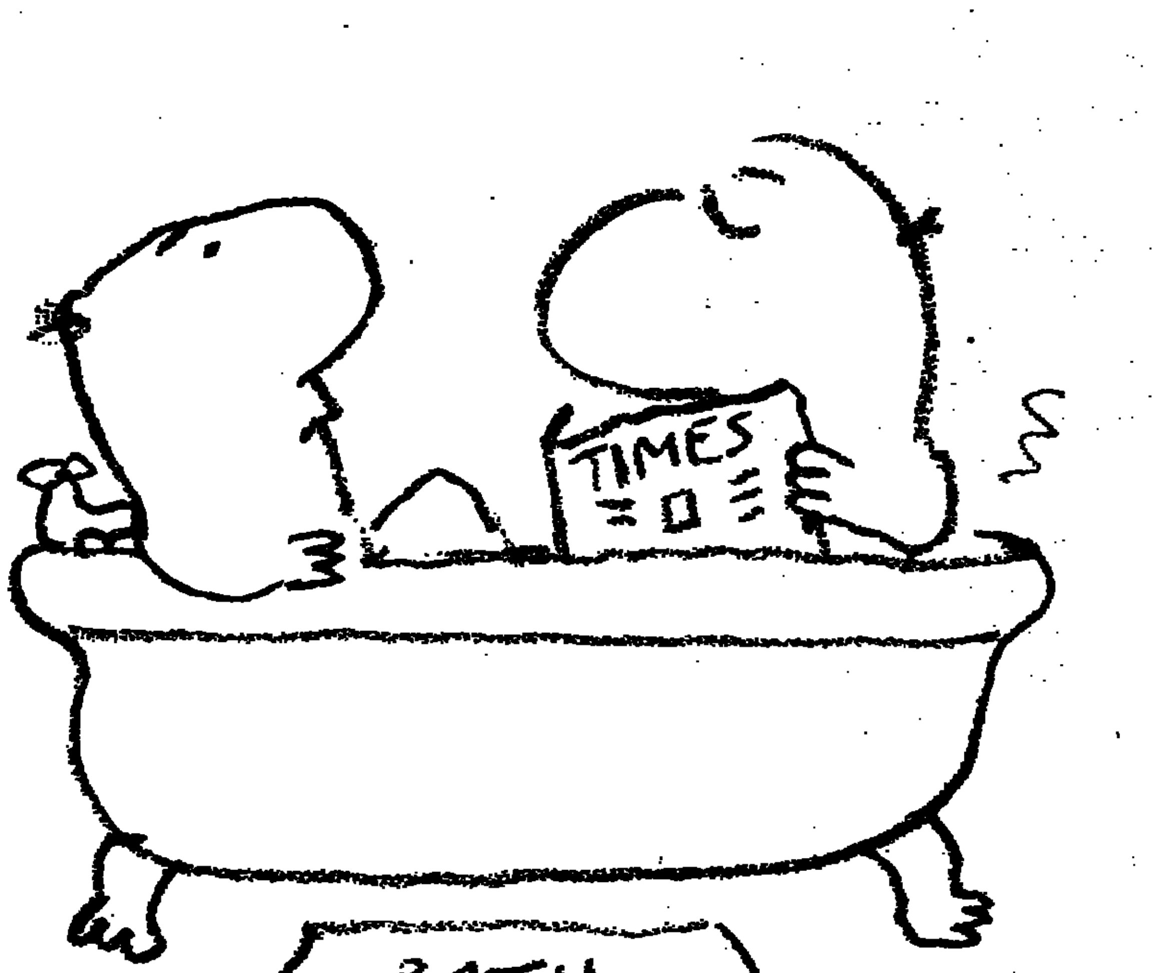

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(continued on page 24)

[Broad]casting

[ ]o a nunnery. But watch out. Television is staging yet another [ ]ary on why you are there and what you are doing (BBC1 9.35). Earlier [Att]enborough launches another of his popular magic lantern series, this [tr]ibal art (BBC2 8.10). That procurator fiscal is back for more legal [ ]s north of the Border (BBC1 8.10) but the kiddies start new excitements (BBC1 4.50).—L.B.

Thames

10.55 am, Roses Cricket. 12.00, Rainbow. 12.15 pm, Matt and Gerry Ltd. 12.30, Cricket. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Taste of the South. 2.00, Preview, racing from Sandown Park. 2.05, Cricket. 2.25, Racing. 4.25, Cricket. 4.50, How. 5.20, Cricket. 5.50 News. 6.00, Cricket.

ATV

10.55 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, The Partridge Family. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Cartoon. 7.10, Columbo. 9.00, Thames. 11.40-12.10 am, Twilight Zone.*

Westward

Tyne Tees

Anglia

HTV

Scottish

Border

Yorkshire

Southern

10.25 am, Northern View. 10.55, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Dodo. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Des O'Connor. 7.15, Film, The Secret Partner, with Stewart Grainger, Haya Harareet, Bernard Lee.* 9.00, Thames. 11.40, Night Gallery. 12.10 am, Southern News. 12.20, Weather. Guideline.

Ulster

Grampian

Radio

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

". . . Never flag in zeal, be aglow with the Spirit, serve the Lord." Romans 12:11 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

BOURNE.—On May 23rd, at Queen Charlotte's hospital, to Julia (née Cleave) and Graham Bourne—a daughter (Lucinda Mary).

CAMPBELL.—On May 24th, at Queen Charlotte's, to Anne (née Cuthbert) and Peter Campbell—a son (Barnaby), a brother for Lucy.

CAMPBELL GOLDING.—On May 22nd, 1975, to Pola and Colin Campbell Golding—a daughter.

DANIELL.—On May 21st, at the Westminster Hospital, to Alexandra and Roger—a son.

GIVAN.—On May 23rd, at St. Peter's hospital, Chertsey, to Carole (née Kelman) and Richard Givan—a daughter (Nicola Louise).

GODFREY.—On May 25, to Judith (née Ashton) and Malcolm Godfrey—a son (James Robert Malcolm).

HEBERT.—On May 24th, to Jennifer and William—a son (John Christopher), a brother for Edward.

RITZEMA.—On May 22, to Jill (née Drummond), wife of Robin Ritzema—a son (Matt Christopher).

SENIOR.—On May 24, to Ann (née Harford) and Colin—a daughter (Mathilda Claire).

SPEERS.—On May 25th at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Nicola (née Higson) and Crispin Speers—a son.

STRACHAN.—On 13th May, in Melbourne, to Lucille (née Stokes) and Richard Strachan—a son.

WALLER.—On 26th May, 1975, to Sheila (née Clarke) and Richard Waller, in Hong Kong—a son (Anthony Edmund).

MARRIAGES

BECKETT : PETHICK.—The marriage took place on Saturday, May 24, at All Saints Church, St. Andrew's, Canada, of James, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Beckett, Shaldon, South Devon and Diana, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. G. L. Pethick, Sunningdale, Berks.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On May 22, 1975, at Edgecombe Nursing Home, peacefully, Miss Marjory Alford Andrews, aged 92. Cremation at Reading Crematorium on Wed., 28 May, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to the crematorium.

ELVAN.—On May 24th, 1975, at Longford Court, Hendon, in his 86th year, William E., husband of the late Evelyn, father of Margaret and grandfather of Roger and Mark. Funeral service at Hendon Crematorium on Thursday, May 29th, at 3.30 p.m.

BIRCH.—On 26th May, 1975, peacefully at home, Elrys Jenny, much loved wife of Lt. Col. James Birch, late of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment and dearly loved mother of Richard and Marie Ha. Cremation Salisbury 2.30 p.m., Friday, 30th May. No flowers, please.

BRANDER.—On May 24th, in London, Isabel, widow of Rev. G. L. Brander, Minister of Highgate Presbyterian Church for many years. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium (East Chapel) on Friday, May 30th at 2.15. No flowers or letters, please.

DEATHS

BROWN.—On May 24th, 1975, in Cuckfield Hospital, Beatrice (Betty), beloved wife of Captain John F. B. Brown, R.N., and dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral at Woodvale Crematorium, Brighton, on Friday, May 30th, at 1.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please, but if desired donations may be sent in her memory to The Bursar, Hurstpierpoint College, Hassocks, Sussex for the Theatre Fund.

COLQUHOUN.—On 23rd May, 1975, Iain Hogarth Colquhoun, beloved husband of Nancy and father of Amanda, Robert and Lucy. Funeral service at the Park Crematorium, Aldershot, on Thursday, 29th May, at 11 a.m. No flowers by request.

EDNEY-HAYTER.—On 24th May, 1975, peacefully at Fox Hall Hospital, Ipswich—Sqn.-Ldr. Gerard Rusial Edney-Hayter (late RFC), aged 79 years of Wetheringsett. Funeral service at Ipswich Crematorium on Thursday, May 29, at 12 noon. Family flowers only.

FORDE.—On May 25th, peacefully at her home, Cynthia Dorothea, of Allan Lodge, Seaforde, after 17 years' illness magnificently borne. Much-loved aunt of Sylvia and Patrick. Funeral on Seaforde Church, at 3 p.m. on May 27th, house private.

GALGUT.—On May 23, 1975, Harry, of Johannesburg, peacefully; sadly missed by his sorrowing wife Lily, son John, Yvonne and grandchildren.

GRIERSON.—On May 24, aged 61 years, Edward, of Greystead, Tarset, Northumberland, husband of Helen and father of Anne.

HOWGILL.—On May 24th, peacefully, at his home, Branscombe, Sullington, Warren Storrington, Richard John Frederick (Dick), aged 80. Most dearly loved by his wife, Hilda, his children, Patrick and Pauline, and his six grandchildren. Funeral service at Sullington Church, 2.30 p.m., May 29th, followed by family cremation. No flowers, but donations to Cancer Research, Freepost, SW1Y 5YT.

HUTCHINSON.—On May 24th, at home at 16 Woodland Way, West Wickham, Kent, Lewis Bede Hutchinson, K.B.E., C.B., dearly loved husband of Eileen and father of Janet. Family flowers only and no letters please.

JELLINEK.—On 24th May, 1975, in Anne Masse Hospital, Frank Jellinek, of Habere Poche, Haute Savoie. Beloved husband of Marguerite and dear father of Roger and Elisabeth.

KIRBY.—Suddenly, on May 25, following an operation, Cdr. T. K. M. (Rip) Kirby, R.N. (rtd.), husband of Pamela, father of Jennifer and Rosemary. Funeral arrangements later.—Peace, beloved.

ROBB.—On May 24, 1975, at Devizes District Hospital, Hugh Anselm Boulton Robb, M.C., A.F.C., aged 78 years. Funeral service at St. Johns Church, Devizes, on Thursday, May 29th, at 2 p.m.

TRINDER.—On 25th May, 1975, peacefully, Arthur Charles, son of Vera and the late Arthur William Trinder. Funeral private. No flowers. Donations please to The League of Friends, Royal Sussex Hospital, Brighton.

WILLIAMS-VAUGHAN. — On May 24th, 1975, very peacefully at Resdon, near Ipswich, shortly after her 103rd birthday, Clare Alice Shuttleworth, eldest and last surviving child of the late Rev. J. S. Holden, of Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire. Funeral at St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, Lexden, Colchester, on Thursday, May 29th, at 3 p.m. Flowers to W. H. Shephard, High Street, Colchester.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

SALTER.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Noel Salter will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brussels, on 2nd June, at 11.00 a.m. Also in Strasbourg Cathedral on 17th June, at 6.00 p.m.; and at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster on 9th July at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

MACE.—In loving memory of Charles Mace and his wife, Edith, née Vernon, on the 100th anniversary of his birth on May 27th, 1975.

PERRINS.—Captain Neil Perrins, Welsh Guards. Darling T.C. Esq. Six years my love, my love for you and appreciation of your sterling character increases year by year. My true, true love. Pussy.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TOM STOPPARD will sign copies of "Travesties" and his other published texts at the Arts Council Shop, 28 Sackville Street, off Piccadilly, W.1., on Wednesday, 28th May, at 12.45 p.m.

BOB SCHOLE & DR SCHUMACHER C.B.E. Speaking at London conference.—See tomorrow's Announcements Column.

NOTHING FORTHCOMING ? Then avoid boredom by trying a taste of London Village. Social events galore. Call for details of our forthcoming meetings. 731 4366 anytime.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in the U.K. Details from Dept. 1XL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

LABELS, LABELS, LABELS, all styles.—See Business Services.

MIND BLOWING STEREO. See Berkeley Square Garages.—Motor columns.

RANGE ROVER wanted urgently. See Motor Cars Wanted.

MISTER J. Of course I remember an especially Irish jaunt : Where R U ? Miss S.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,004

ACROSS

1 One of Kipling's (or the White Knight's) many (9).
6 Pulls down, or puts up, say (5).
9 A salmon, or a bird overhead in Scotland (7).
10 Plant needed to turn out a Boeing (7).
11 A great many big eaters of this plant made poetry (5).
12 Sack from French earlier engagement ? (9).
14 Baby-stuff for Uncle Remus, or Jack (3).
15 French Academy's undying fame, intimated to young Wordsworth (11).
17 It's for securing ropes, not cruelly goading hens (8-3).
19 Confused type of bird (3).
20 Fabulous enough to make the lady green ! (9).
22 Pub has a landlord, we hear, for the opening (5).
24 The growing price of beer ! (7).
26 Burke said mankind would learn at no other school (7).
27 Interwoven substance (5).
28 Their strikers hope to make an impression (9).

DOWN

1 Labour—first question raised by Indian poet (5).
2 Polish athlete or horse-jumper ? (7).
3 I ac's mum (9).
4 Baggage repacked — I'm adept with mine (11).
5 What's the point of putting one's hair up ? (3).
6 Rascal seems to be sorry about the old girl, in short (5).
7 Gypsies organizing a ring here (7).
8 Fifth one for the road's bad for the figure ! (5, 4).
13 Not all the actor's earnings ? (4, 7).
14 Instrument learner—second man being a metal-worker (5-4).
16 A worker includes a night in Paris — on his fixed income ? (9).
18 Support singularly inadequate for a 19 dn (3-4).
19 A centipede rather than a prolific bean-plant (7).
21 She broke one bone (5).
23 Rows ? 21 was all these, we hear (5).
25 Served with honey at Grantchester (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,003

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975

You are invited to join celebrated guests at a unique charity auction of fine and rare German wines in aid of The Lord's Taverners at the Royal Watercolour Society Galleries, 26 Conduit St., London, W.1. Sale catalogues are available from the Wines From Germany Information Service, 15 Thayer St., London, W.1 (01-935 8164).

DO YOU LIVE IN LONDON ? Are you relocating to London ? Are you finding a new job in London ? If yes, the chances are you'll want to commute. Make sure you find the property of your choice by looking at The Times Commuter Homes Feature on Friday, June 13th. Or if you have a house to sell within commuting distance, phone 01-278 9231 now.

IN BEREAVEMENT remember your dear one by sending a donation to the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged. This will give comfort and alleviate loneliness among needy old people. NBFA, 3 Liverpool St., London, EC2.

AT MOUNT ST., MAYFAIR, lux. furn. flat, 3 rooms, k. & b., £95 p.w. fully incl. Reiff Diner, 491 3154.

EDUCATION Problems ? See Talbot Rice under Services.

SUMMER CRASH COURSES. French, German, etc.—See Services.

PAYING GUEST : Lichtenstein student, aged 17, 3 years English, wishes spend July 20-Aug. 10 with London family. Will pay £25 p.w. board or exchange basis.—Phone 01-363 4170.

SAVE THE NEW Capital Taxes.—See Services.

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NOW THE BANK HOLIDAY is over it's back to normal at the Bristol Suite (gentlemen's club), 14 Bruton Place, London, W.1. Our only entrance is beneath the red canopy. Tel.: 499 1930 for reservation.

CHANCELLORS of the Exchequer generally exempt legacies from duty. Today any amount up to £50,000 qualifies. That means that if you make a bequest to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables at Putney, who do such wonderful work for badly crippled patients, your money would help them very much more. It's a thought !

MOVABLE FEAST require young girl.—See Gen. Sec. Appts.

NORTH YORKSHIRE a banker for industry, homes, holidays.

HAROLD MACMILLAN SPEAKS.—See For Sale and Wanted.

FULL-TIME PAID Skipper wanted.—See General Vacancies.

ROAD TO THE ISLES. Farmhouse to let.—See Country Property.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son, Sales & Wants.

RESEARCHER compiling religious encyclopedia. Churches, groups or individuals wishing to be entered send literature, etc., to Mr R. Seary, White Lion House, Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire GL6 9JN.

WANTED, 3-bed house S. or central London. See Rentals.

JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

SEARCY'S ANNOUNCE mistake "Bride's" May issue. Catering prices HALF those quoted. 584 3344.

SPORT AND RECREATION

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Founder memberships invited for new tennis club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include squash, saunas, swimpool, bars, restaurants, beauty salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4385.

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